




GUIDE TO PANINI

AN ENGLISH SUMMARY OF
PANINI'S APHORISMS ON
SANSKRIT GRAMMAR

SATYANATHAJI ADIENGAR





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S. VENCATAVARADIENGAR



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ON

SANSKRIT GRAMMAR,

BY

S. VENCATAVARADIENGAR B. A., M. L.

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TO
ALL STUDENTS OF SANSKRIT,
THIS BOOK IS DEDICATED,
AS AN HUMBLE ATTEMPT
TO FACILITATE
THEIR LABOURS,

By

THE AUTHOR.

PREFACE.

This is a rough draft of a book in which it is intended to offer the essence of *Pāṇini's* aphorisms on SANSKRIT GRAMMAR. The claims of this language are now universally acknowledged. Though its grammatical intricacies seem at first sight formidable, there can be no doubt that they can be thoroughly mastered by a critical study of *Pāṇini's* excellent system. But his work called *Ashtādhyāyi* seems rather an index for reference than a treatise from which one not familiar with his system can hope easily to learn it. Nor does the *Siddhānta kōumudi* of *Bhattoji Dīkshit*, valuable as it is in its own way, appear to help us better to a connected and clear view of the system. Nay, our difficulties become greater in the latter. The aphorisms which we find given together in one place in the former, and which collectively contribute to furnish a clear idea of the scope of a rule with its exceptions and limitations are found in the latter scattered about in different places and thus we often meet not only with rules without their exceptions but also with the exceptions before the rules, while there is nothing to show that they are exceptions to rules, not rules themselves. Owing to these difficulties, when I studied *Pāṇini*, I thought it would be useful to make notes of his aphorisms with reference to the several subjects treated of, arranging the subjects in what seemed a more natural order of sequence than that followed in both the *Ashtādhyāyi* and the *Siddhānta kōumudi*. These notes, condensed in compliance with the wishes of my friends, some of whom are preparing for the higher examinations in Sanskrit, appear in this book. But as I have said it is only as a first draft that I venture to present it to my fellow students. This course I have considered necessary, on account of the nature of my attempt, the more so, as I have not been able to get from my *Pandit* friends the assistance I expected; and not only for the filling in of many minor details in the work but also for the more important task of conducting it through the press, my other duties have compelled me to depend almost entirely upon the kindness of some of my young friends possessed of little experience

in this line. The typographical and other errors that have crept into the book from all these causes have however been, though partially, as I apprehend, pointed out in a list appended. In this list, I have also inserted some points omitted at first but which since have appeared to me likely to add to the completeness of the work. By supplying these omissions in the form of separate additional notes the bulk of the list could perhaps have been considerably reduced ; but I have desired to point out the exact place where the omitted parts should have occurred in the body of the book. There are doubtless many other errors and defects in the book. But as regards these I look forward to the good-will of my fellow students whom I would ask kindly to favour me with a notice of the same. For though I crave their forbearance for myself personally for all the shortcomings of the book, yet I entreat them to subject the book itself to a searching criticism. Facilities for this examination exist in the indexes which for this purpose have been made fuller than they should otherwise have been. Aided by the light which the scrutiny of my fellow students will thus throw upon the defects of the book, I shall hereafter, if from its reception I find that they approve the general plan of it, endeavour to revise it thoroughly so as to make it more worthy of their patronage, and to extend its usefulness shall have it printed with the Sanskrit portion in the *Devanāgarī* character instead of in *Kanarese* as it is now. Perhaps this may be a day-dream. But whatever may be the actual fate of the book, I would fain indulge the hope that at all events it will awaken among the students a genuine interest in *Pāṇini's* system which appears to contain the only efficient clue to the apparent labyrinthine intricacies of SANSKRIT GRAMMAR.

As I have already said, the arrangement of the subjects in this work is entirely new. But I have endeavoured carefully to adhere to *Pāṇini's* system and to preserve his technical phraseology which is the most essential part of his system. In one or two places where I have deemed it convenient to limit somewhat the signification of his technical terms, I have given my reasons for so doing, and have distinctly pointed out their modified meaning. I have also quoted my authority for every rule and important statement contained in the book. Here

besides the works of DR. BALLANTYNE and Professors MAX MULLER and MONIER WILLIAMS, to which I have had occasion to refer here and there, I have made use not only of the *Ashtádhyáyi* and the *Siddhánta kóumudi* but also of the *Kásiká*, an excellent original commentary upon the *Ashtádhyáyi*, a study of which I particularly recommend to my fellow students as being calculated to give a more intelligent grasp of the precise effect of *Páṇini's* aphorisms than that of the *Siddhánta kóumudi*. But I have omitted not only all the grammatical rules relating specially to the language of the Vedas and to “*svara*” or accentuation, but also those referring to the derivation of irregularly formed primitive and secondary nouns. These rules I have reserved for a separate volume which I contemplate bringing out after ascertaining the destiny of the one now placed at the service of my fellow students.

The work is divided into six parts. The first, after treating of the alphabet, gives an idea of the way in which the words occurring in Sanskrit have been resolved and arranged for grammatical purposes and of the general character of the processes through which the elements after their resolution are held to pass before the words attain their actual form. And *Páṇini*, after giving the rules according to which the elements undergo the processes in question, requires certain general principles to be understood in the interpretation of his rules. These principles, however, it is very difficult to apply in practice in many cases. For this reason, I have generally tried to avoid the necessity of a recourse to these principles of interpretation by giving the rules themselves more fully than otherwise would have been necessary. Still, some of the principles so obviate the necessity of repetition and otherwise simplify language that I have considered it useful to explain them all in one place, so that they may be borne in mind in the construction of the rules not so fully dealt with. And I have thought it well to explain also some others not absolutely necessary to be known so far as the present work is concerned, because a knowledge of them may give facilities for an independent study of *Páṇini's* original aphorisms.

The second part treats of *Sandhi*. Here I have first adverted to certain rules whose object seems to be the simplification

of conjunct consonants which, occurring in certain groups and situations, are apt to produce a more or less undesirable harshness of sound. On the other hand, there are some rules which not only require the doubling of certain consonants but allow an option of doubling others, though the doubling in the latter case must necessarily be useless. These rules also I have dealt with first. For when the rules on both the above subjects are disposed of, the task with regard to the other rules of *Sandhi* becomes comparatively easy, whether they relate to the concurrence of vowels with vowels, of vowels with consonants, or of consonants with consonants. These latter rules have been next referred to. Then, having noticed the changes caused by the concurrence of certain letters though more or less apart, this section ends with an enumeration of the changes peculiar to some particular kinds of expressions, and of some others which take place irregularly, that is, in a manner not sanctioned by the rules already adverted to. Explanatory tables and examples illustrating them as fully as possible have been given. The benefit of these tables will, I trust, be great to beginners.

Part III is devoted to verbs and Part IV to nouns. Whether verbs as held by the followers of *Pāṇini*, or nouns as held by those who follow the school of *Kanāda*, are naturally entitled to occupy the first place in human thought, there can be little doubt that for grammatical purposes it is highly convenient to advert to the *Sanskrit* verbs before the nouns. As for the former, so for the latter, with a few, if any, exceptions, the original material consists of roots, and many of the rules regulating the application of the affixes by which verbs are formed are generally applicable also to other affixes which, operating upon the roots, produce nouns. There are about 2,000 such roots; but from them other roots can be derived by the help of certain affixes which may be called the *derivation* affixes. From these derivative roots as well as the rest, verbs are formed by the application to them of certain affixes which indicate their voices and tenses and then of certain other affixes which determine their number and person. The former I have called the *tense affixes*, and the latter the *personal affixes*. By applying to the roots certain other affixes, participles and gerunds as well as the infinitive are formed,

the affixes in the case of the present and future participles being applied after the roots have received their proper tense affixes. In Sanskrit, the infinitive, participles, and gerunds are all classed as primitive nouns. Other primitive nouns are formed likewise from the roots by the use of certain affixes. Here the function of affixes operating upon roots, which I have termed the *verbal affixes*, end. Though the general rules according to which these affixes produce verbs and primitive nouns are similar, the affixes themselves are distinguishable into two broad classes technically called *Sárvadhátuka* and *A'rdhadhátuka*. According as the affixes belong to the one class or the other, are determined the changes which they themselves undergo and which they produce upon the bases to which they are attached. Now, another class of affixes which operate not upon roots but upon nouns, and which therefore have been called the *noun affixes*, come into play. Some of them are employed to designate the feminine gender of nouns and some others to turn them into secondary nouns, while a third set of affixes determine their number and case. Whether the affixes are verbal affixes or noun affixes, the rules relating to them are found to require either the augmentation of the affixes or the change of the bases receiving them, by transformation, reduplication, or other augmentation or alteration. These different changes and other matters incidental to them have been separately discussed in their natural sequence. In order that the practical result produced by all the rules in the formation of the verbs and nouns may clearly appear in one view, I have tried to give complete models after which roots can be turned into verbs and crude nouns, and crude nouns into nouns. And I may add that to these models it will be enough for learners to confine their attention in the early stage of their studies; for these, together with the tables of *Sandhi* already alluded to, will enable them to understand the forms of the words they may meet with and to decline and conjugate the nouns and verbs with tolerable ease and accuracy.

In Part V, compound and irregular nouns and noun-roots are considered. In no other language does the power of composition appear to exist to such an extent as in Sanskrit. This, made use of with good taste and discrimination, adds

considerably to the vigour and beauty of the language. But it is liable to be often abused as the servant of pedantry. Indeed, in the more modern writers it is not difficult to point out instances in which the length of their compound words appears to have been assumed as the standard of beauty. Great care is therefore required in this respect: But when rightly used the power of composition existing in the language confers upon it an elasticity exceedingly useful and conducive to harmony and elegance without detriment to perspicuity. The mistake often made in some quarters in imagining that words can be compounded just as one likes, should also be avoided. Here, as elsewhere, the requirements of grammar are not a few and should be strictly conformed to. Equally valuable is the liberty allowed in Sanskrit for turning nouns into roots and using them as verbs. The rules bearing upon both these subjects as well as those which refer to irregular nouns have been given in detail in this part.

Part VI treats of syntax. Being an inflective language, Sanskrit has very little to do with the arrangement of words. The order of words in a sentence is not important and may be changed without interfering with the meaning. The connection between the words which in languages not inflective is indicated by their position is, in Sanskrit, shown by similarity of inflections. Elegance and clearness may recommend a certain arrangement as being more natural than another, but as a matter of grammatical propriety there can be no more objection to the one than to the other. The rules of syntax accordingly refer generally to the government of words. These therefore find a place in this part together with some others which regulate the use of the tenses of verbs or the reiteration of words, all of which also may be regarded as belonging rather to syntax than to any other part.

My acknowledgments are due to REV. J. A. VANES, B. A., Principal of the Wesleyan Mission High School for his kindness in perusing almost the whole of the manuscript and making some valuable suggestions which I have thankfully adopted.

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Indexes
List of corrections and additions

Explanation of the signs and abbreviations used in this work and not explained in the body of it.

A. Names of Books quoted.

- Sid. = *Siddhánta koumudi* (Edited by Táránátha Tarkavachaspati, 1870).
 Kàs. = *Kásika* (Pandit Bálá Sastri's Edition, Benares, 1878).
 Kav. = *Kavikalpa druma*.
 M. N. = Monier William's Sanskrit Grammar, 1876.
 M. M. = Max Muller's Sanskrit Grammar, 1866.
 B. = Dr. Ballantyne's *Laghu koumudi*, Benares, 1878.
 Ragh. = Raghuvansa

NOTE.—1. In the case of *Siddhánta koumudi*, the Roman figure refers to the volume and the Arabic figure to the page.

2. In the case of Max Muller's and Monier William's Grammar as well as Dr. Ballantyne's *Laghu koumudi*, the figures refer to the numbered paragraphs.

3. In the case of Raghuvansa, the Roman figure refers to the *sarga* and the Arabic figure to the *śloka* or verse.

4. In the case of figures occurring without the name of any book, the reference is to *Pāṇini's Ashtádhyáyi*, the Roman figure referring to the *Adhyáya* or lecture, the first Arabic figure to the *Páda* or chapter, and the second Arabic figure to the *Sútra* or aphorism.

B. Words.

(a.) REPRESENTED BY LETTERS.

- Aor. = Aorist.
 Pass. = Passive.
 1st Fut. = First Future.

2nd Fut.	=	Second Future.
Perf.	=	Perfect.
Imp.	=	Imperfect.
Ben.	=	Benedictive.
Impv.	=	Imperative.
O.	=	Optative.
Refl. or Reflec.	=	Reflective.
Inf.	=	Infinitive.
Ger.	=	Gerund.
Nish.	=	Nishṭhá.
Ārdha.	=	Ārdhadhátuka.
Cond.	=	Conditional.
Per.	=	Person,
Compar.	=	Comparative.
Super.	=	Superlative.
Mas. or M.	=	Masculine.
Fem. or F.	=	Feminine.
Neut.	=	Neuter.
Sing.	=	Singular.
Pl., Plu. or Plur.	=	Plural.
Nom. or N.	=	Nominative.
Voc. or V.	=	Vocative.
Acc. or A.	=	Accusative.
Ins. or I.	=	Instrumental.
Dat. or D.	=	Dative.
Abl.	=	Ablative.
Gen. or G.	=	Genitive.
Loc. or L.	=	Locative.
Comp.	=	Compound.
Tatp.	=	Tatpurusha.
Avya.	=	Avyayìbháva.
Karm.	=	Karmadháraya.
Bah.	=	Bahuvríhi.
Fin.	=	Final.
N. Fin.	=	Not Final.
Aff.	=	Affix.
Affs.	=	Affixes.
Sub.	=	Substitute.

@ l.	=	altered by the lengthening of the
@ s.	=	altered by the shortening of the
@ g.	=	altered by the <i>gunation</i> of the
@ v.	=	altered by the <i>vridddhi</i> of the
@ sam.	=	altered by the <i>samprasárṇa</i> of the
a ... for	=	altered by the substitution of the letter which occurs between the first letter (@) and the second word (for) for the letter which follows the second word.

p.	=	penultimate letter.
ap.	=	ante-penultimate letter.
f.	=	final letter.
(f + p)	=	final and penultimate letters.
+ ... before	=	add the letter following the sign + before the letter following the word “before.”
(p + ap)	=	penultimate and ante-penultimate.

(b.) REPRESENTED BY FIGURES.

1̄	=	lukated.
2̄	=	sluated.
3̄	=	lupated.
4̄	=	lopated.
5̄	=	elided by displacement.

(c.) REPRESENTED BY SIGNS.

×	=	elide.
* before	ॐ, ८, ३, ४, ५,	= nasalized.
२	=	prolated.

(d) REPRESENTED BY WORDS.

Vowel affixes	=	affixes beginning with vowels.
Consonantal affixes	=	affixes beginning with consonants.
ॐ affixes	=	affixes beginning with ॐ letters.

For signs and abbreviations used in the body of the work,
see the following pages:—

Part II. page 5; Part III. pages 3, 4, 5, 6, 15, 20, 30,
31, 34, 68, 303 and 304; Part IV. pages 24, 25, 26, 28 and 72.

KEY TO TRANSLITERATION.

VOWELS.

$a = \text{ಅ}, \acute{a} = \text{ಆ}, i = \text{ಇ}, \grave{i} = \text{ಈ}, u = \text{ಉ}, \acute{u} = \text{ಊ}, \ddot{r}i = \text{ಋ}, \ddot{r}\grave{i} = \text{ೠ}, l\ddot{r}i = \text{ಌ}, l\ddot{r}\grave{i} = \text{ೡ}, e = \text{ಎ}, a\grave{i} = \text{ಐ}, o = \text{ಒ}, ou = \text{ಔ}, h = \text{ಃ}.$

CONSONANTS.

$k = \text{ಕ}, kh = \text{ಖ}, g = \text{ಗ}, gh = \text{ಘ}, \eta = \text{ಜ}, ch = \text{ಚ}, chh = \text{ಞ}, j = \text{ಜ}, jh = \text{ಝ}, \tilde{n} = \text{ಞ}, t = \text{ಟ}, th = \text{ಠ}, d = \text{ಡ}, dh = \text{ಢ}, n = \text{ಣ}, t = \text{ತ}, th + \text{ಢ}, d = \text{ದ}, dh = \text{ಧ}, n = \text{ನ}, p = \text{ಪ}, ph = \text{ಫ}, b = \text{ಬ}, bh = \text{ಭ}, m = \text{ಮ}, y = \text{ಯ}, r = \text{ರ}, l = \text{ಲ}, v = \text{ವ}, s = \text{ಶ}, sh = \text{ಷ}, s = \text{ಸ}, h = \text{ಹ}.$

SIGNS.

× Between a letter and a ಕ or ಖ = *Jihvámuiṭṭiya*.

∞ Between a letter and a ಪ or ಫ = *Upadhmánīya*.

AUTHORITIES QUOTED.

PĀNINI.

The first Arabic figure refers to the aphorism, the Roman figure refers to the Part of this work, and the succeeding figures refer to the page.

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A GUIDE TO PANINI.

PART I.

INTRODUCTION.

CHAPTER I.

THE ALPHABET.

1. There are 9 vowels and 33 consonants in Sanskrit as follows :—

VOWELS.

अ इ ए ऊ ऋ ॠ ए॒ ओ॒ ऌ॒ ॡ॒

CONSONANTS.

क ख ग घ ङ च छ ज झ ञ ट ठ ड ढ ण त थ द ध न प फ ब भ म य र ल व श ष स ह.

2. The letters ज् झ् ञ् ण् न् ष् are commonly, though irregularly, written as a single cipher, thus (०); but they are written thus only in the middle of words, except ष which is written thus both in the middle of words and at the end.

3. The consonants, however, are generally pronounced and written with the letter अ attached to them thus :—

क ख ग घ ङ च छ ज झ ञ ट ठ ड ढ ण त थ द ध न प फ ब भ म य र ल व श ष स ह.

But it should be borne in mind that this is done simply for convenience of articulation, and that, therefore, when the consonants are actually followed by अ itself or by any other vowel,

the inefficient ಅ should not be attached either in pronunciation or writing. Thus, a ಕ followed by ಅ should be written only as ಕ, and pronounced likewise only as *ka* and nothing else.

4. In this work, when we have occasion to refer to any consonant so far as it is a letter only we propose to give it with the ಅ attached to it for the sake of pronunciation, indicating how different such a consonant is from one actually followed by an efficient ಅ by styling the latter an open consonant. Thus, we shall call a ಕ of the latter description an open-ಕ, in distinction from an entirely consonantal ಕ, which we may likewise, when we wish to distinguish it from an open ಕ, call a close ಕ.

5. The vowels are commonly called ಸ್ವರಾಃ, *Svaráh*, and they are divided into ಸಮಾನಾಕ್ಷರಾಣಿ, *monophthongs* and ಸಂಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾಣಿ, *diphthongs*, as follows :—

Monophthongs : ಅ ಇ ಉ ಯ ಋ ; Diphthongs : ಎ ಐ ಒ ಔ .

6. The consonants are commonly called ವ್ಯಂಜನಾನಿ, *Vyanjanáni*

7. - All the above letters except ರ are named by adding the expression ಕಾರ, to their sounds. Thus, ಅ is called *akára*, ಕ *kakára*, and so on. But ರ is called ರೇಫಃ, *Rephah* (burring).

8. Besides the above 42 letters, there are :—

(i). ಅನುಸ್ವಾರಃ, *Anusvárah* (after sound) which is a character following a vowel in the shape of a ಬಿಂದು, (*Bindu*) i. e. cipher (○)

(ii). ವಿಸರ್ಗಃ, *Visargah*, (emission) which is likewise a character following a vowel in the shape of a ದ್ವಿಬಿಂದು (*Dribindu*) i. e., double cipher (ಃ).

(iii). ಅರ್ಧವಿಸರ್ಗಃ, *Ardhavisargah*, (half emission) which is a character following a vowel in the shape of two semi-

circles, thus, (\asymp) and commonly, though irregularly, of two ciphers also.

9. The *Ardhavisargah* is called ಜಿಹ್ವಾಮೂಲೀಯಃ, *Jihvámúliyah*, (tongue root letter) when it stands before ಕ or ಖ, and ಉಪಧ್ಮಾನೀಯಃ, *Upadhmáníyah*, (to be breathed upon), when it stands before ಪ or ಫ, it being represented often by the sign × ವಜ್ರಾಕೃತಿಃ, *Vajrákritih*, (thunderbolt shaped), when *Jihvámúliyah* and by the sign ೞ, ಗಜಕುಂಭಾಕೃತಿಃ, *Gajakumbhákritih*, (elephant-front bone shaped) when *Upadhmáníyah*.

10. Of consonants the following is a general classification, viz.,

ಕವರ್ಗಃ — <i>kavargah</i>	ಕ ಖ ಗ ಘ ಜ.
ಚವರ್ಗಃ — <i>chavargah</i>	ಚ ಛ ಜ ರು ಇ.
ಟವರ್ಗಃ — <i>ṭavargah</i>	ಟ ರ ಡ ಢ ಣ.
ತವರ್ಗಃ — <i>tavargah</i>	ತ ಥ ದ ಧ ನ
ಪವರ್ಗಃ — <i>pavargah</i>	ಪ ಫ ಬ ಭ ಮ.
ಅಂತಸ್ಥಾಃ — <i>antastháḥ</i>	ಯ ರ ಲ ವ.
ಉಷ್ಮಾಣಃ — <i>úshmánáḥ</i>	ಶ ಸ ಹ.

11. It will be necessary, in treating of the letters, to take them in groups of two or three or more, and therefore the following aphorisms have been given in the Sanskrit grammar.

ಅ ಇ ಉ ಣ (೧), ಋ ೠ ಕ (೨), ಎ ಓ ಜ (೩), ಏ ಔ ಚ (೪), ಹ ಯ ವ ರ ಟ (೫), ಲ ಣ (೬), ಜಾ ಮ ಜಿ ಣ ನ ಮ್ (೭), ರ್ಘ ಭ ಜ್ಞ (೮), ಘ ಢ ಧ ಷ್ (೯), ಜ ಬ ಗ ಡ ದ ಶ್ (೧೦), ಖ ಫ ಛ ಠ ಡ ಚ ಟ ತ ವ್ (೧೧), ಕ ವ ಯ್ (೧೨), ಶ ಸ ಸ ರ್ (೧೩), ಹ ಳ್ (೧೪). (Sid. I. 1).

12. The manner in which from the above aphorisms the groups are to be made is as follows :—

Firstly. Take the vowel ಅ in the consonants ಹ and so forth, as being merely for the sake of articulation." Sid. I. 3.

Secondly. Take the final pure consonants in the several aphorisms as ಇತ್, non-efficient. (Sid. I. 3 ; I. 3. 9.)

Thirdly. Take the vowel ಅ attached to ಉ in the aphorism ಉಃ as a non-efficient letter also, though it is there for the sake of articulation too as already stated. (Sid. I. 3.)

Fourthly. Take in the aphorisms any letter which is not a non-efficient letter and join it to any non-efficient letter at pleasure ; this will give you a name which will stand for the former efficient letter and for all the other letters intervening between it and the non-efficient letter, excluding, of course, all the non-efficient letters if any intervene. (I. 1. 71.)

13. Thus, ಅಃ formed of ಅ as its initial letter and ಃ as its final, will be the name of itself and of ಇ and ಉ which intervene between ಅ and ಃ. So, ಅಚ್ will be the name of ಅ ಇ ಉ ಋ ೠ ಎ ಐ ಒ ಔ, that is to say, of all the vowels ; ಹಲ್, of all consonants ; and ಅಲ್, of all the letters together, i. e., both vowels and consonants.

14. The name of a class of letters thus formed is ಪ್ರತ್ಯಾಹಾರಃ, *Pratyáhārah*.

15. Though many *pratyáhāras* could be made according to the rules above, it is actually necessary to make only 42 *pratyáhāras* for the purpose of Sanskrit grammar as follows :—viz.,

೧ ಅಃ, ೨ ಅಕ್, ೩ ಇಕ್, ೪ ಉಕ್, ೫ ಎಞ್, ೬ ಅಖ್, ೭ ಇಖ್, ೮ ಎಖ್, ೯ ಐಖ್, ೧೦ ಅಃ, ೧೧ ಇಃ, ೧೨ ಉಃ, ೧೩ ಎಃ, ೧೪ ಅಮ್, ೧೫ ಎಮ್, ೧೬ ಒಮ್, ೧೭ ಯಜ್, ೧೮ ರ್ಘಮ್, ೧೯ ಭಮ್, ೨೦ ಅಶ್, ೨೧ ಇಶ್, ೨೨ ಉಶ್, ೨೩ ಹಶ್, ೨೪ ರ್ಘಶ್, ೨೫ ಜಶ್, ೨೬ ಭವ್, ೨೭ ಯಯ್, ೨೮ ಮಯ್, ೨೯ ರ್ಘಯ್, ೩೦ ಖಯ್, ೩೧ ಯರ್, ೩೨ ರ್ಘರ್, ೩೩ ಖರ್, ೩೪ ಬರ್, ೩೫ ಶರ್, ೩೬ ಅಶ್, ೩೭ ಹಶ್, ೩೮ ವಶ್, ೩೯ ರಶ್, ೪೦ ರ್ಘಶ್, ೪೧ ಶಶ್, ೪೨ ರ.

16. The vowels, with regard to their time or prosodial length, are divided into ಹ್ರಸ್ವಾಃ, *short*, ದೀರ್ಘಾಃ, *long*, and ಪ್ಲೂತಾಃ, *prolated*, the short having one ಮಾತ್ರಾ, *mātrá* (measure,) the long, two, and the prolated, three. The vowel having one *mātrá* is called ಲಘ್ವಾಃ, *light*, and the vowel having more than one *mātrá*, ಸುರಾಃ, *heavy*. (I. 4. 10; I. 4. 12.)

17. The vowels again are severally three fold, according to the tone with which they are uttered, those uttered with a high tone being ಉದಾತ್ತಾಃ, *acute*, *i. e.*, acutely accented, those with a low tone, ಅನುದಾತ್ತಾಃ, *grave*, *i. e.*, gravely accented, and those with both the above tones in combination, ಸ್ವರಿತಾಃ, *circumflex*, *i. e.*, circumflexly accented. (I. 2. 30. 31.)

18. The vowels again are divisible according as they are pronounced with the mouth alone, or with the mouth along with the nose. In the latter case, they are called ಅನುನಾಸಿಕಾಃ, *nasal*. (I. 1. 8.)

19. Thus, the vowels should have each 18 different modifications, but as it is considered that the vowel ॐ has no long prosodial time, there are for it only 12 modifications. And as the letters ಎ ಐ ಒ and ಔ are considered to possess no short prosodial time, they likewise have only 12 modifications.

20. It is stated that a long ॐ occurs sometimes in Sanskrit as a mere grammatical invention.

21. It is likewise to be remarked that grammatically the letters ಎ ಐ ಒ and ಔ are said sometimes to have been shortened. But the meaning here is only that, instead of those letters, their homogeneous short letters have come in, that is, the letter ಇ for ಎ and ಐ, and ಉ for ಒ and ಔ. (I. 1. 48.)

21. Each consonant by itself is said to have fully half the time of a short vowel, *i. e.*, half a *mātrá*, and therefore when it occurs, its prosodial time is added to that of the vowel that precedes it, the result, if the vowel is short, being however to raise the measure of the vowel to two *mātrás*, in-

stead of $1\frac{1}{2}$ *mátrá*, as no fractions of a *mátrá* are in practice recognized. But when a consonant precedes a vowel, its time is merged in that of the subsequent vowel, and the time of this vowel remains as it would otherwise have been. Thus, *ಅಕ* has two *mátrás*, though *ಅ* had only one, but *ಕ* which, properly speaking, is the sum of the letters *ಕ* and *ಅ*, has only one *mátrá*. (I. 4. 11.)

22. Besides the vowels, the consonants *ಯ*, *ಲ*, and *ವ*, are capable of being pronounced nasally and therefore the distinction into nasal and non-nasal obtains in respect of them also. (Sid. I. 18.)

23. Two letters having the same organ or place of origin (*ಅನ್ಯೈ*), such as the palate and so forth, and attended with the same effort of utterance are called *ಸಮಾನ*, *homogeneous*, i. e., homogeneous one with another. (I. 1. 9.)

24. The throat is the organ of *ಅ* and of *kavargah*, and also *ಹ* and *visarga*; the palate, of *ಇ* and *chavargah*, and of *ಯ* and *ಶ*; the roof of the mouth of *ಋ* and the *ṭavargah*, and of *ರ* and *ಷ*; the teeth, of *ಎ* and *tavargah*, and of *ಲ* and *ಸ*; the lips, of *ಉ* and *pavargah*, and of *upadhmānīyah*, and the root of the tongue, of the *jihvāmūliyah*. Of the fifth letter in each *vargah*, the nose also is an organ in addition to the organ of the *vargah* to which it belongs. These five fifth letters are therefore called the nasal letters of those *vargas*, and in distinction from those letters which may or may not be pronounced nasally, these fifth letters may be called *ಸಹಜಾನುನಾಸಿಕಾಃ*, i. e., the natural nasals, the other nasal letters being called *ವ್ಯಪದಿಷ್ಟಾನುನಾಸಿಕಾಃ* or artificial nasals. The organs of *ಎ* and *ಐ* are the throat and the palate; of *ಒ* and *ಔ*, the throat and the lips; and of *ವ*, the teeth and the lips. The nose is the organ of *anusvārah*. (Sid. I. 9.)

25. Though the organ for *visarga* is generally stated to be the throat, yet the proper organ of it is said specially to be the chest. (*ಉರಸೇ*).

26.. The effort in utterance is twofold, that which takes

place within the mouth, and that which is external as regards the mouth. The former is of five kinds, as follows :—

(i). *Letters formed by complete contact of the tongue, ಸ್ಪೃಷ್ಠಾಂ, Sprishtāṅ.*

The five *vargas* of consonants. These letters are therefore called ಸ್ಪರ್ಶಾಂ, *sparsāṅ.*

(ii). *Letters formed by slight contact of the tongue, ಈಷತ್ಸಪ್ರಿಷ್ಠಾಂ, íshatsprishtāṅ.*

The ಅಂತಸ್ಥಾಂ, *antasthāṅ*, i. e., the semivowels ಯ, ರ, ಲ, and ವ.

(iii). *Letters formed by slight opening of the organs of speech, ಈಷದ್ವಿವೃತಾಂ, íshadvivṛitāṅ.*

The ಉಷ್ಮಾಂ, *úshmánāṅ*, i. e., the sibilants, ಶ. ಷ. ಸ. and ಹ.

(iv). *Letters formed by complete opening of the organs, ವಿವೃತಾಂ, vivṛitāṅ.*

The vowels except short ಅ.

(v). *Letters formed by contraction of the organs, ಸಂವೃತಾಂ, samvṛitāṅ.*

The short ಅ.

27. The effort in utterance external as regards the mouth is of eleven kinds, viz., ವಿವಾರಂ, *vivārah* (expansion of the throat, producing hard articulation) ; ಸಂವಾರಂ, *samvārah*, (contraction of the throat producing soft articulation) ; ಸ್ವಾಸಂ, *svásah* (sighing) ; ನಾದಂ, *nádah* (sounding), ಘೋಷಂ, *ghóshah* (low and preparatory murmur), ಅಘೋಷಂ, *aghóshah*, absence of such murmur, ಅಲ್ಪಪ್ರಾಣಂ, *alpaprāṇah* (slight aspiration ;) ಮಹಾಪ್ರಾಣಂ, *maháprāṇah*, (strong aspiration ;) and the efforts of acute, grave, and circumflex accentuation. The results of the last three efforts which only relate to the vowels have been already alluded to. The other efforts belong only to the consonants, thus :—

(i) Letters in the utterance of which there are the three efforts of *vivārah*, *ṣvārah* and *aghóshah*; (hard or surd letters) (२०६).

The first two letters in each of the five *vargáh*; and *ॠ*, *ॡ*, and *ॢ*.

(ii). Letters in the utterance of which there are the three efforts of *samvārah*, *nādah*, and *ghóshah*; (soft or sonant letters) (२०७).

The three last letters of each of the five *vargáh* and the semivowels (२०८), also *ॣ*.

(iii). Letters which are unaspirated.

The first, third and fifth letters in each of the five *vargáh* and the semivowels (२०९).

(iv). Letters which are aspirated.

The second and fourth letters of each of the five *vargáh*, and the *úshmánáh*, (२१०).

28. Though taking the above definition of homogeneous letters strictly, the short *ॡ* must be held to be not homogeneous with any of the other vowels, owing to the organ in the enunciation of it being contracted, yet, so far as a grammatical operation is concerned, it is held to be homogeneous with the long *ॡ*. And likewise notwithstanding that the organ of *ॢ* is the teeth and that of *ॣ* is the roof of the mouth, these letters also should be taken as homogeneous, the one with the other. (8-4-68. Sid. I. 11.)

29. The general rule, so far as a grammatical operation is concerned, is—

(a). To take a reference to any vowel or semivowel as including also the letters homogeneous with it. (I. 1. 69.)

(b). To take any of the *Spārṣa* letters when used with an indicative vowel *ॡ* affixed to it, as including also the letters homogeneous with it. (I. 1. 69.)

Thus, by simply naming *अ* for a grammatical operation, its eighteen varieties will be denoted. And so as to *इ* and *ए* also. The mention of *अ* will include its own eighteen varieties, and the twelve varieties of *इ*. So *इ* will denote its own twelve varieties, and the eighteen varieties of *अ*. The letters *अ*, *इ*, and *ए* are each the name accordingly of their respective varieties. So, the non-nasal form of *अ*, *इ*, and *ए* implies the nasal form also. But it is to be remarked, (a) that the rule obtains only when the letters so used are not grammatical affixes, *प्रत्ययः*, (*Pratyayāḥ*) which will be treated of presently, and (b) that a vowel followed or preceded by the letter *त* is the name only of the letter which has the same prosodial length. (I. 1. 70.) Thus, *अ* and *ए*, which will be found mentioned hereafter as affixes, do not include *अ* and *ए*, and likewise any grammatical operation enjoined as regards *अ* and *ए*, by quoting the letters as *अत* and *एत*, does not apply to *अ* and *ए*.

30. The subjoined table exhibits all the letters of the Sanskrit alphabet classified and arranged with reference to the above observations.

			Hard or surd.			Soft or Consonant.					
			Consonants.			Consonants.				Vowels.	
			Unaspirated.	Aspirated.	Sibilants.	Unaspirated.	Aspirated.	Nasals.	Semi-vowels.	Monophthongs.	
										Short.	Long.
1	Gutturals.	...	क	ख	...	ग	घ	ङ	...	अ	आ
2	Palatals	...	च	छ	...	ज	झ	ञ	...	इ	ई
3	Cerebrals	...	ट	ठ	...	ड	ढ	ण	...	उ	ऊ
4	Dentals	...	त	थ	...	द	ध	न	...	ए	ऐ
5	Labials	...	प	फ	...	ब	भ	म	...	ओ	औ
6	Gutturo-palatals.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Gutturo-labials...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Dento labials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Linguals or belonging to the root of the tongue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Anusvārah. ण

Visārgah. ः

६

31. The letters have hitherto been treated of merely as standing isolated by themselves, and now we will consider them as accompanied by other letters. And here, it should be first observed that, when two consonants come together unseparated by a vowel, they are called ಸಂಯೋಗಾಕ್ಷರಾಃ, (*letters in conjunctian*), (I. 1. 7.) in distinction from letters in mere proximity, which are then said to be in ಸಂಹಿತಾ. (*contact.*) (I. 1. 109.)

32. The vowels, when they come together, do not take any change in their form. Thus :—

ಅ ಆ ಇ ಈ ಉ ಊ ಮ ಮೂ ನ ನೃ ಎ

ಐ ಒ ಔ are merely in ಸಂಹಿತಾ.

33. A consonant in conjunction with a vowel which precedes it will likewise take no change. Thus, ಅ with ಕ್ following it, is to be written ಅಕ್. So, as other letters in a similar arrangement, we may give the following :—

ಅಸ್ ಮನ್ ವತ್ ಜಸ್ ಟವ್.

34. The consonants in the above case are said to be followed by a ವಿರಾಮಃ (*virámah*), or ಅವಸಾನಂ, (*avasánam*), stoppage or pause. (I. 4. 110.)

35. But consonants in conjunction with a vowel following them will take the form given in the following table :—

ಕ	ಕಾ	ಕಿ	ಕೀ	ಕು	ಕೂ	ಕೈ	ಕೌ	ಕೃ	ಕೇ	ಕೈ	ಕೊ	ಕೌ.
ka	ká	ki	kí	ku	kú	kri	krí	klri	ké	kai	kó	kou
ಖ	ಖಾ	ಖಿ	ಖೀ	ಖು	ಖೂ	ಖೈ	ಖೌ	ಖೃ	ಖೇ	ಖೈ	ಖೊ	ಖೌ.
kha	khá	khi	k hí	khú	khú	khri	kh rí	kh lri	khé	kh ai	khó	kh ou
ಗ	ಗಾ	ಗಿ	ಗೀ	ಗು	ಗೂ	ಗೈ	ಗೌ	ಗೃ	ಗೇ	ಗೈ	ಗೊ	ಗೌ.
ga	gá	gi	g í	gu	gú	gri	grí	glri	gé	gai	gó	gou
ಘ	ಘಾ	ಘಿ	ಘೀ	ಘು	ಘೂ	ಘೈ	ಘೌ	ಘೃ	ಘೇ	ಘೈ	ಘೊ	ಘೌ.
gha	ghá	ghi	gh í	ghu	ghú	ghri	gh rí	gh lri	ghé	gh ai	ghó	gh ou
ಚ	ಚಾ	ಚಿ	ಚೀ	ಚು	ಚೂ	ಚೈ	ಚೌ	ಚೃ	ಚೇ	ಚೈ	ಚೊ	ಚೌ.
cha	chá	chi	ch í	chu	chú	chri	ch rí	ch lri	ché	chai	chó	ch ou

ಛ ಛಾ ಛಿ ಛೀ ಛು ಛೂ ಛೈ ಛೌ ಛೃ ಛೃಃ ಛೌಃ ಛೌಃ
chha chhá chhi chhí chhu chhú chhri chhří chhlri chhé chhai chhó chhou
 ಜ ಜಾ ಜಿ ಜೀ ಜು ಜು ಜೃ ಜೃಃ ಜೌಃ ಜೌಃ ಜೌಃ ಜೌಃ
ja já ji jí ju jú jri jrí jlrri jé jai jó jou
 ರು ರು ರಾ ರಿ ರೀ ರು ರೂ ರೃ ರೃಃ ರೌಃ ರೌಃ ರೌಃ ರೌಃ
jha jhá jhi jhí jhu jhú jhri jhří jhlri jhé jhai jhó jhou
 ಟ ಟಾ ಟಿ ಟೀ ಟು ಟೂ ಟೃ ಟೃಃ ಟೌಃ ಟೌಃ ಟೌಃ ಟೌಃ
ta tá ti tí tu tú ttri trí tlrri té tai tó tou
 ಠ ಠಾ ಠಿ ಠೀ ಠು ಠೂ ಠೃ ಠೃಃ ಠೌಃ ಠೌಃ ಠೌಃ ಠೌಃ
tha thá thi thí thu thú thri thrí thlrri thé thai thó thou
 ಡ ಡಾ ಡಿ ಡೀ ಡು ಡೂ ಡೃ ಡೃಃ ಡೌಃ ಡೌಃ ಡೌಃ ಡೌಃ
da dá di dí du dú dri drí dlri dé dai dó dou
 ಢ ಢಾ ಢಿ ಢೀ ಢು ಢೂ ಢೃ ಢೃಃ ಢೌಃ ಢೌಃ ಢೌಃ ಢೌಃ
dha dhá dhi dhí dhu dhú dhri dhří dhlri dhé dai dó dou
 ಣ ಣಾ ಣಿ ಣೀ ಣು ಣೂ ಣೃ ಣೃಃ ಣೌಃ ಣೌಃ ಣೌಃ ಣೌಃ
na ná ni ní nu nú nri nrú nlrri né nai nó nou
 ತ ತಾ ತಿ ತೀ ತು ತೂ ತೃ ತೃಃ ತೌಃ ತೌಃ ತೌಃ ತೌಃ
ta tá ti tí tu tú ttri trí tlrri té tai tó tou
 ಥ ಥಾ ಥಿ ಥೀ ಥು ಥೂ ಥೃ ಥೃಃ ಥೌಃ ಥೌಃ ಥೌಃ ಥೌಃ
tha thá thi thí thu thú thri thrí thlrri thé thai thó thou
 ದ ದಾ ದಿ ದೀ ದು ದೂ ದೃ ದೃಃ ದೌಃ ದೌಃ ದೌಃ ದೌಃ
da dá di dí du dú dri drí dlri dé dai dó dou
 ಧ ಧಾ ಧಿ ಧೀ ಧು ಧೂ ಧೃ ಧೃಃ ಧೌಃ ಧೌಃ ಧೌಃ ಧೌಃ
dha dhá dhi dhí dhu dhú dhri dhří dhlri dhé dhai dhó dhou
 ನ ನಾ ನಿ ನೀ ನು ನೂ ನೃ ನೃಃ ನೌಃ ನೌಃ ನೌಃ ನೌಃ
na ná ni ní nu nú nri nrú nlrri né nai nó nou
 ಪ ಪಾ ಪಿ ಪೀ ಪು ಪೂ ಪೃ ಪೃಃ ಪೌಃ ಪೌಃ ಪೌಃ ಪೌಃ
pa pá pi pí pu pú pri prí plri pé pai pó pou
 ಫ ಫಾ ಫಿ ಫೀ ಫು ಫೂ ಫೃ ಫೃಃ ಫೌಃ ಫೌಃ ಫೌಃ ಫೌಃ
pha phá phi phí phu phú phri phrí phlrri phé phai phó phou
 ಬ ಬಾ ಬಿ ಬೀ ಬು ಬೂ ಬೃ ಬೃಃ ಬೌಃ ಬೌಃ ಬೌಃ ಬೌಃ
ba bá bi bí bu bú bri brí blri bé bai bó bou

ಭ	ಭಾ	ಭಿ	ಭೀ	ಭು	ಭೂ	ಭೃ	ಭ್ನಾ	ಭಃ	ಭೆ	ಭೈ	ಭೊ	ಭೌ
bha	bhá	bhi	bhí	bhu	bhú	bhri	bhrí	bhlri	bhé	bhai	bhó	bhou
ಮ	ಮಾ	ಮಿ	ಮೀ	ಮು	ಮೂ	ಮೃ	ಮ್ನಾ	ಮಃ	ಮೆ	ಮೈ	ಮೊ	ಮೌ
ma	má	mi	mí	mu	mú	mri	mrí	mlri	mé	mai	mó	mou
ಯ	ಯಾ	ಯಿ	ಯೀ	ಯು	ಯೂ	ಯೃ	ಯ್ನಾ	ಯಃ	ಯೆ	ಯೈ	ಯೊ	ಯೌ
ya	yá	yi	yí	yu	yú	yri	yrí	ylri	yé	yai	yó	you
ರ	ರಾ	ರಿ	ರೀ	ರು	ರೂ	ರೃ	ರ್ನಾ	ರಃ	ರೆ	ರೈ	ರೊ	ರೌ
ra	rá	ri	rí	ru	rú	rrí	rrí	rlri	ré	rai	ró	rou
ಲ	ಲಾ	ಲಿ	ಲೀ	ಲು	ಲೂ	ಲೃ	ಲ್ನಾ	ಲಃ	ಲೆ	ಲೈ	ಲೊ	ಲೌ
la	lá	li	lí	lu	lú	lrí	lrí	llri	lé	lai	ló	lou
ವ	ವಾ	ವಿ	ವೀ	ವು	ವೂ	ವೃ	ವ್ನಾ	ವಃ	ವೆ	ವೈ	ವೊ	ವೌ
va	vá	vi	ví	vu	vú	vrí	vrí	vlri	vé	vai	vó	vou
ಶ	ಶಾ	ಶಿ	ಶೀ	ಶು	ಶೂ	ಶೃ	ಶ್ನಾ	ಶಃ	ಶೆ	ಶೈ	ಶೊ	ಶೌ
sha	shá	shi	shí	shu	shú	shri	shrí	shlri	shé	shai	shó	shou
ಷ	ಷಾ	ಷಿ	ಷೀ	ಷು	ಷೂ	ಷೃ	ಷ್ನಾ	ಷಃ	ಷೆ	ಷೈ	ಷೊ	ಷೌ
sha	shá	shi	shí	shu	shú	shri	shrí	shlri	shé	shai	shó	shon
ಸ	ಸಾ	ಸಿ	ಸೀ	ಸು	ಸೂ	ಸೃ	ಸ್ನಾ	ಸಃ	ಸೆ	ಸೈ	ಸೊ	ಸೌ
sa	sá	si	sí	su	sú	sri	srí	slri	sé	sai	só	sou
ಹ	ಹಾ	ಹಿ	ಹೀ	ಹು	ಹೂ	ಹೃ	ಹ್ನಾ	ಹಃ	ಹೆ	ಹೈ	ಹೊ	ಹೌ
ha	há	hi	hí	hu	hú	hri	hrí	hlri	he	hai	hó	hou

36. When the consonants are in conjunction, they are to take form as in the subjoined table.

ಕ	ಕಃ	ಕಾ	ಕೀ	ಕು	ಕೂ	ಕೃ	ಕ್ನಾ	ಕಃ	ಕೆ	ಕೈ	ಕೊ	ಕೌ
kka,	kkha,	kcha,	kta,	ktya,	ktra,	ktrya,	ktva,	kna,				
ಕನ್ಯಾ	ಕಮಾ	ಕಯಾ	ಕರಾ	ಕರ್ಯಾ	ಕಲಾ	ಕವಾ	ಕವ್ಯಾ	ಕಶಾ				
knya,	kma,	kya	kra,	krya,	kla,	kva,	kvya,	ksha,				
ಕಷ್ಮಾ	ಕಷ್ಯಾ	ಕಷ್ವಾ	ಕಹ್ಯಾ	ಕಹ್ರಾ	ಗ್ಯಾ	ಗ್ರಾ						
kshma,	kshya,	kshva,	khya,	khra,	gya,	gra,						
ಗ್ರ್ಯಾ	ಘ್ನಾ	ಘನ್ಯಾ	ಘ್ಮಾ	ಘ್ಯಾ	ಘ್ರಾ	ಙ್ಕಾ	ಙ್ಕಾ					
grya ;	ghna,	ghnya,	ghma,	ghya,	ghra,	ñka,	ñka,					
ಙ್ಕತ್ಯಾ	ಙ್ಕಯಾ	ಙ್ಕಶಾ	ಙ್ಕಶ್ವಾ	ಙ್ಕಾ	ಙ್ಕಾ	ಙ್ಕಾ	ಙ್ಕಾ					
ñktya,	ñkya,	ñksha,	ñkshva,	ñkha,	ñkhya,	ñga,						

ငှါ ငှါ ငှါ ငှါ ငှါ ငှါ ငှါ
ngya, ngħa, ngħya, ngħra, nna, nma, nya.

ಚ ಚ್ ಚ್ ಚ್ ಚ್ ಚ್ ಚ್
chcha, chchha, chchhra, chña, chma, chya, chhya,

ಛ್ರ ಛ್ಞ ಛಃ ಛೞ ಛೈ ಛೃ ಛೃಃ ಞಃ
chhra, jja, jjha, jña, jñya, jma, jya, jra, jva, ñcha,
 ಞ್ಮ ಞೈ ಞೃ ಞೃಃ ಞೞ ಞೞಃ ಞೞಃ
ñchma, ñchya, ñchha, ñja, ñña, ñya.

ಟ್ಠ ಟ್ಯಾ ಥೈ ಥ್ರ ಡ್ಢ ಡೈ ಡ್ಘ ಡ್ಘ್ರ
tta, tya, thya, thra, dga, dgya, dgha, dghra,

ದ್ಮ ಧ್ಯ ಧೈ ಧ್ರ ಣ್ಣ ಣ್ಠ ಣ್ಢ ಣ್ಢ್ಯ ಣ್ಢ್ರ
dma, dya, dhya, dhra, ṇṭa, ṇṭha, ṇṇa, ṇṇya, ṇṇra,

နာ၊ နာ၊ နာ၊ နာ၊ နာ၊ နာ၊
ṇḍrya, ṇḍha, ṇṇa, ṇma, ṇya, ṇva.

ತ್ಕ ತ್ಕ್ರ ತ್ತ ತ್ತ್ಯ ತ್ತ್ರ ತ್ವ ತ್ವ್ಯ ತ್ವ್ಯ ತ್ಪ
tka, tkra, tta, ttya, ttra, ttva, ttha, tna, tnya, tpa,

ತೃ, ತ್ಮ, ತ್ಮೈ, ತ್ಮೈ, ತ್ರ, ತ್ರೈ, ತ್ವ, ತ್ನ, ತ್ನಾ, ತ್ನಾನ್
tpra, tma, tmya, tpa, tra, trya, tva, tsa, tsna, tsnya,

ತಸ್ಯೆ ಥ್ಯೆ ದ್ಗ ದ್ಘ ದ್ಘ್ರ ದ್ದ ದ್ದ್ಯ ದ್ಧ
tsya, thya, dga, dgħa, dgħra, dda, ddya, ddħa,

ದಧ್ಯಿ ದ್ನ ದ್ವಿ ದ್ಭಿ ದ್ಭ್ಯಿ ದ್ಢಿ ದ್ಘಿ ದ್ರ ದ್ರ್ಯಿ
ddhya, dna, dbà, dbha, dbhya, dma, dya, dra, drya,

ದ್ವಿ ದ್ವೈ ಧ್ನ ಧ್ನೈ ದ್ಮ ಧ್ಮೈ ಧ್ರ ಧ್ರೈ
dva, dvya, dhna, dhnyā, dhma, dhya, dhra, dhrya,

ध्वा, न्ता, न्त्या, न्त्रा, न्दा, न्द्रा, न्द्वा, न्द्वा, न्ना,
dhva, nta, ntya, ntra, nda, ndra, ndha, ndhra, nna,

རྩ རྩྭ རྩུ རྩེ རྩྭ རྩེ.
npa, npra, nma, nya, nra, nsa.

ಪ್ತ ಪ್ತೃ ಪ್ನ ಪ್ಪ ಪ್ಲ ಪ್ಯ ಪ್ರ ಪ್ಲ ಪ್ಪ ಪ್ಸ
pta, ptya, pna, ppa, pma, pya, pra, pla, pra, psa,

ಪ್ಸವಿ ಖ್ವ ಬ್ಜ ಖ್ಧ ಖ್ಢ ಖ್ನ ಖ್ಬ ಖ್ಭ ಖ್ಭಿ
 psva, bgha, bja, bda, bdha, bna, bba, bbha, bbhya,
 ಬ್ಯ ಬ್ರ ಬ್ವ ಭ್ನ ಭ್ಯ ಭ್ರ ಭ್ವ ಮ್ನ ಮ್ಪ
 bya, bra, bva, bhna, bhya, bhra, bhva, mna, mpa,
 ಮ್ಪ) ಮ್ಬಿ ಮ್ಭಿ ಮ್ಕಿ ಮ್ಯಿ ಮ್ರಿ ಮ್ಲಿ ಮ್ವಿ.
 mpra, mba, mbha, mma, mya, mra, mla, mva.

ಯ್ಯ ಯ್ವ ಲ್ಕ ಲ್ವ ಲ್ತ ಲ್ಯಿ ಲ್ಲ ಲ್ವ ಷ್ನ
 yya, yva, lka, lpa, lma, lyā, lla, lva, vna,
 ವ್ಯಿ ವ್ರಿ ವ್ವಿ.
 vya, vra, vva.

ಶ್ಚ ಶ್ಚಿ ಶ್ನ ಶ್ಯ ಶ್ರ ಶ್ರಿ ಶ್ಲ ಶ್ವ ಶ್ವಿ
 s̄cha, s̄chya, s̄na, s̄ya, s̄ra, s̄rya, s̄la, s̄va, s̄vya,
 ಶ್ಠಿ ಶ್ಠಿ ಶ್ಠಿ ಶ್ಠಿ ಶ್ಠಿ ಶ್ಠಿ ಶ್ಠಿ ಶ್ಠಿ ಶ್ಠಿ
 s̄ṣa; s̄ṣṭa, s̄ṣṭya, s̄ṣṭra, s̄ṣṭrya, s̄ṣṭva, s̄ṣṭha, s̄ṣṭna,
 ಶ್ಠಿ ಶ್ಠಿ ಶ್ಠಿ ಶ್ಠಿ ಶ್ಠಿ ಶ್ಠಿ ಶ್ಠಿ ಶ್ಠಿ ಶ್ಠಿ
 s̄ṣṭya, s̄ṣṭpa, s̄ṣṭpra, s̄ṣṭma, s̄ṣṭya, s̄ṣṭva, s̄ṣṭka, s̄ṣṭha, s̄ṣṭta,
 ಸ್ತಿಯಿ ಸ್ತ್ರಿಯಿ ಸ್ತಿಯಿ ಸ್ಥಿಯಿ ಸ್ಥಿಯಿ ಸ್ಥಿಯಿ ಸ್ಥಿಯಿ ಸ್ಥಿಯಿ
 styā, strā, stvā, sthā, snā, snyā, spā, sphā, smā,
 ಸ್ತಿಯಿ ಸ್ಥಿಯಿ ಸ್ತ್ರಿಯಿ ಸ್ವಿಯಿ ಸ್ವಿಯಿ.
 smya, sya, sra, sva, ssa.

ಹ್ನ ಹ್ನ ಹ್ನ ಹ್ನ ಹ್ನ ಹ್ನ ಹ್ನ
 hna, hna, hma, hya, hra, hla, hva.

37. The conjunct consonants, when followed by vowels, may, so far as the vowels are concerned, be written in the same manner as simple consonants. Thus, ಕ್ಷ in conjunction with the vowels following it, may be written as follows :—

ಕ್ಷ ಕ್ಷಾ ಕ್ಷಿ ಕ್ಷೀ ಕ್ಷು ಕ್ಷೂ ಕ್ಷೌ ಕ್ಷೌ ಕ್ಷೌ ಕ್ಷೌ ಕ್ಷೌ ಕ್ಷೌ.

38. The *anusvārah* and *visargah* are written in conjunction with other letters, whether vowels or consonants, without any change. Thus, ಅ and ಕ with *anusvārah* are written as ಅಂ and ಕಂ and with *visargah*, as ಅಃ and ಕಃ.

39. When it is difficult to write or print two or three consonants in conjunction as above, it is sometimes the practice to write the first of the letters separately in its original non-conjunct form, and write the other letters, in conjunction or otherwise, according as there may remain only one letter or more letters. The letters ಯು ಜಿಂ may thus be written ಯುಜಿಂಕೆ.

NUMERICAL FIGURES.

40. The numerical figures in Sanskrit are :—

० १ २ ३ ४ ५ ६ ७ ८ ९ ००.

PUNCTUATION.

41. There are only two signs of punctuation, viz., the sign | which is used at the end of a sentence, and also of a portion of a verse called ಪಾದಃ, (*pádah*, *quarter*), and the sign || which is used at the end of a longer sentence

Chapter II.

CLASSIFICATION OF SANSKRIT WORDS.

1. The elements of Sanskrit words are, (1) ಪ್ರತಿಪದಿಕಾಃ, (*Prátipadikáh*) (I. 2. 45) (2) ಧಾತವಃ, (*Dhátavah*) (I. 3. 11), and (3) ಪ್ರತ್ಯಯಾಃ, (*Pratyayah*,) (III. 1. 1). These may be rendered in English as (1) crude nouns, (2) roots, and (3) affixes respectively.

2. The affixes are of two kinds ; (1) those which belong to the crude nouns, and (2) those which belong to the roots. The former may be called the noun affixes, and the latter the verbal affixes.

3. And the crude nouns and roots, in relation to their respective affixes, are called generally ಪ್ರಕೃತಯಃ, (*Prakṛitayah*) and specially when taken as having any of their respective affixes actually present after them, and in the form in which they appear before the affixes, ಅಂಗಾಃ (*angáh*,) (*bases*). (I. 4. 13).

4. The affixes generally follow the bases, but one of them. i. e., ಬಹು, which technically is called ಬಹುಬ್, comes before the

bases. (III. 1. 2 ; V. 3. 68) ; *e. g.*, base ಭವ + affix ತಿ = ಭವತಿ,
but base ಪಟು + affix ಬಹು = ಬಹುಪಟು.

5. It is usual in English to express the action conveyed by a root by adding “to,” the sign of the infinitive, to it. But it must be noted that no root taken by itself denotes any more than the simple idea of the action, and that the addition of the sign of the infinitive is merely for convenience. Thus, the root ಅದ್, for instance, is rendered as “to eat,” though there is in the root itself no more than the simple idea of eating. (M. W. 52).

6. The roots may be divided into *original*, ಅಪಾರಿ ಭಾಷಿಕಾಃ, and *derivative*, ಪಾರಿ ಭಾಷಿಕಾಃ, *i. e.*, those which are formed by the application, to the original roots, of a class of verbal affixes. These affixes may be called the *verbal derivation affixes*.

7. The roots, whether original or derivative, are of two sorts ; (1) ಸಕರ್ಮಕಾಃ, *transitive* and (2) ಅಕರ್ಮಕಾಃ, *intransitive*. And they have four voices ; (1) the voice denoting the ಕರ್ತೃ, *agent*, *i. e.*, the active, (2) the voice denoting the ಕರ್ಮ, *object*, *i. e.*, the passive, (3) the voice denoting the ಕರ್ಮಕರ್ತೃ, *object and agent together*, *i. e.*, the reflective, (4) the voice denoting the ಭಾವಂ, *state or condition*, *i. e.*, the impersonal. The three first voices relate to transitive roots, and the first and last, to intransitive roots. (III. 4. 69 · Sid. II. 274). But we may conveniently, so far as grammar is concerned, call all the other voices than the active, the passive voice.

8. There are ten ಲಕಾರಾಃ, grammatical tenses, which the roots take in general, (III. 2. 123, 15 ; III. 3. 15, 162, 173 ; III. 2. 111 ; III. 3. 161 ; III. 2. 110 ; III. 3. 139), *viz.* :—

ಲಟಃ	<i>Present</i>	ಲಜಃ	<i>Imperfect</i>
ಲಿಟಃ	<i>Perfect</i>	ವಿಧಿಲಿಜಃ	<i>Optative</i>
ಲಾಟಃ	<i>First future</i>	ಆಶೀರ್ವಜಃ	<i>Benedictive</i>
ಲ್ಯುಟಃ	<i>Second future</i>	ಲಾಜಃ	<i>Aorist</i>
ಲೋಟಃ	<i>Imperative</i>	ಲ್ಯುಜಃ	<i>Conditional</i>

9. There is another tense termed ತುಟ್, which may be called the subjunctive. But it occurs only in the Védas. (Sid. I. 2).

10. The voices and tenses except in the perfect and benedictive are denoted by another class of verbal affixes. These affixes may be called *tense affixes*.

11. And there are two other kinds of verbal affixes, (1) ಕೃತ್ (krit) affixes, (III. 1. 93) and (2) ತಿನ್ (tin) affixes. (III. 4. 78).

12. The *Krit* affixes turn the roots into a large class of derivative crude nouns which are said afterwards to take the noun affixes exactly as the original crude nouns already mentioned do (I. 1. 46). These *krit* affixes may be called *primitive affixes*, and the crude nouns formed by them, *primitive crude nouns*, or simply *primitive nouns*.

13. Some of the primitive affixes are called ಕೃತ್ಯ (kritya) affixes and some ಉಣಾದಿ, (unádi) affixes. These we may call, respectively, *passive primitive affixes*, and *miscellaneous primitive affixes*, calling the rest *active primitive affixes*. (III. 1. 95; III. 3. 1).

14. The object of the *tin* affixes is to denote the number and person of the roots, and thus, either with or without the tense affixes turn them into ಕ್ರಿಯಾಪದಾಃ, or complete verbs. These affixes may be called *personal affixes*.

15. Three numbers and three persons are denoted in the above manner, (III. 4. 78 ; I. 4. 101, 102, 105, 107, 108) viz :—

NUMBERS.

ಏಕವಚನಂ, *singular* ; ದ್ವಿವಚನಂ, *dual* ; ಬಹುವಚನಂ, *plural*.

PERSONS.

ಪ್ರಥಮಪುರುಷಃ, lowest person, (3rd person) ಮಧ್ಯಮಪುರುಷಃ, middle person, (2nd person) and ಉತ್ತಮಪುರುಷಃ, highest person, (1st person.)

16. There are two modes of conjugating the verbs *viz*, (1) ಪರಸ್ಮೈಪದಿ, *parasmaipadi*, and (2) ಆತ್ಮನೇಪದಿ, *ātmanēpadi* (I. 4. 99, 100). The verbs in the active voice are generally conjugated in both the modes,—generally, we say, for there are exceptions, as will be seen by and by. (I. 2. 12; I. 3. 72, 78). The passive voice admits of only the *ātmanēpadi* mode (I. 2. 13; III. 1. 87).

17. To express some changes in the sense of verbs which have been formed as above said, some other affixes are afterwards attached. These are called ತದ್ಧಿತಾಃ, secondary affixes. To distinguish them from some affixes of the same name, which are attached to crude nouns, these may be called *verbal secondary affixes*.

18. Some of the crude nouns are called ನಿಪಾತಾಃ, *nipātāḥ*, (crude form *nipāta*) particles, (I. 4. 56). Literally, *nipāta* means that which arbitrarily “falls into language,” that is, which in form is anomalous, and does not admit of an explanation by the recognized rules of grammar. In this sense, many other crude nouns can be included in the term, but its special technical use is as above stated.

19. The following are particles, *viz.*,

LIST I ಸಾಧಯಃ (I. 4. 58).

ಪ್ರ, before.	ಪ್ರತಿ, back, again.
ಅನು, after.	ಅಪ, off.
ಏ, apart.	ನಿಃ or ನಿರ್, out.
ಅಪಿ, verily.	ನಿ, within.
ಅಭಿ, opposite.	ಸು, well.
ಪರಾ, opposite.	ಪರಿ, around, afar from.
ಅವ, down.	ಸಹ, with.
ಆಜ್, as far as.	ದುಃ or ದುರ್, ill.
ಅತಿ, beyond.	ಅಧಿ, over.
ಉತಾ, up.	ಉಪ, next to.

LIST II ಬಾದಯಃ (I. 4. 57. I. 1. 37).

ಚ and.

ವಾ or.

ಹ (an expletive).

ಅಹ (vocative particle).

ಎವ only, exactly.

ಎವಂ so, thus.

ನೂನಂ certainly.

ಶಶ್ವತ್ continually.

ಯುಗವತ್ at once.

ಭೂಯಸ್ repeatedly.

ಕೂವತ್ excellently.

ಸೂವತ್ excellently.

ಕುವಿತ್ abundantly.

ನೆತ್ or ಚೆತ್ if.

ಚಣ್ if (the ಣ is indicative).

ಯತೆ where.

ತತೆ there.

ಕಚ್ಚೆತ್ (a particle implying wish, desire, or hope).

ನಹ no.

ಹಂತೆ ah !

ಮಾಕಿಂ, ಮಾಕೀಂ or ನಕಿಂ do not.

ಆಕೀಂ indeed.

ಮಾಜ್ do not.

ಇನ not.

ಯಾವತ್ as much as.

ತಾವತ್ so much.

ತ್ವೈ, ನೈ, or ದ್ವೈ perhaps.

ಝೈ (disrespectful interjection).

ಶೌಷಟ್,

ಮೌಷಟ್,

ವಷಟ್, and

ಸ್ಯಾಹಾ

exclamations used when making an offering to gods.

ಸ್ಯಧಾ an exclamation used when making an offering to the manes.

ಓಂ (mystical ejaculation typical of the three great deities of the Hindu mythology).

ತುಂ, thouing, (using the expression "thou").

ತಥಾಽಽ thus (introducing an explanation).

ಖಲು certainly.

ಕಿಲ indeed.

ಅಥ now, (auspicious inceptive).

ಸುಮ್ಘ್ಯ excellent.

ಸ್ತು (attached to the present tense, gives it a past signification.)

ಆದಹ fie !

20. The collection of words which List II contains is called ಆಕೃತಿಗಣಃ, i. e., a collection, each of the various individual words composing which, is to be recognized by its own shape *a posteriori*, and is not discoverable by a consideration of its constituent parts, *a priori*. Some other collections of words given in Sanskrit Grammar are also thus designated. The suggestion in all these cases is that the lists are not exhaustive, and that other words which belong to them may be found in authors of authority (B. 53).

21. Other grammatically anomalous crude nouns which do not however come technically under the term "particles," are as follows :—

LIST III (I. 1. 37).

ಸ್ವರ್ heaven.	ಸ್ವಯಂ of one's self.
ಅಂತರ್ midst.	ವೃಥಾ in vain.
ಪ್ರಾತರ್ in the morning.	ಅಂತರಾ or ಅಂತರೇಣ without, except.
ಪುನರ್ again.	ಜ್ಯೋಕ್ quickly.
ಸನುತರ್ in concealment.	ಕಂ water, ease.
ಉಚ್ಛ್ರೇಷ್ high.	ಶಂ ease.
ನೀಚೈಸ್ low.	ಸಹಸಾ hastily.
ಶನೈಸ್ slowly.	ವಿನಾ without.
ಮಧಕ್ rightly.	ನಾನಾ various.
ಮತೆ except.	ಸ್ವಸ್ತಿ greeting.
ಯುಗವತ್ at once.	ಅಲಂ enough.
ಆರಾತ್ far, near.	ಅನ್ಯತ್ otherwise.
ಪೃಥಕ್ apart,	ಅಸ್ತಿ existence.
ಹ್ಯಸ್ yesterday.	ಉಪಾಂಶು privately.
ಸ್ವಸ್ to-morrow.	ಕ್ಷಮಾ patience, pardon.
ದಿವಾ by day.	ವಿಹಾಯಸಾ aloft in the air.
ರಾತ್ರಿ in the night.	ದೋಷಾ in the evening.
ಸಾಯಂ at eve.	ಮೃಷಾ or ಮಿಥ್ಯಾ falsely.
ಚಿರಂ a long time.	ಮುಧಾ in vain.
ಮನಾಕ್ a little.	ಪುರಾ formerly.
ಈಷತ್ a little.	ಮಿಥೋ or ಮಿಥಸ್ mutually.
ಜೋಷಂ silently.	ಪ್ರಾಯಸ್ frequently.
ತೂಷ್ಣಂ silently.	ಮುಷುಸ್ repeatedly.
ಬಹಿಸ್ outside.	ಪ್ರವಾಹುಕಂ or ಪ್ರವಾಹಿಕಾ at the
ಅವಸ್ outside.	same time.
ನಮಯಾ near.	ಆರೈಹಲಂ violently.
ನಿಕೃಷಾ near.	

LIST III (I. 1. 37).

ನಕ್ತಂ at night.	ಅಭೀಕ್ಷಣಂ repeatedly.
ನಾ not.	ಸಾಕಂ or ಸಾರ್ಥಂ with.
ಹೇತೌ by reason of.	ನಮಸೇ reverence.
ಇದೃಶಿ truly.	ಹಿರುಕ್ without.
ಅದೃಶಿ evidently.	ಧಿಕ್ fie !
ಸಾಮಿ half.	ಅಥ thus.
ವತ್ like. (e.g., ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣವತ್ priest- ly, ಕ್ಷತ್ರಿಯವತ್ like a kshatriya.)	ಅಂ quickly.
ಸನಾ perpetually.	ಅಂ indeed, yes.
ಉಪಧಾ division.	ವೃತಾಂ with fatigue.
ತಿರಸ್ crookedly.	ಽಸಾನ್ alike.
ಸನತ್ or ಸನಾತ್ perpetually.	ವೃತಾನ್ widely.
	ಮಾ or ಮಾಜ್ do not.

22. The following words also may be noticed in this connection :—

ಪರಿ ಪರಿ, *far from*, (VIII. 1. 5). ಉಪ ಪರಿ, *immediately above*, ಅಧ್ಯಧಿ, *next*, ಅಧೋಧಿ, *immediately below*, ಯಥಾ ಯಥಂ, *according as one is in one's own nature, or according as whatever appertains to one is* (VIII. 1. 14) ಪ್ರಿಯು ಪ್ರಿಯೇಣ, *easily*, ಸುಖ ಸುಖೇನ, *easily*. (VIII. 1. 13.)

23. The noun affixes are, (1) ಸ್ತ್ರೀಪ್ರತ್ಯಯಾಃ, *feminine affixes*, (IV. 1. 3). (2) ತದ್ವಿ ತವ್ರತ್ಯಯಾಃ, *secondary affixes*, (IV. 1. 12). (3) ಸುವ್ರತ್ಯಯಾಃ, *case affixes*, (IV. 1. 2) and (4) ನಾಮಧಾತುಪ್ರತ್ಯಯಾಃ, *noun-root affixes*. (VII. 1. 8 to 21.)

24. Nouns are of three genders, (1) ಪುಲ್ಲಿಂಗಾಃ, *masculine*, (2) ಸ್ತ್ರೀಲಿಂಗಾಃ, *feminine*, and (3) ನಪುಂಸಕಲಿಂಗಾಃ, *neuter*. But some of them are invariably of one or another of the above genders, being on this account called ನಿತ್ಯಪುಲ್ಲಿಂಗಾಃ, ನಿತ್ಯಸ್ತ್ರೀಲಿಂಗಾಃ, and ನಿತ್ಯನಪುಂಸಕಲಿಂಗಾಃ, as the case may be, while others admit of all genders according to circumstances.

25. Observe that the feminine forms of the crude nouns, even when by taking the feminine affixes as aforesaid, they vary in form from the original crude nouns, are to be taken as included in a grammatical reference to the crude nouns in question. (ಪ್ರತಿಪದಿಕೆಗ್ಗಣೆ ಲಿಂಗವಿಶಿಷ್ಟಸ್ಯಾಪಿಗ್ಗಣಂ) (Sid. I. 242, note 123; Sid. I. 86.) Thus, because by a rule to be noticed by and by, ಸರ್ವ is to be called a *sarvanāma*, ಸರ್ವಾ, which is the feminine form derived from it, by the use of the proper feminine affix, is to be called likewise a *sarvanāma*. (Sid I. 128). But this rule does not hold good as regards declension (ವಿಭಕ್ತಾಲಿಂಗವಿಶಿಷ್ಟಾಪಿಗ್ಗಣಂ). Thus, the declension of ಸರ್ವಾ is not to be taken as being like that of ಸರ್ವ. (Sid. I. 133.) And it must be remarked that even in a few other, though rare, cases, the above rule does not strictly apply. (ಲಿಂಗವಿಶಿಷ್ಟಪರಿಭಾಷಾಯಾಅನಿತ್ಯತ್ವಂ). (Sid. I. 243, note 123).

26. The secondary affixes, which, except in a few cases to be specified by and by, are attached to the crude nouns after they have taken the feminine affixes, when they are feminine, and as such have to take feminine affixes, (Sid. I. 86), convert them into secondary crude nouns, modifying their original signification in various ways. These affixes may be called the *nominal secondary affixes*.

27. Observe that the secondary crude nouns, though, when derived from feminine words, they have had the secondary affixes which formed them attached, after they have taken their proper feminine affixes, lose their feminine character, and should therefore take again their proper feminine affixes, if they are to be used in the feminine gender afterwards.

28. The case affixes are attached to the crude nouns, whether secondary or other, (Sid. I. 86), after they have taken the feminine affixes, when these are to be used as abovesaid (IV. 1. 1); and they, besides denoting their numbers which are

singular, dual, and plural, as in the case of verbs, (I. 4. 103 22, 21), render the nouns declinable in eight cases as follows, (IV. 1. 2) :—

ಪ್ರಥಮಾವಿಭಕ್ತಿಃ	first case —Nominative,
ಸಂಜೋಧನಪ್ರಥಮಾವಿಭಕ್ತಿಃ	—Vocative,
ದ್ವಿತೀಯಾವಿಭಕ್ತಿಃ	second case—Accusative,
ತೃತೀಯಾವಿಭಕ್ತಿಃ	third case—Instrumental,
ಚತುರ್ಥೀವಿಭಕ್ತಿಃ	fourth case—Dative,
ಪಂಚಮಾವಿಭಕ್ತಿಃ	fifth case—Ablative,
ಷಷ್ಠೀವಿಭಕ್ತಿಃ	sixth case—Genitive,
ಸಪ್ತಮಾವಿಭಕ್ತಿಃ	seventh case—Locative,

29. The vocative singular is called ಸಂಬುದ್ಧಿ, *sambuddhi*. (II. 3. 49).

30. The case affixes and personal affixes are called ವಿಭಕ್ತಿ ಪ್ರತ್ಯಯಾಃ or ವಿಭಕ್ತಿಯಾಃ, *inflective affixes*. And the crude nouns and roots, after having the inflective affixes attached to them, are called ಪದಾಃ, *padāḥ* (crude form *pada*), complete words. The *padāḥ* from roots, we will call *verbs*, and the *padāḥ* from crude nouns, *substantives*.

31. The noun-root affixes are said to be attached to the crude nouns generally after they have taken the case affixes, and they produce a class of derivative roots, by turning the nouns into ನಾಮಧಾತವಃ, or *noun-roots*, which afterwards become fit to take the verbal affixes, just as other roots, after being turned into crude nouns by the primitive affixes, become fit to take the noun-affixes.

32. From substantives, a class of crude nouns may be made by ಸಮಾಸಃ, *composition*. These crude nouns may be called the ಸಮಸ್ತಪ್ರಾತಿಪದಿಕಾಃ, *compound crude nouns*.

33. There is a class of secondary affixes which are attached to compound words simply to complete their character as compound words. These affixes are called ಸಮಾಸಾಂತಾಃ, *compound endings*.

34. It should be remembered that the roots and crude nouns so formed from substantives take afterwards respectively the verbal affixes and case affixes, just as any other class of roots and crude nouns do, the crude nouns taking the feminine affixes also when necessary.

35. But some nouns, both original and derivative, are held to drop the feminine affixes and the case affixes which they have taken, and thus to become ಅವ್ಯಯಾಃ, *indeclinables*, their form remaining the same in all genders, cases, and numbers. (II. 4. 82).

36. Some nouns again are said to be prefixed to the verbs and primitive words, to determine the particular meaning in which the roots from which they have been derived have been used, when the roots have more than one meaning, and then these nouns are called ಗತಯಃ, *gatayah* (crude form *gati*). (I. 4. 60).

37. The particles in List I are one class of such nouns. But they should be used as such prefixes only when they do not take the name of ಕರ್ಮವಚನಿಯಃ, *karmapravachaniyāḥ*. (Sid I. 263). They take this name under the following circumstances :—

LIST V.

ಅನು, when it means *because, alongside of, along with, destitute of, as regards, share of, or each*. (I. 4. 84, 85, 86, 90).

ಉಪ, when it means *more than, or destitute of*. (I. 4. 87).

ಏತಃ, when it means *because of, as regards, share of, each, in the room of, or in exchange for*. (I. 4. 90, 92).

ಏರಿ, when it means *off, because of, as regards, share of, or each* and also when it is used as a mere expletive. (I. 4. 88, 93).

ಅಥ, when it means *because of, as regards, or each, and also when it is used as a mere expletive*. (I. 4. 91, 93).

ಽ, when it means *excellently*. (I. 4. 94).

ಅವ್, when it means *off*. (I. 4. 88.)

ಅಜ್, when it means *as far as and inclusive of, or as far as and exclusive of*. (I. 4. 89).

ಅತಿ, when it means *excessively or excellently*. (I. 4. 95).

ಅವಿ, when it means *somewhat, even* (in the sense of such great person or thing), *even*, (in the sense of what is disgraceful,) *and, or as you please*. (I. 4. 96).

ಅಧಿ, when it means *being as lord, or having as lord*, but optionally when the word used with it in that sense is a verb or primitive word derived from the root ಕೃಷ್. (I. 4. 97, 98).

38 Observe that the particles in List I. come as prefixes to the verbs and primitive words derived from roots, often not singly, but in twos, and occasionally in threes also. e. g., ಉಪ್ + ಅ, come as prefixes to the verb ಸಚ್ಛತಿ from the verbal root ಸಮೃ. or to the primitive word ಸಂತ್ಯ from the same root; ಪ್ರತಿ + ಉದ್ + ಅ come likewise as prefixes to the verb ಪರತಿ from the root ಪೃ, or to the primitive word ಪೃತಃ from the same root.

39. The particles aforesaid are called ಉಪಸರ್ಗಾಃ (*upasargāḥ*) as well as *gatayāḥ*, when they come as prefixes to verbs and primitive words.

40. The other class of nouns coming as prefixes to roots consists of secondary words formed by certain secondary affixes and of some others. These nouns also are, of course, as we have said, *gatayāḥ*; but they are *gatayāḥ* only and not *upasargāḥ* also. This distinction is important and should be well remembered. And it should also be noted that these prefixes are found to come only singly, not in twos or threes, as is the case with the particles already mentioned. The prefixes alluded to we will give in detail in the chapter on compound words, as there will be an occasion to refer to them as well as to the particles in List I, in connection with the primitive words with which they enter into composition.

41. It should, however, be remembered that, when the nouns abovesaid are prefixes to verbs and primitive words, we should not, before the verbs and primitive words are completely formed, consider the nouns as prefixed to their roots. (Sid. II 227.) Thus, take *ಅನು*, a prefix of this kind, and *ಚರ*, a verbal root. We shall, according to rules to be noticed by and by, get *ಅಚರತ್* as the 3rd person singular of the aorist, and *ಚಚಾರ*, as the 3rd person singular of the perfect, in the *paras-maipadi*; now, we should not first prefix *ಅನು* to *ಚರ*, and then try to derive from *ಅನುಚರ* whatever may be the forms of the 3rd person singular in the aorist and perfect, but derive *ಅಚರತ್*, and *ಚಚಾರ* first, and then attach *ಅನು* to *ಅಚರತ್* and *ಚಚಾರ*; the correct word therefore being *ಅನುಚರತ್* and *ಅನುಚಚಾರ*.

42. It has been said above that the *gati* prefixes enter into composition with the primitive words alluded to. But we should note that between the *gati* prefixes and the verbs referred to there could be no such composition.

43. For convenience of reference we may call verbs and primitive words preceded by *gati* prefixes *complex verbs*, and *complex primitive words* respectively.

44. It will be seen that the grammatical classification of Sanskrit words is entirely different from that of English words. There is no grammatical distinction of the words as nouns, pronouns, adjectives, adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions, and interjections. Whatever is not a verb is a crude noun at first, and when completely formed by the application to it of its appropriate affixes, is a substantive. Hence, in the latter class which includes all words—whether primitive or secondary, and whether simple or compound,—we have to seek for adjectives, and pronouns—whether personal, demonstrative, relative, interrogative, possessive, reflexive, indefinite, reciprocal, or distributive,—as well as for adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions, and interjections. And the comparative and superlative forms of adjectives and adverbs as well as their positive forms are likewise in this class. And in the same manner, participles, gerunds, and infinitives, we are to find only under the head of crude nouns.

Chapter III.

General Grammatical Processes and Principles.

1. The bases and affixes, in being combined into words pass through two grand processes, which we may designate as the preliminary process of preparation, and the subsidiary process of euphonization. The former process, ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯಾ, *prakriya*, chisels out the crude bases and affixes, as it were, into a fit state for union, and the latter, ಸಂಧಿ, *sandhi*, afterwards polishes them up and makes them free from the phonetic irregularities which their letters still exhibit.

2. Even when the words, after being completely formed by the union of the bases and the affixes, come together for actual use in language, the second process of *sandhi* must be undergone. Indeed, every sentence in Sanskrit may, by *sandhi*, be made into one unbroken chain of letters, the words in it being, as it were, glued together, and consequently the absence of the *sandhi* alone will in many cases be sufficient to mark the stop which, in other languages, will have to be shewn by punctuation. (M. 22.)

3. Both processes involve three principal operations, viz., *elision*, *addition*, and *substitution*, of expression or letters; or rather two operations only, because *elision* is held to be only the substitution of a blank for the expression or letter elided. What is added is called ಅಗಮಃ, *augment*, and what is substituted ಅದೇಶಃ *substitute*, that which the *substitute* takes the place of being called the ಸ್ಥಾನೀ, *the former occupant*. And when blank is held to have been substituted, it is called ಲೋಪಃ, *lōpah*, (crude form, *lōpa*) generally, (I. 1. 69), and ಲುಕ್, *luk*, or ಸ್ಥೂ, *slu*, or ಲುಪ್, *lup*, in some special cases in regard to affixes. (I. 1. 61). The object of this distinction will be explained by and by.

4. The augments and substitutes have generally certain indicatory letters (ಅನುಬಂಧಾಃ, or ಇತೇ), attached bodily to them, denoting the manner in which they should affect the bases and affixes, whenever they are prescribed for the bases and affixes in question. And the affixes and also the roots have such indica-

tory letters attached to them, denoting sometimes the particular augments and substitutes they take, and sometimes certain other specialities to be noted in connection with them. As these letters are merely indicatory, they should carefully be expunged in the expressions which contain them, when they are actually used.

5. An *augment* or a *substitute* or an *affix* or a *root*, in the form in which it appears with the indicatory letters attached to it, is called an *ಉಪದೇಶಃ*, *original enunciation*, i. e., an expression which occurs only in grammar as a technical expression, and which is not a word ready for use; though one of the original elements of a word. (B. 5).

6. The rules as to how the indicatory letters are to be distinguished from others are as given below :—

A. For original enunciations in general.

1. A nasal vowel is indicatory. (I. 3. 2).
2. A final consonant is indicatory. (I. 3. 3).

B. For roots.

3. The expressions *ಞ*, *ಛ*, and *ಠ*, initials, are indicatory. (I. 3. 5).

C. For affixes.

4. *ಷ* initial is indicatory. (I. 3. 6).
5. *ಚ* and *ಛ*, initials, are indicatory. I. 3. 7).
6. *ಏ*, *ಛ*, and *ಠ*, initials, are indicatory. (I. 3. 8).
7. But *ಏ*, *ಛ*, and *ಠ*, initials, in a *secondary* affix are not indicatory. (I. 3. 8).
8. Nor are *ಠ*, *ಞ*, and *ಛ*, standing in a *vibhakti* indicatory. (I. 3. 4).

7. It is however to be observed with regard to rule 1 that in the work of *Pāṇini* there is no visible sign of the *nasality* of a vowel; hence we can know a vowel to be nasal only from his explicitly asserting that it is so, or from our finding that he treats it in such a way that we must conclude he regarded it as *nasal*. (B. 36).

8. And here it must further be observed, that it may be necessary to find in many cases how the final indicative vowel is accented, for the accent also determines some grammatical peculiarity of the word having the vowel as its indicative letter. Thus, take ಅಸ, a root, where the final vowel is indicative : here, as this vowel is gravely accented, the root admits only of the *átmanépadi* mode of conjugation. But take ಯಜ, another root, where also the final vowel is indicative ; here as the vowel is circumflexly accented, this root admits of the *átmanépadi* as well as of the *parasmaipadi* mode of conjugation at option. (I. 3. 12, 27).

9. The following examples illustrate the other rules above given :—

1. ಸುಪ್ =ಸು	12. ಣಲ್ =ಅ	21. ಲಜ್ =ಲ
2. ಇಧೃಪಾ =ಧೃಪ್	13. ಲ್ಯುಟ್ =ಯು	22. ಶೆ =ಶೆ
3. ಟುವೇಪ್ಯ =ವೇಪ್	14. ಶಪ್ =ಅ	23. ಕನ್ =ಕ
4. ಡುಕೈಇಃ =ಕೈ	15. ಕ =ಅ	24. ಖ =ಖ
5. ಮ್ವನ್ =ವು	16. ಖಲ್ =ಅ	25. ಘ =ಘ
6. ಸ್ಪಿಇಃ =ಫ	17. ಗ್ನಿ =ಸ್ನು	And <i>vibhakti</i> affixes,
7. ಜಸ್ =ಅಸ್	18. ಘಿಇಃ =ಅ	26. ಅತ್ =ಅತ್
8. ಇಯ್ =ಯ	19. ಜಿ =ಎ	27. ರನ್ =ರನ್
9. ಟ =ಅ	20. ಜಸ್ =ಅಸ್	28. ಜಸ್ =ಅಸ್
10. ರಕ್ =ರ	But the <i>secondary</i>	
11. ಡ =ಅ	affixes,	
	29. ಅಃ =ಅಃ	

10. In connection with the general grammatical operations referred to, the undermentioned technical expressions are used, viz :—

1. ಗುಣಃ, *guṇah* (crude form *guṇa*) short ಅ and ಎಜ್ substituted for ಇಕ್ (I. 1. 2, 3.)

2. ವೃದ್ಧಿಃ, *vṛiddhiḥ* (crude form *vṛiddhi*) long ಆ and ಏಜ್ substituted for ಇಕ್. (I. 1. 1, 3.)

3. ಸಂಪ್ರಸಾರಣಂ, *samprasāranam* = ಇಕ್ substituted in the place of ಯಣ್ and of the vowels that follow the ಯಣ್. (I. 1. 45 ; VI. 1. 108).

4. ಉಪಧಾ, *upadhá*=penultimate. (I. 1. 65).

5. ಅಪ್ರಿಕೃತಃ *aprikṭah*=an affix which consists of a single letter, exclusive of its indicatory letters. (I. 2. 41.)

6. ಟಿ *ti*=the final portion of a word beginning with the last of the vowels in the word (I. 1. 64), taking, in the case of a word which, through having been altered by *samprasāranam*, stands as a monosyllabic word, the vowel that had followed the ಯಣ್ as still existing, though the ಇಕ್ substituted for the ಯಣ್ has actually displaced this vowel. (VI. 4. 144 ; Sid III. 234). e. g.,

ಜ್ಯಾ	=	ಜಿ.	ಆ	=	ಜೆ
ವ್ಯಧ್	=	ವಿ.	ಅಧ್	=	ವಿಧ್
ವ್ಯಚ್	=	ವಿ.	ಅಚ್	=	ವಿಚ್
ವ್ಯಯ್	=	ಉ.	ಅಯ್	=	ಉಯ್ (the substitute of ವೆಚ್)
ವಶ್	=	ಉ.	ಅಶ್	=	ಉಶ್
ವಚ್	=	ಉ.	ಅಚ್	=	ಉಚ್
ಸ್ವಪ್	=	ಉ.	ಅಪ್	=	ಉಪ್
ಜ್ವರ್	=	ಉ.	ಅರ್	=	ಉರ್
ತ್ವರ್	=	ಉ.	ಅರ್	=	ಉರ್
ವೃಶ್ಚ್	=	ಉ.	ಅಶ್ಚ್	=	ಉಶ್ಚ್
ಗ್ರಹ್	=	ಉ.	ಅಹ್	=	ಉಹ್
ವೃಚ್ಛ್	=	ಉ.	ಅಚ್ಛ್	=	ಉಚ್ಛ್
ಭೃಸ್ತ್	=	ಉ.	ಅಸ್ತ್	=	ಉಸ್ತ್

11. We have in the explanation of *aprikṭah* pointed out that whether an affix is single or not, should be determined after excluding its indicatory letters. And we may here add that in the case of all expressions whatever, we should, if we have to judge of them as consisting of one or more letters, keep out of consideration all their indicatory letters (ನಾನುಬಂಧಕೈತಮನೇಕಾಲ್ಪಂ) (Sid. I. 96).

12. We shall for the sake of convenience use the verbs *gunate*, *vṛiddhiate*, *samprasāranate*, *lo pate*, *lupate*, *lukate*, and *shūate* when we wish to say that some letter has taken *guṇa* or

vṛiddhi or *samprasāraṇam* or has been elided by *lōpa*, *lup*, *luk* or *ṣlu*.

13. In some cases, it will be found stated that an expression or letter stands for itself and for another preceding or following it (ಎಕಾದೇಶಃ *yekādēśah*). In fact the substance of such a statement is that the latter letter is to be *elided*.

14. The following general principles are observed :—

(A). *For grammatical operations in general.*

(1). A grammatical operation enjoined for an expression affects that expression with all that has been introduced into the *middle* of it (ತನ್ಮಧ್ಯಪತಿತಸ್ತದ್ಧ್ವನಿಃ ಪಣಿನಗ್ರಹ್ಯತೇ). Thus, take ಕಿಷ್, a crude noun, and ನ್, a case affix ; by a rule relating to this noun, whereby ಕ (open) is prescribed as a *substitute* for it when a case affix follows it, the *complete word* from it *plus* the *affix* becomes ಕನ್. Now, according to another rule, ಕಿಷ್, in taking ಅಕಚ್, a *secondary affix*, gets itself separated into ಕ್ and ಇಷ್, and receives ಅಕ್, the efficient portion of ಅಕಚ್ after that separated ಕ್, and before the separated ಇಷ್, becoming ultimately ಕಕಿಷ್. But, if afterwards a case affix such as ನ್ above mentioned is to be attached to it, then too, by the rule under consideration, ಕ್ should come as the substitute for the whole expression ಕಕಿಷ್, making the complete word ಕನ್ only as before, because ಅಕಚ್ is an *affix* which has been introduced into the *middle* of ಕಿಷ್ (Sid. I. 15, 1).

(2). When an operation has been enjoined, if the carrying out of any other prescribed operation would render the rule prescribing the former operation entirely abortive, the latter operation should not take place (ವಿಧಿಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯನ್ಯಾಯಃ) (Sid I. 52). For example, the words ಚಕ್ರಿ + ಅತ್ರ, meaning the *discus-armed Vishnu here* become ಚಕ್ರಿ ಅತ್ರ, having the final ಕ್ of the first word shortened into ಇ by a rule of *sandhi*; and according to another rule by which the final ಇ or ಕ್ of one word is to coalesce with the initial ಅ of another word into ಯ (open),

the expression ಚಕ್ಕಿ ಅತ್ತೆ, which has been obtained by the application of the former rule, will become ಚಕ್ಕಿತ್ತೆ. This however, would have resulted equally from applying the latter rule directly to the words ಚಕ್ಕಿ ಅತ್ತೆ as they originally stood, for the ಯ would have been the substitute of ಈ + ಅ as well as of ಇ + ಅ; thus the former rule would be made entirely abortive by applying the latter rule. Hence, by the general principle now under consideration, after the former rule has been applied, the expression ಚಕ್ಕಿ ಅತ್ತೆ must be left as it is without applying the latter rule.

(3.) When the cause for an operation is to cease to exist subsequently, that operation is not to be made or rather is unmade immediately the cause so ceases to exist (ಅಕೃತವ್ಯಾಹಾಃ ಪಾಣಿನೀಯಾಃ ನಿಮಿತ್ತಂವಿನಾಶೋನ್ಮುಖಂ ದೃಷ್ಟ್ವಾ ತತ್ಪ್ರಯುಕ್ತಂ ಕಾರ್ಯನ್ನಕರ್ವಂತಿ ಜಾತಮಪಿಕಾರ್ಯಂ ನೋಚ್ಚಾರಯಂತಿ) (Sid I. 31. Note 17). Thus take ನಿಷೆದಿವಸ್, a word formed by ವಸ್ a *primitive affix*, and a *verbal base*, and which is equal to ನಿಷೆದ್ + ಇ + ವಸ್; here the ಇ between ನಿಷೆದ್ and ವಸ್ is an *augment* of ವಸ್ prescribed by a rule on account of the affix beginning with ವ. And now take ಈ a *feminine affix*, and let it be required to attach this affix to the word ನಿಷೆದಿವಸ್; here by another rule relating to the changes which bases formed by the affix ವಸ್ should undergo before affixes beginning with vowels, the ವ should by *samprasāranation* be changed into ಉ. The question then is should the *augment* ಇ of ವಸ್ remain before the ಉ. The answer according to the principle under notice is that as the cause of the *augment* was the ವ of the affix ವಸ್, the *augment* should not in this case either have been originally inserted, or rather should, simultaneously with the *samprasāranation*, be rejected, because the *samprasāranated* affix begins with ಉ, not with ವ.

(4.) When operations enjoined by several rules, and referring to the same subject appear to be in conflict, the operation to be actually performed is to be judged by determining the relative strength of the rules as follows :—

(a) An *exception* is stronger than the general rule (ಉತ್ಕರ್ಷವಾದನ್ಯಾಯಃ).

(b) A rule enjoining an operation which is to affect a case as an individual case, or a case belonging to a lower species, is stronger than one which affects it only as one contained in a species, or higher species, or *genus* (ಅನ್ತರಂಗ ಬಹಿರಂಗನ್ಯಾಯಃ).

(c) A rule enjoining an operation which is to affect the subject *always*, is stronger than one which affects it sometimes and does not affect it at other times (ನಿತ್ಯಾನಿತ್ಯನ್ಯಾಯಃ).

(d) An operation enjoined by a *subsequent* rule (in *Pāṇini*) is stronger generally than one enjoined by a *prior* rule (ವಿಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠೆವಿಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠೆಯಂ) (Kas. on I. 4. 2), though in some cases (which are to be ascertained only from commentaries upon *Pāṇini*) the latter is the stronger (ಪೂರ್ವವಿಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠೆ).

(e) And further, as between the principles (a) to (d) aforesaid, the *prior* one is stronger than all the *subsequent* ones in their order. (Sid. I. 31).

(5). And the *superior* strength of a rule is generally to debar the operations enjoined by all the other rules in conflict with that rule, (ಸಕೃದ್ಗತೌವಿಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠೆನಯದ್ಭವತಿತದ್ಭಾಧಿತಮಿವ), but in some cases (which are to be ascertained from commentaries) it only gives a priority to the operations enjoined by the rule without entirely shutting them out. (Sid. I. 81, note 13).

(6). And as between an operation which is to affect any case as an *individual* case, or as a case contained in a *lower species* and an operation which is to affect it as a case contained in a *species*, or *higher species*, or *genus*, the latter operation is to be held as not having taken place, until the former operation has been performed (ಬಹಿರಂಗಮಂಅನ್ತರಂಗೀತಿಸಿದ್ಧಂಭವತಿ), that is, the former operation is to be performed first, and then the latter operation. (Sid. I. 30 note 16).

(7). Observe that besides the cases which are to be ascertained from commentaries as aforesaid, *Pāṇini* himself has enu-

merated in the last three chapters of the eighth lecture of his grammar some cases of this kind. In these cases, the *prior* rules take effect as if the *subsequent* rules had no existence, that is, not only do the rules in the prior chapters prevail over the rules in the last three chapters, but also the prior rules in the last three chapters prevail over the subsequent rules in them, so far as these subsequent rules are in conflict with them. (VIII. 2. 1). Hence, the effect of a subsequent rule neither furnishes a cause for an operation enjoined by a prior rule, nor is to be regarded in performing an operation enjoined by a prior rule. (Sid. I. 12 note 39).

(8). When an operation is enjoined in respect of an *affix*, the operation applies not to that affix as an *affix only*, but to a *word* formed by that affix, and standing as a word ending in that affix, and also to a word which ends with a word so ending in that affix. (Sid. I. 130.note 12). Thus take ಇರ್, a *secondary affix* to which another secondary affix ಅಯನ technically called ಫಕ್ is prescribed by a rule. Now this *affix*, ಅಯನ is to be attached not to the *affix*, but to such a word as ದಾಕ್ಷಿ which has been formed by ಇರ್ from the word ದಕ್ಷ, in the form in which it stands immediately after such formation, as also to such a word as ಪರಮ ದಾಕ್ಷಿ, which is a compound word made from the words ಪರಮ and ದಾಕ್ಷಿ and has the word formed by ಇರ್ at the end.

(9). And in the application of the above principle, a word by having taken a *feminine affix* alone will not cease to be a word standing in the form in which it was after its formation by another affix. (Sid. I. 469). Thus, take a rule by which, the *samprasāraṇa* of ಷ್ಯಜ್, a *secondary affix*, is enjoined when it is followed by the word ಪ್ರತೆ, and the word ಕಾರೀಷಗಂಧ which takes ಷ್ಯಜ್, and immediately after ಷ್ಯಜ್, the affix ಆಪ್ which is a *feminine affix*. The preceding principle will not apply, if by reason of the ಆಪ್, the word ಕಾರೀಷಗಂಧ್ಯ, which results from ಕಾರೀಷಗಂಧ and ಷ್ಯಜ್, and which with the ಆಪ್ becomes ಕಾರೀಷಗಂಧ್ಯಾ, according to rules to be mentioned further on, is

not taken as standing in the form in which it was after its formation by ಪ್ಯಜ್. Hence the principle under consideration, which prevents the applicability of the preceding principle to such a case as this. Thus, ಕಾರೀಷಗಂಧ್ಯಾ + ಪುತೆ), becomes, by *samprasāranān* according to the rule aforesaid, and by an elongation of the vowel substituted in accordance with another rule, ಕಾರೀಷಗಂಧೀ ಪುತೆ); and for the same reason this word when compounded with another word such as the word ಪರಮ, for instance, becomes ಪರಮ ಕಾರೀಷಗಂಧೀಪುತೆ).

(10). But a feminine affix will nevertheless interfere in the case of a word at the end of a compound word, if that word is merely an ಉಪಸರ್ಜನಂ, a *subordinate member*, a term which will be explained fully further on. (Sid. I. 469). Thus, take ಅತಿಕಾರೀಷಗಂಧ್ಯಾ where the word ಕಾರೀಷಗಂಧ್ಯಾ is merely a *subordinate member*; this when it is followed by ಪುತೆ) will not be *samprasāranated*, and so the *resultant compound* will be ಅತಿಕಾರೀಷಗಂಧ್ಯಾ ಪುತೆ), not ಅತಿಕಾರೀಷಗಂಧೀಪುತೆ).

(11). And it should also be remembered that the general principle referring to operations relating to an affix applies only to operations enjoined in respect of the affix, not to a mere technical name assigned to the affix. (Sid. I. 98). Thus, take ತರಪ್ a *secondary affix*: though this affix is one of the affixes technically called ಘ (gha), the word ಪಟುತರ which is formed from ಪಟು by ತರಪ್ does not come under the name of gha.

(12). When an operation is enjoined in respect of a *root*, the operation will apply as well to words derived from that root by *verbal affixes*, whether these are *verbs* or *primitive words*. (Sid. I. 180). Thus take a word ending in ಅ such as ಅಯು for instance, and ಕೃ a root as to which a grammatical rule prescribes the prefixing of the letter ಸ when it comes after a word ending in ಅ. Now, according to the principle under consideration, the ಸ

will come not only before ಕರೋತಿ a verb derived from ಕೃ, but ಕಾರ which is a primitive word from the root, making the words ಅಯಸ್ಕರೋತಿ and ಅಯಸ್ಕಾರ.

(13). When any grammatical operation is enjoined in respect of a *pada* or an *anga* the operation applies also to what ends with that *pada* or *anga*. (B. 181). And the same is the case also when the *pada* or *anga* has been partially altered (B. 181); for the rule is that what is *partially altered* does not thereby become *something quite different*; and this is illustrated by the case of a *dog* which having *lost* its *ears* does not thereby lose its *personal identity*. For example, the word ಜರಸ being the substitute for ಜರಾ under certain circumstances, will under the same circumstances become the substitute also for ನಿರ್ಜರ, just as in English the *substitution* in the plural of *geese* for *goose* applies also to the case of *wild geese*, and this notwithstanding that in the latter word, ಜರಾ which has the ಅ long does not occur, but ಜರ having the ಅ short. (B. 81).

(14). When an operation is enjoined in respect of a base as ending in ಅನ್, ಇನ್, ಅಸ್, or ಮನ್, whether this ಅನ್, ಇನ್, ಅಸ್, or ಮನ್ is entirely an affix or not does not matter, and the operation is to be performed upon the base. (Sid. I. 159. note 45). Thus in ರಾಜನ್, the ಅನ್ is an *affix*, but in ಸಾಮನ್, it is only a *part* of an affix; in ದಂಡಿನ್, ಇನ್ is an *affix*, but in ವಾಸ್ನಿನ್, it is not; in ಸುಪಯಸ್, ಅಸ್ is an *affix*, but in ಸುಸ್ತೌತಸ್, it is not; and in ಸುಶರ್ಮನ್, ಮನ್ is an *affix*, but in ಪ್ರಥಮನ್, it is not: yet an operation enjoined in respect of bases on account of their ending expressions as aforesaid, should be performed upon all those bases *alike*.

(B). *For augments.*

(15). When the augments in their original enunciation are distinguished by an indicatory ಏ or ಕೆ, they respectively precede or follow the word they augment, (I. 1. 46). For example take ಧುಏ, ಕುಕೆ, and ಋಕೆ which under certain circumstances come as augments of ಸ, ಜ, and ಣ, in the words ಸಂತಃ, ಪ್ರಾಜ, and

ಸುಗಣ್, in the expressions ಮತ್ ಸಂತಃ, ಪ್ರಾಜ್ ಮಷ್ಮಃ, and ಸುಗಣ್ ಮಷ್ಮಃ. Now, according to the principle under consideration the position of the augments will be as follows :—

ಮತ್ ಧ್ವಂತಃ ; ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞ ಮಷ್ಮಃ ; ಸುಗಣ್ ಮಷ್ಮಃ.

(16). An augment, which has ಮ as its indicatory letter, comes after the last of the vowels and become the final portion of that which it augments (I. 1. 47). For example, take ಸುಷ್ which, under certain circumstances, comes as the augment of the word ಜ್ಞಾನ. According to the principle under consideration, the ನ which remains from this augment after the expunging of the indicatory letters is to be annexed to the final ಅ of the word, and is to be regarded as a portion thereof.

(C). *For substitutes.*

(17). When a common term is given as a substitute, the actual substitute to be used is that which, of all the significates of that term, is most like to that which it replaces (I. 1. 50). For example, let it be required to substitute ಯಣ್ letters for ಇಕ್ letters in any case; owing to the principle under consideration, the letters ಯ, ವ, ರ, and ಲ will severally in their order have to be substituted for ಇ, ಉ, ಋ, and ೠ.

(18). When there is an equal number of substitutes and of expressions for which they are to be substituted, the assignment of the former in place of the latter is in the order of their enumeration. (I. 3. 10). For example, let it be required to substitute ಅಹ್, ಅವ್, ಆಹ್, and ಆವ್, for the letters ಎಚ್; then the latter expressions, according to the principle under consideration, will severally in their order have to be substituted for the letters ಎ, ಬ, ಐ, and ಔ, denoted by ಎಚ್.

(19). A substitute enjoined generally for any expression must affect only the final letter of that expression; a substitute enjoined for whatever is stated as preceding something else must affect only the final letter of that which immediately so.

precedes that ; but a substitute enjoined for whatever is stated as following something else must affect only the first letter of that which immediately so follows that. (I. 1. 52, 54, 66, 67). For example, let it be required to *lopate* what ends in a compound consonant as ಸುಧ್ಧ್ಯ for instance, in accordance with a rule to be explained hereafter ; then by the principle under consideration only the final letter ಯ in the word will have to be *lopated*, not the whole word itself. So let it be required to make a substitution of letters, in any expression as ಸುಧಿ ಉಪಾಸ್ಯಃ, for instance, in accordance with another rule according to which ಯ is to be substituted for ಇ when the latter is followed by a vowel ; then by the principle under consideration the ಯ should be substituted for the ಇ in ಸುಧಿ which immediately precedes the word ಉಪಾಸ್ಯಃ. So let it be required to make another substitution of letters in any expression as ಉದ್-ಸ್ಥಾನಂ for instance, because of another rule according to which a letter belonging to the class of the prior is to be substituted when the word ಸ್ಥಾನಂ follows the word ಉದ್ ; then by the principle under consideration the substitution should be made only in the room of the first letter ಸ in ಸ್ಥಾನಂ and not for any other letters.

(20). And for the purpose of the preceding rule, an expression containing only one single letter is to be regarded as having an initial or final letter as the case may require. (I. 1. 21). For example, take ಭ್ಯಾಂ one of the case affixes ; let it be required to attach this affix to the expression (ಅ). Now, under the rule already mentioned as to an ಅ coming before a case affix beginning with the letters ಯಇ, the base ಅ before ಭ್ಯಾಂ has to be lengthened, the whole word including both the base and the affix becoming ಆಭ್ಯಾಂ thereby. But a caviller might object that the *solitary* ಅ is *initial* and cannot therefore be *final*. This objection the principle under consideration guards against, by declaring that the ಅ which is solitary is to be regarded as either as the case may require.

(21.) But the above rule is to hold good only :—

(a) When the original expression is a significant one; for if it is a non-significant expression, the whole expression will be affected unless it is a *reduplicate* derived by reduplication according to the rules relating to reduplication of bases to be noticed by and by (Sid. I. 153, B. 303). For example, referring to a rule according to which the part ಇದ್ in the expression ಇದಂ is to be *lopated* under certain circumstances, it may be said that under the rule above mentioned the substitution of a blank grammatically implied by the *lopation* should be only for the final letter ದ of ಇದ್, not for the whole ಇದ್ itself. But as this part ಇದ್ regarding which a substitution is enjoined is a non-significant expression the whole ಇದ್, by the principle under consideration, must be *lopated*. But take root ಪ್ಪ and its reduplicate which according to the rules of reduplication alluded to is ಪ. Now a rule in connection with this ಪ enjoins the substitution of ಇ. If we apply the general rule relating to non-significant expressions, the ಇ will displace the whole ಪ, for ಪ is non-significant. But the exception to that rule in favor of such expressions relating to reduplication allows the ಅ only of ಪ to be changed into ಇ.

(b). When the substitute has a single letter only; for, if there are more letters in it and it has no ಜ್ as its indicatory letter, it will affect the whole of the original expression, though when it has a ಜ್ as its indicatory letter, it, except it is ತಾತಜ್ the substitute of ತ a verbal affix which will be referred to hereafter, will affect the initial or the final letter only as the case may be. (I. 1. 53, 55). For example, refer again to the substitution of ಪರಸ್ for ಪರ; now, since the substitute has more letters than one, it comes in the room not of the final letter only but of the whole expression ಪರ. But take ಅವಜ್ which is prescribed by a rule to be noticed hereafter as the substitute for ಸಿ, under certain circumstances. Here, though the substitute contains more letters than one, yet, because it has a ಜ್ as its indicatory letter, it comes in place of only the last letter of

ಸಿಂ, not of the whole expression. Take, however, ತಾತೆಜ್ the substitute of ತು already alluded to; here, the substitute comes in the room of the whole expression ತು, not of the final letter only (Sid. II. 14).

(c). Even when the substitute has a single letter, only if it does not contain a ಸೆ as an indicatory letter; for if it does, it will affect the whole expression. (I. 1. 55). For example take ಇಸೆ which is enjoined by a rule as the substitute of ಇದಂ under certain circumstances; here, though the substitute contains only one letter, because it has an indicatory ಸೆ, it comes in place of the whole expression ಇದಂ; and

(d). Even when the substitute is a single letter, if together with its indicatory letter it was an expression having more than one letter, only when it is not a substitute enjoined for an affix; for if it is such, the whole expression for which it is enjoined as a substitute will be affected. (Sid. I. 96). Thus, take ಸಿಂ which by a rule relating to case affixes is given as a substitute for ಜಸೆ, a case affix; this ಸಿಂ will be a substitute not for the last letter only, but for the whole expression ಜಸೆ.

(22). But notwithstanding anything to the contrary though without prejudice to the rule regarding partial alteration of a *pada* or an *anga*, a substitute shall take the place of that only which is specifically exhibited when the substitute is enjoined, (B. 181). For example, referring again to ಜರಸೆ the substitute for ಜರಾ, when under rule, (13), the same substitute is to be put in place of ಜರಾ when it is preceded by the particle ನಿರ್, it may, under (b) of Rule 21, be said that the substitution of ಜರಸೆ should displace the whole expression ನಿರ್ಜರಾ. But the principle under consideration debars this, and requires that in this expression ನಿರ್ಜರಾ the substitute should come only in the room of the part ಜರಾ, because this part is the only expression specifically exhibited when the substitution of the substitute ಜರಸೆ was enjoined.

(23). The substitution by *samprasāraṇa* should be made upon the last ಯಣ್ in the expression in respect of which the substitution is enjoined. (Sid. I. 6; 1. 37, 161). Thus, take ಯುವನ್ a crude noun, and though by a rule relating to it a substitution by *samprasāraṇa* is enjoined, only the ವ of the noun should, in accordance with the principle under consideration, be changed into ಉ, not the ಯ of it into ಇ, though both ವ and ಯ are ಯಣ್.

(24). And when an affix is elided by the substitution of any of the blanks comprised under the name of ಲು, i. e., *luk*, *ṣlu*, or *lup*, as distinguished from the ordinary blank termed *lopa*, the effect which it is competent to cause in respect of a base shall not generally take place; (I. 1. 63) generally, for, *Patanjali* declares that the rule is not invariable. (B. 271). For example, take ಜಸ್ one of the case affixes, and let it be required to *lukate* this affix after any word, say ಕತಿ, for instance. Now although a short ಇಕ್ vowel before ಜಸ್ is generally to be *gunated* according to a rule, the final ಇ in ಕತಿ will not undergo this change by virtue of the principle under consideration. But, as one among the rare exceptional cases wherein this rule is not strictly adhered to, take the crude noun ವಾರಿ + ಸ which is a case affix. Here while a rule requires the *gunation* of the final ಇ of ವಾರಿ before this affix, another rule enjoins the *lukation* of the affix itself. Now, though according to the general rule under notice, the final ಇ should not be *gunated*, yet, under the above authority of *Patanjali*, the word may appear as ವಾರಿ with the *gunated* ಇ. These few exceptional cases will be pointed out as occasion arises.

(25). But when an affix is elided by the blank termed *lopa* the affix should still exert its influence as if it were actually present, that is, the base should retain its character as a base and as such should have performed upon it all the operations of which the *loped* affix is the cause as an affix, in distinction from operations dependent merely upon the individual parts of the affix, i. e., its letters. (I. 10. 62). For example, take ಸ one of the case affixes and let it be required to *lopat* this affix after any word,

say, *ಧೀಮಂತ* for instance. Now, because the penultimate vowel of a word thus ending, when the affix *ಃ* follows, has to be lengthened according to a certain rule, the penultimate *ಏ* in the word should be thus lengthened in accordance with the principle under consideration.

(26). A substitute is like that of which it takes the place, *i. e.*, it operates and is operated upon like the latter. (I. 1. 56). For example, take *ಃ* one of the case affixes and also a rule relating to this affix, according to which *ಃ* will have to be substituted for *ಃ* in a certain case; then, by the principle under consideration, this *ಃ* will be entitled to the name of a case affix equally with *ಃ* and will have to be treated as such. So the substitute of a secondary, a primitive, or a personal affix, will take severally the name of a secondary, a primitive, or a personal affix, and should be dealt with as such. So also, the substitute of a root is a root; of a base, a base; of an indeclinable, an indeclinable; and of a pada, a pada (Kas. on I. 1. 56).

(27). But, generally, the rule of a substitute being like its *former occupant* does not hold good in regard to an operation the occasion for which is furnished by the *letters* of the *original* expression—that is, an operation which has to take place upon the letters themselves or on account of them, *i. e.*, by reason of their coming before, or behind, or between them and so forth. (I. 1. 56). Thus, in the case above mentioned, though *ಃ* becomes a case affix, it, owing to the principle under notice, cannot be held to consist of the same letters as *ಃ*, and therefore, by a rule according to which an *ಏ* coming before a case affix beginning with the letters *ಯಣ* has to be lengthened, though no such lengthening takes place before *ಃ*, this lengthening must take place before the affix *ಃ*, notwithstanding it is only a substitute for *ಃ*.

(28). The above restriction, however, is not to be observed in respect of a substitute coming in the room of a vowel, if the substitution is caused (a) by something that follows, and (b) if a rule would else take effect on what stands anterior to, but not necessarily immediately before, the original vowel. (I. 1. 57). For ex-

ample, take ຂໍ one of the verbal affixes and let it be required to attach this affix to any verbal base ending in ອ, as ສຸຸ, for instance. Now, by a rule to be referred to hereafter there should be *lopation* of the ອ of what ends in that letter at the time when the class of affixes to which ຂໍ belongs are attached, that is, there should be, grammatically speaking, the substitution of a blank for the ອ, and according to another rule, when affixes, having an indicative ຂ like ຂໍ are attached, the penultimate vowel of the base has to be *vridhhiated*. Hence, (by the general rule already mentioned in regard to a substitute not being like its *former occupant* as to an operation the occasion for which is furnished by the letters of the original expression,) since the *lopation* of the final ອ to be made in ສຸຸ, according to the first of the above rules, is such an operation, the blank substituted for ອ is not to be treated as the ອ itself, and thus the ອ preceding the ຸ in the word after taking the rank of a penultimate will have to be *vridhhiated*. But the principle under consideration bars this *vridhhiation* by enjoining the treatment of the blank as the ອ for which it has been substituted, because, 1stly, the ອ is a vowel ; 2ndly, the substitution of a blank is caused by the affix ຂໍ which follows the ອ ; and 3rdly, the rule regarding *vridhhiation* of the penultimate owing to the indicative ຂ in the affix will else take effect upon the vowel ອ preceding the ຸ, which stands anterior to the *lopated* ອ, thus making the base ສຸຸ *plus* the ຂ as ສຸຸຂ instead of ສຸຸ as it ought correctly to be. Take again the word ວົງ, which is formed from the root ວ by its reduplication, a process of which we shall learn by and by, and the addition of ອສຸ a verbal affix, and which is equal to ວ + ວ + ອສຸ, and by the change of the ອ of the second ວ into ອ according to a rule on account of the ອ of ອສຸ following the ອ. Now according to another rule which lays down that the short ອສຸ vowels preceding a penultimate ວ of a root should be lengthened, when the ວ is followed by a consonant, the ອ of the first ວ should be lengthened ; for the ອ is a consonant and

follows the ಎ of the second ಏ which is the penultimate of a root. But the principle under consideration prevents this lengthening of the ಇ by directing the assumption of the ಏ as the original ಇ, because, 1stly, the ಇ is a vowel; 2ndly the substitution of ಏ for ಇ is required by the ಉ following the ಇ; and 3rdly, the ಎ of the first ಏ upon which the rule regarding lengthening would else take effect is anterior to the substituted ಏ. (Sid. II. 42).

(29). Some say that a *lopated* vowel will exert its influence if the *lopation* is on account of anything that follows it, not only when a rule would else take effect upon something that precedes the *lopated* vowel, but also when a rule would else take effect upon something that follows the vowel on account of something that precedes it. (Sid. I. 106, 155, note 32). But this view is not well supported.

(30). But, notwithstanding the above rule, the general restriction will prevail if the substitute in the room of a vowel alluded to is a *lopa*, and the operation which the *lopa* substitute would else affect is (1) the lengthening of a vowel, or (2) the *lopation* of the letter ಏ. And the general restriction in spite of the above rule will prevail also in the case of any other substitute of a vowel than *lopa*, if the operation which the substitute would else affect is (1) an operation relating to the end of a *pada*; (2) a reduplication of expressions; (3) the change of letters into homogeneous letters; (4) the change of a letter into *anusvāra*; (5) the change of letters into corresponding ಪಠ letters, or (6) the change of letters into corresponding ಚಠ letters. (Sid. II. 58). For example, take the root ಕಂಡಾಯ + the affix ತಿ. Here, according to a rule, the final ಅ of the root is *lopated* and the root thus remains only as ಕಂಡಾಯ before ತಿ. But according to another rule by which the *lopation* of ಯ before ತಿ is enjoined, the ಯ of the root could be elided if the *lopated* ಅ is held not to exert its influence, but could not be so, if the *lopated* ಅ is taken into account. The latter alternative which would give ಕಂಡಾಯ್ತಿ ultimately as the word, the rule under notice removes, thus making the word appear finally as ಕಂಡಾತಿ, the ಯ getting *lopated*, because of its

position before ತ. So, take the crude noun ದಿವನ್ and the case affix ಅ which, according to a rule, causes the ಅ preceding the ನ to be *lopat*ed. Then, according to another rule the short ಇ preceding the ವ is to be lengthened, if we take the ವ as being followed by a consonant, but is to remain unchanged if we take it as being followed by the *lopat*ed ಅ under the authority of the preceding rule. The former alternative the rule under consideration provides for, making the word appear correctly as ದೀವ್ನಾ, not ದಿವ್ನಾ. But take the crude noun ಸಿರಿ + ಓಃ which is a case affix, and two rules according to one of which the final ಇ of ಸಿರಿ before ಓ becomes ಯ, and according to the other, the other ಇ is to be lengthened, if the ರ is taken as being followed by the original ಇ, the word in the first case becoming ಸಿರೈಓಃ and in the second case ಸೀರೈಓಃ. Now, since the substitution of ಯ is not *lopat*ion, the rule under notice does not apply, while the preceding rule does ; hence the correct word is ಸಿರೈಓಃ. So take the crude noun ವಾಯು + the same affix ಓಃ, and a rule which requires the change of ಉ in ಯು into ವ before ಓ of the affix. Here, as by a rule which requires the *lopat*ion of ಯ before ವ, the *lopat*ion of the ಯ preceding the substituted ವ in the word in question would become necessary if the original ಉ is not held to exert its influence, the applicability of the preceding rule is secured by restricting the force of the present rule to *lopat*ion. Hence the word finally becomes ವಾಯ್ವಾಓಃ, not ವಾಘ್ರಾಓಃ. Again, take the words ಕೌ and ಸ್ತಃ, the latter being the result of the root ಅಸ್ + the affix ತಃ, after *lopat*ion of the ಅ of the root by virtue of a rule to be noticed hereafter. Here if we take the *lopat*ed ಅ as still exerting its influence, then according to a rule which requires the change of ಔ into ಆವ್ before ಅ, the ಔ of ಕೌ would become ಆವ್ accordingly, and the whole expression would become ಕಾವ್ಸ್ತಃ. But the rule under notice prevents this result as the operation regarding ಔ is one belonging to the end of a *pada*, the word ಕೌ being a complete word. So

take the words ಯಾನಿ and ಸಂತಿ, the latter of which is from ಅಸ್ and ಅಂತಿ with the ಅ of ಅಸ್ *lopated* according to a rule. Here, because the ಇ of ಯಾನಿ is at the end of a complete word, the rule under notice, by preventing the *lopated* ಅ from exerting its influence, saves the ಇ from the liability to become ಯ which another rule would otherwise impose upon it, making the whole expression appear finally as ಯಾನ್ಯ ಸಂತಿ instead of ಯಾನಿಸಂತಿ as it ought correctly to be. So take ದಧಿ + ಅತ್ತ. Here also the ಇ of ದಧಿ should, as has already been seen, become ಯ before ಅ, the whole expression becoming thus ದಧ್ಯತ್ತ. Now, according to a certain rule the ಧ before ಯ can be doubled, if we do not regard the original ಇ as still present, as the rule of reduplication alluded to requires, that the letter to be doubled should not be one followed by a vowel. For this result the rule under notice provides by excluding the operation of the preceding rule from cases in which reduplication of expressions is concerned. Hence the word may be written as ದದ್ಧ್ಯತ್ತ. So take the expression ಶಿನಡಿ, which by a rule after getting the ಅ *lopated* becomes ಶಿನ್ಡಿ. Here by another rule the ನ should become homogeneous with ಡ of ಡಿ, i. e., ಣ, if the *lopated* ಅ is disregarded, and accordingly for this result the rule under consideration provides. Hence the word finally becomes ಶಿಣ್ಡಿ. So, take the expression ಶಿನಮಂತಿ which by a rule, after getting the ಅ *lopated*, becomes ಶಿನ್ಮಂತಿ. Here by another rule the ನ is to be changed into *anusvára*, if we consider it as being followed by ಮ as it actually is, and not by the *lopated* ಅ as we might take it under the preceding rule. Accordingly, the rule under consideration secures the change into *anusvára* by excepting cases of such change from the scope of the preceding rule. Hence the word finally becomes ಶಿಂಮಂತಿ. So take the expression ಸಘಧಿ which by a rule after getting the ಅ *lopated* becomes ಸಘ್ಧಿ. Here, according to a rule the ಘ, if we hold it as preceding ಧ, as it actually does, is to be changed into ಸ, but not if we hold it

to have the *lopated* ಅ after it. Accordingly, for the first alternative, the rule under consideration provides. Hence ultimately the word becomes ಸೃಢ. So, take the expression ಜಘಸತುಃ which by a rule after getting the ಅ of ಘ *lopated* becomes ಜಘಸತುಃ. Here by another rule the ಘ as being followed by ಸ is to be changed into ಕ, and this change it will get only if we leave the *lopated* ಅ out of the account. Accordingly, the rule under notice excludes cases of such change from the scope of the preceding rule. Hence the word becomes ಜಘತುಃ.

(31). And the general restriction prohibiting the representative character of a substitute in the case of a letter will, though the letter is a vowel, prevail also in some other cases, the most important of which is the *sandhi* of consonants. Thus, take ರಾಜನ್ and ಜಸ, a case affix. Now when ಜಸ comes after ರಾಜನ್, the ಅ of ಜ of ರಾಜನ್ is to be *lopated* according to a rule. If this *lopated* ಅ is taken as still exerting its influence, there will be no alteration of ನ of ರಾಜನ್ on account of the *sandhi* between it and the preceding ಜ according to another rule; but ನ according to this rule will have to be altered into ಞ if the *lopated* ಅ is left out of consideration. But the exception under notice, by treating this as one of the exceptional cases within its scope, causes such alteration. (VIII. 2. 1; Sid. I. 106, 155, 187). (ಪೂರ್ವತ್ರಾಸಿದ್ಧಿನ ಸಾಧನಿವತ್ ತಸ್ಯದೊಷಃ ಸಂಯೋಗಾದಿಲೋಪಲತ್ವಣತ್ವೈಷು). It is however to be observed that the example above given applies only when we accept the interpretation of the general rule by those who say that a *lopated* vowel would exert its influence when a rule would else take effect upon something preceding as well as upon something following the vowel.

(32). On the other hand, there are certain cases in which, although a substitution is only on account of a letter, the substitute is to be treated as the original occupant though under none of the principles already noticed there is sanction to its

being so treated. These cases also relate mostly to *sandhi* but to the *sandhi* of vowels. Thus, take the words ಅಸೌ and ಆದಿತ್ಯಃ. Here, by a rule the final ಔ of the first word and the ಆ of the second word should combine into ಆವಾ and finally into ಆ, ಆ, the ವಾ of ಆವಾ in the expression ಆವಾ which is to be considered as at the end of a *pada* like ಔ for which it has come in as a substitute, being *lopated* optionally according to a rule to be noticed hereafter, and then by another rule as homogeneous vowels should combine into a long vowel of the same kind, both ಆ of ಆವಾ and ಆ of ಆದಿತ್ಯಃ aforesaid should together become one ಆ only. Now if this takes place, we shall have ಅಸೌದಿತ್ಯಃ, but if it does not take place, we shall have ಅಸೌಆದಿತ್ಯಃ. The exception under notice by treating this as one of the exceptional cases prevents the blending of ಆ and ಆ into ಆ, and so makes the latter result correct.

PART II.

SANDHI.

1. *Sandhi*, as has been seen, is of two kinds, (1) that of bases and affixes, and (2) that of complete words. The former may be called the internal, and the latter, the external *sandhi*.

2. The first step in the process in both kinds of *sandhi* is to get rid of the *euphonic* harshness that may arise from the concurrence of some consonants in groups of three or more. The rules in this respect are :—

(i). The letters ಸ and ಕ coming before a consonant, when a ರೂಪ letter follows this consonant, should be *lopated*. (VIII. 2. 29).

(ii). The letter ಸ coming after a ರೂಪ letter, should, when a ರೂಪ letter follows it, be *lopated*, provided that all the three letters alluded to are in the same *pada*. (VIII. 2. 26 ; Sid. II. 40. note).

(iii). Subject to the above rule, the ರೂಪ letters, when they come after consonants, may likewise be optionally *lopated*, when homogeneous ರೂಪ letters follow. (VIII. 4. 65): *e. g.*,

(1) ಭೃಸ್+ತಃ=ಭೃಜ್+ತಃ (2) ತಕ್ಷ್+ತವಾ=ತಪ್+ತವಾ. (3) ಅಗೌಪ್+ಸ+ತಾಂ=ಅಗೌಪ್ತಾಂ. (4) ಉತ್ಥಾನ್=ಉತ್ಥಾನ್ or ಉತ್ಥಾನ್. (5) ಕೃಷ್ಣಧ್ವಂ=ಕೃಷ್ಣಧ್ವಂ or ಕೃಷ್ಣಧ್ವಂ. (6) ಶಿಣ್ಣಿ=ಶಿಣ್ಣಿ or ಶಿಣ್ಣಿ. But ಸೋಮ ಸುತ್+ಸ್ತೌತಾ where of the concurrent ತ, ಸ, and ತ, the first ತ is in a word different from that in which the other two letters occur, =ಸೋಮಸುತ್ಸ್ತೌತಾ.

3. For the same reason, the concurrence of the letter ರ or ಢ with another ರ or ಢ respectively is prevented by *lopating* the preceding ರ or ಢ as the case may be. (VIII. 3. 14, 13). *e. g.*;

(1) ಪುನರ್+ರಮತೆ=ಪುನ+ರಮತೆ. (2) ಹರಿರ್+ರಮ್ಯ=ಹರಿ+ರಮ್ಯ. (3) ಶಂಭುರ್+ರಾಜತೆ=ಶಂಭು+ರಾಜತೆ. (4) ಜಘ್ರರ್+ರ=ಜಘ್ರ+ರ. (5) ಲಿಢ್

+ಢಃ=ಁ+ಢಃ. (6) ತೃಢ್+ಢಃ=ತೃ+ಢಃ. (7) ವೃಢ್+ಢಃ=ವೃ+ಢಃ. But ಸ್ವ
ಁಢ್+ಢ್ಕತೆ=ಸ್ವಁಢ್ಕತೆ.

4. So, the concurrence of the letters ವ or ಯ with ವ or other ವರ್ letters is avoided by *loping* the ವ or ಯ, except when such concurrence is in the original enunciation of a word. (VI. 1. 61, 66). *e. g.*, (1) ಪೂಹ್+ತಃ=ಪೂ+ತಃ. (2) ತುರ್ವ್+ನಃ=ತುರ್+ನಃ. But root ವ್ರಸ್, where the ವ is followed by ರ in the original enunciation of the root=ವ್ರಸ್.

5. Observe that even when the succeeding letters are themselves to disappear according to any rule, the *lopation* of the ವ or ಯ should take place before the *lopation* of the succeeding letters. Thus, in ಲೋಲೂಹ್+ವಿ which belongs to a primitive affix, though the ವಿ itself is, according to a rule to be noticed by and by, to be eliminated, the ಯ should be dropped first on account of its concurrence with a ವರ್ and then the ವಿ eliminated. (K's. on VI. 1. 66).

6. If the prevention of the concurrence of more than two consonants as far as possible, and of double ರ, of double ಢ, and of ವ or ಯ with ವರ್, in the above manner, is necessary equally in both kinds of *sandhi*, it is further necessary in the case of *sandhi* of complete words not only to prevent the concurrence of even compound consonants, but also to prevent the words ending in any consonant at all except in a few. The rules on the subject are:—

A. For compound consonants.

(i). The final of that word which ends in a compound consonant should be *loped*. (VIII. 2. 23).

(ii). But such elision should not take place, if the final letters are ಯಣ್. (B. 23).

(iii). Nor shall such elision take place in the case of any other letter if it is preceded by ರ, and is not ಸ. (VIII. 2. 24).

(iv). Nor shall the elision take place in the case of any letter whether ಯಣ್, ಸ, or any other, if it is preceded by ಸ or ಕ. (VIII. 2. 29).

(v). But in the last mentioned case the preceding ಸ and ಕ should be *lopated*. (VIII. 2. 29). *e. g.*, (1) ಸುವಲ್ಸ್ಸು=ಸುವಲ್, (2) ಮಾತುರ್ಸ್ಸು=ಮಾತುರ್, (3) ಪಿತುರ್ಸ್ಸು=ಪಿತುರ್, (4) ಕ್ರೋಷ್ಟುರ್ಸ್ಸು=ಕ್ರೋಷ್ಟುರ್, (5) ಚಿಕೀರ್ಸ್ಸು=ಚಿಕೀರ್. But (6) ಸುಧ್ಧ್ಯು=ಸುಧ್ಧ್ಯು, (7) ಮದ್ಧವ್ಯ=ಮದ್ಧವ್ಯ, (8) ಧಾತ್ರ=ಧಾತ್ರ, (9) ಉರ್ಕ್=ಉರ್ಕ್, (10) ಅವರಿವರ್ತ್=ಅವರಿವರ್ತ್, (11) ಅಮಾರ್ತ್=ಅಮಾರ್ತ್, (12) ಭೃನ್ಜ=ಭೃಜ್, (13) ತಕ್ಷ್=ತಪ್, (14) ರಕ್ಷ್=ರಪ್, (15) ಚಕ್ಷ್=ಚಪ್.

(vi). Provided that in the application of the last preceding rule,

(a). A ಯಣ್ following the ಕ or ಸ, if derived from the change of ಇಕ್ into ಯಣ್ under rules to be referred to hereafter, should be taken not as ಯಣ್, but as ಇಕ್ only. (Kás. on VIII. 2. 29). *e. g.*, ವಾಸ್ಯ (where the final ಯ is the substitute for ಇ of ವಾಸಿ under rules to be mentioned,) + ಅರ್ಥಂ = ವಾಸ್ಯರ್ಥಂ; ಕಾಕಿ + ಅರ್ಥಂ = ಕಾಕೈರ್ಥಂ.

(b). A conjunct consonant beginning with ಕ or ಸ, though at the end of a *pada* actually, should not be held to be such, if, before the *pada* became such, there was a vowel following the conjunct consonant, which had become *lopated* on account of something that previously followed the vowel, and then got itself elided. (Sid. I. 187). *e. g.*, ತಕ್ಷ್ or ರಕ್ಷ್ + ಇ of ಣಿಚ್, a verbal affix, + ಕ್ವಿಪ್ which also is a verbal affix = ತಕ್ಷ್ or ರಕ್ಷ್ only first, because both ಇ and ಕ್ವಿಪ್ have been elided according to rules to be mentioned hereafter, and then = ತಕ್ or ರಕ್ only, because ಕ should not go, but ಪ only, in accordance with rule (1) above. But ತಕ್ಷ್ or ರಕ್ಷ್ not derived as aforesaid = ತಪ್ or ರಪ್ only, not ತಕ್ or ರಕ್.

(c). A conjunct consonant beginning with a ಕ, if the ಕ is derived by the change of ಚ into ಕ, or by the change of ಛ or ಷ first into ಪ, and then of this ಪ into ಕ, according to rules to be given by and by, should not be considered as beginning with ಕ. (Sid. I. 187). *e. g.*, ಪಿಪಕ್ಷ್ where the original elements were ಪಿಪಚ್ + ಸ್ and the ಕ is derived from ಚ according to rules to be mentioned = ಪಿಪಕ್ ; ವಿನಕ್ಷ್ where the original elements were

ವಿವರ್ಶ+ಸ, and the ಕ is derived by the change of ಶ into ಷ and then of this ಷ into ಕ = ವಿವರ್ಶ.

B. For Simple Consonants.

(vii). Instead of the ಚೌ letters except ಛ, final in a *pada*, there should be ಕೌ. (VIII. 2. 30); instead of ಛ and ಶ, ಷ; (VIII. 2. 36), instead of ಹ, ಥ; (VIII. 2. 31), instead of all ರೂಲ್ letters excluding ಸ but including the ಕೌ letters, ಷ, and ಥ so substituted, ಜಶ್; (VIII. 2. 39), and instead of ಸ, ರ, i. e., ರ which, when it is a ರ substituted for ಸ in the above manner, is, in distinction from other ರ, always called ರೌ.

(viii). But when a pause ensues, instead of ರೂಲ್ there may be optionally ಚರ್. (VIII. 4. 46), and instead of ರ, whether original or derived from ರೌ, the substitute for ಸ as above mentioned, there should be *visargah*. (VIII. 3. 15).

(ix). . Provided that in the application of the last preceding rule, a ಕ derived by a change of ಷ into ಕ according to rules to be given hereafter, should not be considered as ಕ, but as ಷ only. (Sid. I. 187).

Table for Simple Consonants.

		Without a pause.	With a pause.
ಕ. ಖ. ಗ. ಘ. ಚ. ಜ. ರೌ.	...	ಗ	ಗ or ಕ
ಜ. ಞ.	...	ಜ	ಜ
ಟ. ಠ. ಡ. ಢ. ಹ. ಛ. ಶ. ಷ.	...	ಡ	ಡ or ಟ
ತ. ಥ. ದ. ಧ.	...	ದ	ದ or ತ
ಪ. ಫ. ಬ. ಭ.	....	ಬ	ಬ or ಪ
ಸ. ರ.	...	ರ	ಃ
ಣ. ನ. ಮ. ಯ. ಲ. ವ.	...	ಣ. ನ. ಮ. ಯ. ಲ. ವ	ಣ. ನ. ಮ.. ಯ. ಲ. ವ.

Examples. (1) ಸುಯುಜ್=ಸುಯುಗ್.= (2) ವಾಚ್=ವಾಕ್=ವಾಗ್. (3) ಲಿಹ್=ಲಿಡ್=ಲಿಡ್. (4) ದಿಕ್=ದಿಗ್ (5) ಚಿತ್ರಲಿಖ್=ಚಿತ್ರಲಿಗ್. (6) ದ್ವಿಷ್=ದ್ವಿಡ್. (7) ರಾಮಸ್=ರಾಮರ್. 'And ಸುಯುಜ್ with a pause=ಸುಯುಗ್ or ಸುಯುಕ್. ವಾಚ್ with a pause=ವಾಗ್ or ವಾಕ್. ಲಿಹ್ with a pause=ಲಿಡ್ or ಲಿಟ್. ಚಿತ್ರಲಿಖ್ with a pause=ಚಿತ್ರಲಿಗ್ or ಚಿತ್ರಲಿಕ್. ದ್ವಿಷ್ with a pause=ದ್ವಿಡ್ or ದ್ವಿಟ್. ಪುನರ್ with a pause=ಪುನ್. ರಾಮಸ್ with a pause=ರಾಮರ್=ರಾಮಃ. ವಿವಿಕ್ಷ್=ವಿವಿಕ್=ವಿವಿಕ್ಷ್=ವಿವಿಡ್ and with a pause=ವಿವಿಡ್ or ವಿವಿಟ್.

7. The result of the above rules, it will be found, is that no complete word can end in any simple consonant except ಗ, ಡ, ದ, ಬ, ಜ, ಣ, ನ, ಮ, ಯ, ರ, ಲ, and ವ; and as no words in Sanskrit are found to end in ಯ and ವ, these two letters also may be excluded. But it will at the same time be seen that, when there is a pause, the words which end in ಗ, ಡ, ದ, and ಬ, may optionally end in ಕ, ಟ, ತ, and ಪ also, and that the word which ends in ರ, whether original or derived from ರು, the substitute for ಸ should end in *visargah*. And as to compound consonants, it will likewise be seen that no word can end in such consonants except they be ಗ್, ಡ್, ದ್, or ಪ್, or, when there is a pause, optionally ಕ್, ಟ್, ತ್, and ಪ್ also. And as to vowels, it must be said that all vowels may come at the end of a word except ಋ.

8. Another euphonic arrangement which seems to be of a somewhat opposite character to the above is the doubling of consonants under certain circumstances. The rules on this subject are :—

(i). Every ಯರ್ consonant except ರ, ಢ, or ವ, may optionally be doubled if preceded by a vowel, and this, though between the consonant and the vowel there is ರ or ಋ. (VIII. 4. 46, 47).

(ii). But if the ಯರ್ consonant is followed also by a vowel, the doubling should not take place, (a) in the case of all ಯರ್ consonants when there is no intervening ರ or ಋ, and (b) in the

case of only ಶೃಠ consonants when there is an intervening ರ or ಋ. (VIII. 4: 49)..

(iii). Notwithstanding the above rules, when the consonants ಙ್ಗ preceded by a short vowel come before a vowel, they receive the augment ಙಮೌಠ್, that is to say, they should be doubled, provided they are at the end of a word. (VIII. 3. 32.)

Table for the doubling of Consonants.

Letters which precede.	Letters which follow, viz., ಯಠ್ letters except ರ, ಠ, and ವ.					
	ಶೃಠ letters.			others.		
	Followed by vowels.	Not followed by vowels.	With intervening ರ or ಠ.	With no intervening ರ or ಋ.		
				Not being ಙ್ಗ letters.		ಙ್ಗ letters.
				Followed by vowels.	Not followed by vowels.	Final in a word. Not final in a word.
						Followed by vowels. Not followed by vowels. Followed by vowels. Not followed by vowels.

Short vowels } ... O.D. O.D. ... O.D. { D. } O.D. ... O.D.
 Long vowels. }

Observe that in the above table, three dots imply that the letters are to remain unchanged; D, that the letters are to be doubled; and O. D, that the letters are to be doubled optionally. Observe also that when two signs are used together with a line between, one being above, and the other below the line, the upper one refers to the letters opposite to it in the left hand column, while the lower one applies to the letters above in the column at the top, and that when only one sign is used, it applies

to the letters shewn in both the left hand and the top column. And it should be remarked that not only will the dots be used with the same signification but also the same plan will be followed as regards the use of signs singly and jointly in some other tables to be given hereafter in connection with *sandhi*, and further, that when two expressions are used together with a line between in the same manner, the upper one shews the change of the letters in the left hand column, while the lower one shows that of the letters in the top column, and that when only one expression is used it shews the change into which the letters in both the left hand and top columns together pass.

Examples. (1) ದಾಸ್ಯ, (2) ವಾಸ್ತವ್ಯ, (3) ದೃಶ್ಯ = (1) ದಾಸ್ಯ, or ದಾಸ್ಯ, (2) ವಾಸ್ತವ್ಯ or ವಾಸ್ತವ್ಯ, (3) ದೃಶ್ಯ or ದೃಶ್ಯ. (ಶರ not followed by vowels).

(1) ಅರ್ಕ, (2) ಮಾರ್ಗ, (3) ಗೌರಾ, (4) ಅಚ್ಯ, (5) ಬ್ರಹ್ಮ, (6) ಅಪಹ್ನುತೆ, (7) ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮ್ಯ, = (1) ಅರ್ಕ or ಅರ್ಕ, (2) ಮಾರ್ಗ or ಮಾರ್ಗ, (3) ಗೌರಾ or ಗೌರಾ, (4) ಅಚ್ಯ or ಅಚ್ಯ, (5) ಬ್ರಹ್ಮ or ಬ್ರಹ್ಮ, (6) ಅಪಹ್ನುತೆ or ಅಪಹ್ನುತೆ, (7) ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮ್ಯ or ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮ್ಯ, (ಯರ not being ಶರ with intervening ರ or ಹ).

(1) ಸುಧ್ಯ, (2) ಮಧ್ಯ. (3) ವಾಕ್, (4) ಷಟ್, (5) ತತ್ = (1) ಸುಧ್ಯ or ಸುಧ್ಯ. (2) ಮಧ್ಯ or ಮಧ್ಯ (3) ವಾಕ್ or ವಾಕ್. (4) ಷಟ್ or ಷಟ್. (5) ತತ್, or ತತ್. (ಯರ not being ಶರ and not being ಜಿಹ್ವ and not followed by vowels).

(1) ಸುಗಣ್+ಈಶಃ=ಸುಗಣ್ಣೀಶಃ, (2) ಸನ್+ಅಚ್ಯುತಃ=ಸನ್ನಚ್ಯುತಃ, (3) ಪ್ರತ್ಯಜ್+ಆತ್ಮಾ=ಪ್ರತ್ಯಜ್ಞಾತ್ಮಾ, (4) ಧಾವನ್+ಅಶ್ವಃ=ಧಾವನ್ನಶ್ವಃ, (5) ಹಸನ್+ಆಗತಃ=ಹಸನ್ನಾಗತಃ, (6) ಚಿಂತಯನ್+ಇಹ=ಚಿಂತಯನ್ನಿಹ, (7) ಸೃಜನ್+ಈಶ್ವರಃ=ಸೃಜನ್ನೀಶ್ವರಃ (8) ಸ್ಮರನ್+ಉವಾಚ=ಸ್ಮರನ್ನುವಾಚ, (ಜಿಹ್ವ final in a word and followed by vowels).

(1) ಪ್ರಾಜ್+ಸಃ=ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞಾಸಃ or ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞಃ (2) ಸುಗಣ್+ಗಚ್ಛತಿ=ಸುಗಣ್ಣಗಚ್ಛತಿ or ಸುಗಣ್ಗಚ್ಛತಿ, (3) ಸುಗಣ್+ಷಟ್ಕಂ=ಸುಗಣ್ಣಷಟ್ಕಂ or ಸುಗಣ್ಷಟ್ಕಂ. (ಜಿಹ್ವ not followed by vowel).

But ಲೋಹ್ಯ=ಲೋಹ್ಯ (ಹ್ not being ಯರ್)

(1) ಗ್ಲಾನಿ, (2) ಕಾರ್ಶ್ಯ, (3) ಹ್ನುತೆ, (4) ಹ್ನುಲಯತಿ = (1) ಗ್ಲಾನಿ, (2) ಕಾರ್ಶ್ಯ, (3) ಹ್ನುತೆ, (4) ಹ್ನುಲಯತಿ (ಯರ್ not preceded by vowels).

(1) ರಸ, (2) ಪಾಸ, (3) ವಿಷ, (4) ಚತುರ್ಮ, (5) ದರ್ಶ = (1) ರಸ, (2) ಪಾಸ, (3) ವಿಷ, (4) ಚತುರ್ಮ. (ಶರ್ followed by vowels).

(1) ರಜ, (2) ನಾದ, (3) ಜೀವ = (1) ರಜ, (2) ನಾದ, (3) ಜೀವ, (ಯರ್ not being ಶರ್ and not being ಜ್ಹ followed by vowels).

(1) ಕಲಾಪಿನ್+ಔ=ಕಲಾಪಿನ್, (2) ಸುಗಣ್+ಃ=ಸುಗಣಿ. (ಜ್ಹ not final in a word though followed by vowels).

(1) ಪಾಜ್+ಅಸ್ತಿ=ಪಾಜಸ್ತಿ, (2) ಕವೀನ್+ಆಹ್ವಯಸ್ವ=ಕವೀನಾಹ್ವಯಸ್ವ, (3) ಮಹಾನ್+ಆಗ್ರಹಃ=ಮಹಾನಾಗ್ರಹಃ, (4) ಸಾಧೂನ್+ಆದ್ರಿಯಸ್ವ=ಸಾಧೂನಾದ್ರಿಯಸ್ವ, (5) ಭ್ರಾತೃನ್+ಅನುಗೃಹ್ಣಿಷ್ವ=ಭ್ರಾತೃನನುಗೃಹ್ಣಿಷ್ವ, (ಜ್ಹ final in a word and followed by vowels but preceded by long vowels).

9. Note that in this work the above rule regarding the prevention of a concurrence of consonants though only optional will be taken as absolute, while on the other hand those relating to the optional doubling of consonants will be disregarded entirely ; for, to retain more letters than are absolutely necessary in a word is practically useless.

10. Bearing in mind the above remarks as to preventing the concurrence of consonants and as to complete words not ending in certain consonants, and as to the doubling of consonants in certain cases, it may then be generally said that both kinds of *sandhi* are made in accordance with the same rules, and that only in a few cases the internal *sandhi* differs from the external.

11. Now, the general rules relating to both kinds of *sandhi* in connection with vowels, are as follows :—

(i). When ಅ not final in a *pada* is followed by another ಅ, the following ಅ is the single substitute for both. (VI. 1. 97.)

(ii). Subject to the above rule, when a homogeneous vowel follows *ಅಕ* letters, the corresponding long vowel is the single substitute for both. (VI. 1. 101).

(iii). When any vowel not homogeneous (except the letter *ಋ* which, as has been seen, includes technically *ೠ* also, and except *ಎಚ್* and except *ಉ* followed by *ಸ*), comes after the letter *ಅ*, *guṇa* is the single substitute for both. (VI. 1. 87).

(iv). But when *ಉ* followed by *ಸ* comes after the letter *ಅ*, the form of the subsequent vowel is the single substitute for both, that is, the letter *ಅ* is elided. (VI. 1. 96).

(v). When the letters *ಋ* and *ೠ* follow the letter *ಅ*, *guṇa* followed by the letters *ಠ* and *ಌ* respectively is the single substitute for both, the letter *ಅ* when at the end of a *pada* being optionally allowed to have the following letter unchanged if it is *ಋ* short and in this case being itself shortened, if long. (VI. 1. 128 ; I. 1. 51).

(vi). When *ಎ* or *ಒ* comes after *ಅ* not final in a *pada*, the following *ಎ* or *ಒ* is the single substitute for both itself, and the preceding *ಅ*. (VI. 1. 97).

(vii). Subject to the above rule, when *ಎಚ್* follow the letter *ಅ*, *vṛiddhi* is the single substitute for both. (VI. 1. 88).

(viii). When *ಇಕ* is followed by a vowel not homogeneous, the former is changed into *ಯಣ್*, (VI. 1. 77) ; the *ಇಕ* at the end of a *pada* being optionally allowed to remain unchanged, and being in this case, when long, shortened. (VII. 1. 27).

(ix). When a vowel follows, instead of *ಎಚ್*, there are in due order *ಅಹ್*, *ಅವ್*, *ಆಹ್* and *ಆವ್*. (VI. 1. 78) ; the *ಹ್* and *ವ್* being *lopated* optionally at the end of a *pada*, (VIII. 3. 19), but when the short *ಅ* follows *ಎಚ್* final in a *pada*, the preceding vowel is the single substitute for both, (VI. 1. 109), a character termed *ಅರ್ಧಾಕಾರ*, "half the letter *ಅ*," being generally written in the place of the *ಅ* left out.

Table II. for vowels.

Letters which precede.	Letters which follow.									
	ಅ	ಆ	ಇ	ಈ	ಉ	ಊ	ಋ	ೠ	ಌ	ಐ
ಅ.	×	ಅ	×							
	...	×	...	or	ಒ	ಒ	ಅರ್	ಅಲ್	...	...
		ಅ					ಅರ್ or ಅಮ	ಅರ್ ಅಲ್ or ಅಱ	...	...
		×			ಒ		×			
ಆ.		or	ಒ	ಒ	ಅರ್	ಅಲ್	...	ಐ
		×	×				×			
			×				ಅರ್ or ಅಮ	ಅರ್ ಅಲ್ or ಅಱ	...	...
			×				×			
ಇ.		×	×				ಅರ್ or ಅಮ	ಅರ್ ಅಲ್ or ಅಱ	...	ಐ
			...				or ...	or ...		...
			ಋ				ಋ			
					
ಈ.		ಋ or ...	ಋ or ...				ಋ or ...			
					ಋ			
		ಋ or ಇ or ...	ಋ or ಇ or ...				ಋ			
					ಋ or ಇ or ...			
ಉ.		ಋ	ಋ	×			ಋ			
		ಋ or ...	ಋ or ...				ಋ			
		ಋ or ಇ or ...	ಋ or ಇ or ...				ಋ			
					ಋ or ಇ or ...			

Table II. for vowels. (Continued).

Letters which precede.	Letters which follow.									
	ಅ	ಆ	ಇ	ಈ	ಉ	ಊ	ಋ	ೠ	ಎ	ಐ
N. Fin ;										
ಐ.										
Fin ;										
N. Fin ;										
ಒ.	...									
Fin ;	×									
N. Fin ;										
ಔ.										
Fin ;										

ಅ.

ಭವ+ಅಂತಿ=ಭವಂತಿ. ಅಜ+ಅ=ಅಜಾ. ವಿಧ+ಇ=ವಿಧೆ. ಭವ+ಎ=ಭವ. ರಾ
ಮ+ಔ=ರಾಮಾ. (a).

ಅತ್ರ+ಅಸ್ತಿ=ಅತ್ರಾಸ್ತಿ. ಈಕ್ಷೇತ+ಆಗಮನಂ=ಈಕ್ಷೇತಾಗಮನಂ. ಭಜ+ಇಂ
ದ್ರಂ=ಭಜೇಂದ್ರಂ. ತೈಜ+ಈಷ್ಠಾಂ=ತೈಜೀಷ್ಠಾಂ. ಸಂಸ್ಕರ+ಉತ್ಸವಂ=ಸಂಸ್ಕರೋತ್ಸವಂ.
ವರಯ+ಊಢಾಂ=ವರಯೋಢಾಂ. ಭವ+ಋಕ್ಷೇಶಃ= ಭವಕ್ಷೇಶಃ or ಭವಋಕ್ಷೇ
ಶಃ. ಮಮ+ಋೂಕಾರಃ=ಮಮಕಾರಃ. ತವ+ಋಕಾರಃ=ತವಲ್ಕಾರಃ or ತವ ಋಕಾ
ರಃ. ಅಭವತ+ವಿವ=ಅಭವತ್ಯವ. ಪಂಚಯ+ ಐಶ್ವರ್ಯಂ=ಪಂಚಯೈಶ್ವರ್ಯಂ. ಅದೀವ್ಯ
ತ+ಓಜಃ=ಅದೀವ್ಯತೌಜಃ. ಪಶ್ಯ+ಓಪವ್ಯಂ=ಪಶ್ಯೌಪವ್ಯಂ. (b).

ಆ.

ಗಾ+ಅ=ಗಾ. ಯಾ+ಆನಿ=ಯಾನಿ. ರಮಾ+ಈ=ರಮೆ. ಭಿಂದ್ರಾ+ಉಸಃ=ಭಿಂ
ದ್ರುಸಃ=ಭಿಂದ್ರುಃ. (a).

ಯದಾ+ಅನಕ್ತಿ=ಯದಾನಕ್ತಿ. ವಿದ್ರಾ+ಆಲಯಃ=ವಿದ್ರಾಲಯಃ. ತದಾ+ ಇಚ್ಛಾ=
ತದೇಚ್ಛಾ. ಯಥಾ+ಈಕ್ಷತೆ=ಯಥೇಕ್ಷತೆ. ಸಾ+ಉವಾಚ= ಸೋವಾಚ. ತಥಾ+ಊ
ಚುಃ=ತಥೋಚುಃ. ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಾ+ಋಷಿಃ=ಬ್ರಹ್ಮರ್ಷಿಃ or ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಾ ಋಷಿಃ or ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಋ
ಷಿಃ. ಯುಕ್ತಾ+ಋೂಕಾರೇಣ=ಯುಕ್ತಕಾರೇಣ. ಸಭಾ+ವಿಕಾಕಿನೀ= ಸಭೈಕಾಕಿನೀಃ
ನಾತಾ+ಐರಾವತಸ್ಯ=ನಾತ್ಯೈರಾವತಸ್ಯ. ಕೃಷ್ಣಾ+ಓಷಧಿಃ=ಕೃಷ್ಣಾಷಧಿಃ. ಲಭ್ಯಾ+
ಔಚಿತ್ಯೇ=ಲಭ್ಯೌಚಿತ್ಯೇ. (b).

ಇ.

ಬಿಭಿ+ಅತಿ=ಬಿಭ್ಯತಿ. ಮತಿ+ಆಹ್=ಮತ್ಯಾಹ್. ಶಕ್ತಿ+ ಈಃ=ಶಕ್ತೀಃ. ಜಿಗಿ+
ಉಃ=ಜಿಗ್ಯುಃ. ದಿ+ಊತಮ್=ದ್ಯೂತಮ್. ಮತಿ+ಎ=ಮತ್ಯೈ. ಮತಿ+ಐ=ಮತ್ಯೈಃ.
ಗಿರಿ+ಓಃ= ಗಿರೋಃ. (a).

ದಧಿ+ಅತ್ರ=ದಧ್ಯತೆ or ದಧಿ ಅತ್ರ. ಕವಿ+ಅಧೀಶ್ವರಃ=ಕವ್ಯಧೀಶ್ವರಃ. ಇತಿ+ಆಹ=
ಇತ್ಯಾಹ or ಇತಿ ಆಹ. ಅತಿ+ಆಚಾರಃ=ಅತ್ಯಾಚಾರಃ. ಅಸ್ತಿ+ಇಹ=ಅಸ್ತೀಹ. ಅಪಿ+
ಈಕ್ಷತೆ=ಅಪೀಕ್ಷತೆ. ಇತಿ+ಉಕ್ತಂ=ಇತ್ಯುಕ್ತಂ or ಇತಿ ಉಕ್ತಂ. ಅಭಿ+ಉದಯಃ=
ಅಭ್ಯುದಯಃ. ಸರ್ಪತಿ+ಊಷ್ಮಾಗಮಃ=ಸರ್ಪತ್ಯೂಷ್ಮಾಗಮಃ or ಸರ್ಪತಿ ಊಷ್ಮಾಗಮಃ.
ಪ್ರತಿ+ಊಹಃ=ಪ್ರತ್ಯೂಹಃ. ಯಾತಿ+ಋಷಭಃ=ಯಾತ್ಯೈಷಭಃ or ಯಾತಿಋಷಭಃ.
ಪಠತಿ+ಋೂಕಾರಂ=ಪಠತ್ಯೈಕಾರಂ or ಪಠತಿಋೂಕಾರಂ. ಗಮಯತಿ+ಋಕಾರಂ=ಗ
ಮಯತ್ಯೈಕಾರಂ or ಗಮಯತಿ ಋಕಾರಂ. ವದತಿ+ವಿಷಃ=ವದತ್ಯೈಷಃ or ವದತಿ. ವಿ

ಪರಿ. ಪ್ರತಿ+ವಿಕಂ=ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕಂ. ಪ್ರಾಪ್ನೋತಿ+ಐಶ್ವರ್ಯಂ=ಪ್ರಾಪ್ನೋತ್ಯೈಶ್ವರ್ಯಂ or ಪ್ರಾಪ್ನೋತಿಐಶ್ವರ್ಯಂ. ಪ್ರತಿ+ಓಜಯತಿ=ಪ್ರತ್ಯೋಜಯತಿ or ಪ್ರತಿ ಓಜಯತಿ. ಅತಿ+ಓಜಸ್ವಃ=ಅತ್ಯೋಜಸ್ವಃ. ಪಿಬತಿ+ಔಪಧಂ=ಪಿಬತ್ಯಾಪಧಂ or ಪಿಬತಿ ಔಪಧಂ. (b).

ಈ.

ನದೀ+ಅಃ=ನದ್ಯಃ. ಗೌರೀ+ಐ=ಗೌರೈಃ. ಗೌರೀ+ಓ=ಗೌರೈಃ. ಗೌರೀಔ=ಗೌರೈಃ. (a).

ಚಕ್ರೀ+ಅತ್ರ=ಚಕ್ಯತ್ರ or ಚಕ್ರೀಅತ್ರ or ಚಕ್ರೀಅತ್ರ. ನದೀ+ಅಂಬು=ನದ್ಯಂಬು. ಮಾನಿನೀ+ಆಜಗಾಮ=ಮಾನಿನ್ಯಾಜಗಾಮ or ಮಾನಿನೀ ಆಜಗಾಮ or ಮಾನಿನೀ ಆಜಗಾಮ. ಗೌರೀ+ಅನುನಂ=ಗೌರಾನುನಂ. ನದೀ+ಇಹ=ನದೀಹ. ಭಾಮಿನೀ+ಉಪಾಗಮತ್=ಭಾಮಿನ್ಯುಪಾಗಮತ್ or ಭಾಮಿನೀ ಉಪಾಗಮತ್ or ಭಾಮಿನೀ ಉಪಾಗಮತ್. ಭಾಮಿನೀ+ಉತ್ಸವಃ=ಭಾಮಿನ್ಯುತ್ಸವಃ. ಸುದತೀ+ಊಹತೆ=ಸುದತೃಹತೆ or ಸುದತೀಊಹತೆ or ಸುದತೀಊಹತೆ. ಕಾಮಿನೀ+ಊಹತೆ=ಕಾಮಿನ್ಯುಹತೆ. ಜ್ಞಾನಿ+ಋಚ್ಛತಿ=ಜ್ಞಾನೈಚ್ಛತಿ or ಜ್ಞಾನೀಋಚ್ಛತಿ or ಜ್ಞಾನೀಋಚ್ಛತಿ. ಬಲೀ+ಋಷಭಃ=ಬಲೈಷಭಃ. ಜ್ಞಾನೀಋಕಾರಃ=ಜ್ಞಾನೈಕಾರಃ or ಜ್ಞಾನೀಋಕಾರಃ or ಜ್ಞಾನೀಋಕಾರಃ. ಜ್ಞಾನೀ+ಋಕಾರಃ=ಜ್ಞಾನೈಕಾರಃ or ಜ್ಞಾನೀಋಕಾರಃ or ಜ್ಞಾನೀಋಕಾರಃ. ನದೀ+ವಿವ=ನದ್ಯೇವ or ನದೀವಿವ or ನದಿ. ವಿವ. ನದೀ+ಐಧತೆ=ನದ್ಯೇಧತೆ or ನದೀ ಐಧತೆ or ನದಿಐಧತೆ. ಸತೀ+ಐಶ್ಯಂ=ಸತ್ಯೈಶ್ಯಂ. ವಾಪೀ+ಓಖತಿ=ವಾಪ್ಯೋಖತಿ or ವಾಪೀ ಓಖತಿ or ವಾಪಿ ಓಖತಿ. ಕುಮಾರೀ+ಔಖತ್=ಕುಮಾರ್ಯಾ-ಖತ್ or ಕುಮಾರೀಔಖತ್ or ಕುಮಾರೀಔಖತಾ ವಾಣೀ+ಔಚಿತ್ಯಂ. ವಾಣ್ಯಾಚಿತ್ಯಂ. (b).

ಉ.

ತನು+ಅಂತಿ=ತನ್ವಂತಿ. ಸುನು+ಅಧಾಂ=ಸುನ್ವಾಧಾಂ. ಭಾನು+ಓ=ಭಾನೋಃ. (a).

ಮಧು+ಅಸ್ತಿ=ಮಧ್ಯಸ್ತಿ or ಮಧು ಅಸ್ತಿ. ಮಧು+ಅರಿ=ಮಧ್ಯರಿ. ವಸು+ಅವಯತಿ=ವಸ್ಯಾವಯತಿ or ವಸುಅವಯತಿ. ಸಾಧು+ಆಚಾರಃ=ಸಾಧ್ಯಾಚಾರಃ. ಮಧು+ಇವ=ಮಧ್ಯವ or ಮಧುಇವ. ಭಾನು+ಇತರಃ=ಭಾನೃತರಃ. ಮಧು+ಈಖತಿ ಮಧ್ಯೀಖತಿ or ಮಧು ಈಖತಿ. ಗುರು+ಈಪ್ಸಿತೆ=ಗುರ್ವೀಪ್ಸಿತೆ. ಸಾಧು+ಉಕ್ತಂ=ಸಾಧೂಕ್ತಂ. ಸುಷ್ಪು+ಊಚುಃ=ಸುಷ್ವಾಚುಃ. ಅಸ್ತು+ಋಷಿಃ=ಅಸ್ತ್ವಿ

ಫಿಃ or ಅಸ್ತುಋಫಿಃ. ಅಸ್ತು+ಋಕಾರಃ=ಅಸ್ತ್ವಿಋಕಾರಃ or ಅಸ್ತು ಋಕಾರಃ. ಅಸ್ತು+ಞಕಾರಃ=ಅಸ್ತ್ವಿಞಕಾರಃ or ಅಸ್ತುಞಕಾರಃ. ಯಾತು+ವಸಃ=ಯಾತ್ವೇವಸಃ or ಯಾತುವಸಃ. ಅನು+ವಪಣಂ=ಅನ್ವೇವಪಣಂ. ಸ್ಮಶ್ರು+ಐಧತೆ=ಸ್ಮಶ್ರೇವೈಧತೆ or ಸ್ಮಶ್ರು ಐಧತೆ. ಅನು+ಐಬೈಪ್ಪಪ್ಪ=ಅನ್ವೈಬೈಪ್ಪಪ್ಪ. ಆಶು+ಓಖತಿ=ಆಶೋಖತಿ or ಅಶುಓಖತಿ. ರಕ್ಷತು+ಔದಾರ್ಯಂ=ರಕ್ಷತ್ವೌದಾರ್ಯಂ or ರಕ್ಷತು ಔದಾರ್ಯಂ. ಪ್ರಭು+ಔದಾರ್ಯಂ=ಪ್ರಭೌದಾರ್ಯಂ. (b).

ಊ.

ವಧೂ+ಅಃ=ವಧ್ವಃ. ಹೂಹೂ+ಅಃ=ಹೂಹ್ವಾ. ವಧೂ+ಎ=ವಧೈ. ಚಮೂ+ಓಃ=ಚಮೋಃ. (a).

ಪ್ರಸೂ+ಅಪಾಂಗಂ=ಪ್ರಸ್ವಪಾಂಗಂ. ವಧೂ+ಆನಯನಂ=ವಧ್ವಾನಯನಂ. ಪುನರ್ಭೂ+ಇಚ್ಛಾ=ಪುನರ್ಭ್ವಿಚ್ಛಾ. ಅನೂ+ಈಶ್ವರಃ=ಅನ್ವೀಶ್ವರಃ. ವಧೂ+ಉತ್ಸವಃ=ವಧೂತ್ಸವಃ. ಭೂಃ+ಉರ್ಧ್ವಂ=ಭೂರ್ಧ್ವಂ. ಕರಭೋರೂ+ಋತಂ=ಕರಭೋರ್ವೃತಂ or ಕರಭೋರೂಋತಂ or ಕರಭೋರು ಋತಂ. ಕರಭೋರೂ+ಋಕಾರಃ=ಕರಭೋರ್ವೃಕಾರಃ. ಕರಭೋರೂ+ಞಕಾರಃ=ಕರಭೋರ್ವೃಕಾರಃ or ಕರಭೋರೂಞಕಾರಃ or ಕರಭೋರುಞಕಾರಃ ವಾವೋರೂ+ವಿಕಾ=ವಾವೋರ್ವೇಕಾ or ವಾವೋರೂ ವಿಕಾ or ವಾವೋರುವಿಕಾ. ವಧೂ+ಐಶ್ವರ್ಯಂ=ವಧ್ವೈಶ್ವರ್ಯಂ. ಸರಯೂ+ಓಖತಿ=ಸರಯೋಖತಿ. ವಧೂ+ಔದಾರ್ಯಂ=ವಧೌದಾರ್ಯಂ. (b).

ಋ.

ಪಿತ್ಯ+ಆಃ=ಪಿತ್ರಾ. ಮಾತ್ಯ+ಎ=ಮಾತ್ರೇ. ಸ್ವಸೃ+ಓಃ=ಸ್ವಸ್ರೂಃ. (a).

ಧಾತ್ಯ+ಅಂಶಃ=ಧಾತ್ರಂಶಃ. ಪಿತ್ಯ+ಆದೇಶಃ=ಪಿತ್ರಾದೇಶಃ. ಜ್ಞಾತ್ಯ+ಇಚ್ಛಾ=ಜ್ಞಾತ್ರಿಚ್ಛಾ. ಭ್ರಾತ್ಯ+ಈಪ್ಸಿತಂ=ಭ್ರಾತ್ರಿಪ್ಸಿತಂ. ಪಿತ್ಯ+ಉಪದೇಶಃ=ಪಿತ್ರಪದೇಶಃ. ಸ್ವಸೃ+ಉಹಾ=ಸ್ವಸ್ರೂಹಾ. ಭ್ರಾತ್ಯ+ಋದ್ಧಿಃ-ಭ್ರಾತ್ಯಾದ್ಧಿಃ. ಹೋತ್ಯ+ಞಕಾರಃ=ಹೋತ್ಯಾಕಾರಃ. ಮಾತ್ರ+ವಪಣಾ=ಮಾತ್ರೇವಪಣಾ. ಪಿತ್ಯ+ಐಶ್ವರ್ಯಂ=ಪಿತ್ರೈಶ್ವರ್ಯಂ. ಸ್ಮ್ರತ್ಯ+ಓಕಃ=ಸ್ಮ್ರತ್ಯೋಕಃ. ವಿಧಾತ್ಯ+ಔದಾರ್ಯಂ=ವಿಧಾತ್ಯೌದಾರ್ಯಂ. (b).

ಞ.

ಞ+ಆಕೃತಿಃ=ಞಾಕೃತಿಃ. (b).

ಎ.

ಶೆ+ಅನಂ=ಶಯನಂ. ಶೆ+ಆತೆ=ಶಯಾತೆ. ಅಶೆ+ಇಪ್ಪ=ಅಶಯಿಪ್ಪ. ಶೆ+ಈರಃ=ಶಯೀರಃ. ಶೆ+ಎ=ಶಯಿ. ಶೆ+ಐ=ಶಯೈ. (a).

ಹರೆ+ಅನ=ಹರೇ.ವ ಸಖೆ+ಆಗಚ್ಛ=ಸಖಯಾಗಚ್ಛ or ಸಖ ಆಗಚ್ಛ. ಹರೆ+ ಇ
ಹ=ಹರಯಿಹ or ಹರ ಇಹ. ಸಖೆ+ಈಹಸೆ=ಸಖಯಿಹಸೆ or ಸಖ ಈಹಸೆ. ಸಖೆ+
ಉಚ್ಛತಾಂ=ಸಖಯುಚ್ಛತಾಂ or ಸಖ ಉಚ್ಛತಾಂ. ಅರ್ಜುನ+ಉರ್ವಶೀಚ್ಛಾ=
ಅರ್ಜುನಯೂರ್ವಶೀಚ್ಛಾ or ಅರ್ಜುನ ಉರ್ವಶೀಚ್ಛಾ. ರಾಮ+ಋತಂ=ರಾಮಯುತಂ
or ರಾಮ ಋತಂ. ಲತೆ+ವತೆ=ಲತೆಯಿತೆ or ಲತೆ ವತೆ. ಸಖೆ+ಐಷೀ= ಸಖಯೈಷೀ
or ಸಖ ಐಷೀ. ಇಂದ್ರ+ ಓಜಸ್ವಿನಿ= ಇಂದ್ರಯೋಜಸ್ವಿನಿ or ಇಂದ್ರ. ಓಜಸ್ವಿನಿ.
ವೈಕುಂಠ+ಔತ್ಸುಕ್ಯಂ=ವೈಕುಂಠಯೌತ್ಸುಕ್ಯಂ or ವೈಕುಂಠ. ಔತ್ಸುಕ್ಯಂ. (b).

ಐ.

ನೈ+ಅಕಃ=ನಾಯಕಃ. ರೈ+ಆ=ರಾಯಾ. ರೈ+ಇ=ರಾಯಿ. ರೈ+ಎ=ರಾಯಿ
ರೈ+ಓ=ರಾಯೋ. (a).

ತಸ್ಮೈ+ಅದಾತ್ = ತಸ್ಮಾಯದಾತ್ or ತಸ್ಮಾದಾತ್. ರೈ+ ಆಡ್ಯಃ=
ರಾಯಾಡ್ಯಃ. ಶ್ರಿಯೈ+ಇಚ್ಛತಿ=ಶ್ರಿಯಾಯಿಚ್ಛತಿ or ಶ್ರಿಯಾಇಚ್ಛತಿ. ರೈ+ ಈಶ್ವರಃ=
ರಾಯಾಶ್ವರಃ. ಇಂದ್ರಾಣ್ಯೈ+ಉತ್ಸುಕಃ=ಇಂದ್ರಾಣ್ಯಾಯುತ್ಸುಕಃ or ಇಂದ್ರಾಣ್ಯಾಉ
ತ್ಸುಕಃ. ಗೌರೈ+ಉರ್ವಶೀ=ಗೌರೈಯೂರ್ವಶೀ or ಗೌರೈ ಉರ್ವಶೀ. ಶ್ರಿಯೈ+
ಋಚ್ಛತಿ=ಶ್ರಿಯಾಯುಚ್ಛತಿ or ಶ್ರಿಯಾಋಚ್ಛತಿ. ಶ್ರಿಯೈ+ ವತೆ=ಶ್ರಿಯಾಯೇತಿ or ಶ್ರಿ
ಯಾ ವತೆ. ಭುಕ್ತೈ+ ಐಶ್ವರ್ಯಂ= ಭುಕ್ತಾಯೈಶ್ವರ್ಯಂ or ಭುಕ್ತಾಐಶ್ವರ್ಯಂ. ರೈ+
ಓಕಃ=ರಾಯೋಕಃ. ಶ್ರಿಯೈ+ಔತ್ಸುಕ್ಯಂ= ಶ್ರಿಯಾಯೌತ್ಸುಕ್ಯಂ or ಶ್ರಿಯಾ ಔತ್ಸು
ಕ್ಯಂ. (b).

ಒ.

ಭೂ+ಅನಂ=ಭವನಂ. ಗೂ+ಆ=ಗವಾ. ಭೂ+ಇತಾ=ಭವಿತಾ. ವಿಷ್ಣೋ+ಎ=
ವಿಷ್ಣವೆ. ಗೂ+ಓ=ಗವೋ. (a).

ವಿಷ್ಣೋ+ಅತ್ರ=ವಿಷ್ಣೋ ತ್ರ. ಗುರೋ+ಆಗಚ್ಛ=ಗುರವಾಗಚ್ಛ or ಗುರ ಆಗಚ್ಛ.
ಶಂಭೋ+ಇಹ=ಶಂಭವಿಹ or ಶಂಭ. ಇಹ. ಪ್ರಭೋ+ಈಹಸೆ=ಪ್ರಭವೀಹಸೆ or ಪ್ರಭ. ಈ
ಹಸೆ. ವಾಯೋ+ಉದ್ಧರ=ವಾಯವುದ್ಧರ or ವಾಯ ಉದ್ಧರ. ಸಿಂಧೋ+ ಉರ್ಮಿವಾ.
ನಸಿ=ಸಿಂಧವೂರ್ಮಿವಾನಸಿ or ಸಿಂಧ ಉರ್ಮಿವಾನಸಿ. ಗೋ+ ಋಷಭಃ= ಗವೈಷಭಃ
or ಗೋ ಋಷಭಃ. ವಿಷ್ಣೋ+ವಹಿ= ವಿಷ್ಣವೇಹಿ or ವಿಷ್ಣ ವಹಿ. ಮನೋ + ಐದಿ
ಪ್ಯಸಿ=ಮನವೈದಿಪ್ಯಸಿ or ಮನಐದಿಪ್ಯಸಿ. ಭಾನೋ+ಓಷಸಿ = ಭಾನವೋಷಸಿ or
ಭಾನ ಓಷಸಿ. ಪ್ರಭೋ+ಔಷಧಂ=ಪ್ರಭವೌಷಧಂ or ಪ್ರಭಔಷಧಂ. (b).

ಔ.

ಪೌ+ಅಕಃ=ಪೌವಕಃ. ನೌ+ಆ=ನೌವಾ. ನೌ+ಇ=ನೌವಿ. ಭೌ+ಉಕಃ=ಭೌ
ವುಕಃ. ಗ್ಲೌ+ ಎ=ಗ್ಲೌವೆ. ಗ್ಲೌ+ಓ= ಗ್ಲೌವೋ. ನೌ+ಔ= ನೌವೌ. (a)

ರವೌ+ಅಸ್ತಮಿತೆ=ರವಾವಸ್ತಮಿತೆ or ರವಾ ಅಸ್ತಮಿತೆ. ಹರೌ+ಆಶ್ರಿತೆ=ಹರಾ ವಾಶ್ರಿತೆ or ಹರಾ ಆಶ್ರಿತೆ. ಗತೌ+ಇಮೌ=ಗತಾವಿಮೌ or ಗತಾ ಇಮೌ. ತೌ+ಈಶ್ವರೌ=ತಾವೀಶ್ವರೌ or ತಾ ಈಶ್ವರೌ. ಭಾನೌ+ಉದಿತೆ=ಭಾನಾವುದಿತೆ or ಭಾನಾ ಉದಿತೆ. ವಿಧೌ+ಉರ್ಧ್ವಗಿ=ವಿಧಾವೂರ್ಧ್ವಗಿ or ವಿಧಾ ಉರ್ಧ್ವಗಿ. ಗುರೌ+ಋಚ್ಛತಿ=ಗುರಾವ್ಯಚ್ಛತಿ or ಗುರಾ ಋಚ್ಛತಿ. ನೌ+ವಿವ=ನಾವೇವ or ನಾ ವಿವ. ಮತೌ+ಐಕ್ಯಂ ಮತಾವೈಕ್ಯಂ or ಮತಾ ಐಕ್ಯಂ. ಗ್ಲೌ+ಓಜಃ=ಗ್ಲಾವೋಜಃ or ಗ್ಲಾ ಓಜಃ. ಶಂಭೌ+ಔತ್ಸುಕ್ಯಂ=ಶಂಭಾವೌತ್ಸುಕ್ಯಂ or ಶಂಭಾ ಔತ್ಸುಕ್ಯಂ. (b)

Observe that of the two forms given in the above table for the *sandhi* of the letter ಅ with ಉ, viz.,— $\begin{matrix} \times & \times \\ \text{...} & \text{ಓ} \end{matrix}$ —and—the former

should be used always only when the ಉ is followed by ಸ, and the letter ಅ is N. Fin; the latter being the form to be used in all other cases.

Observe further that although for the *sandhi* of ಇಕ್ with other vowels not homogeneous, two forms for short ಇಕ್ and three forms for long ಇಕ್ result from the rules, and have accordingly been shewn in the table, only one form has been given in the examples in certain cases, because by a rule which will be noticed hereafter and which refers to the composition of words from other words the other forms are prohibited, and the examples in question are of such compound words. All these examples have been distinguished by a black line being drawn under them.

Observe also that of the examples above given, those in division (a) are of *sandhi* between letters of which the one that precedes is not final in a *pada*, and those in division (b) are of *sandhi* between letters of which the one that precedes is final in a *pada*.

(12). Generally speaking, there occurs no change on account of *sandhi* when vowels and consonants meet. e. g.,

ಮರುತ್+ಇ=ಮರುತಿ. ಯುಧ್+ಇ=ಯುಧಿ, ವಾಚ್+ಇ=ವಾಚಿ. ದಿಗ್+ಅಂ ತಿ=ದಿಗಂತಿ. ವಾಗ್+ಆಡಂಬರಃ=ವಾಗಾಡಂಬರಃ. ತ್ವಗ್+ಇಂದ್ರಿಯಂ=ತ್ವಗಿಂದ್ರಿಯಂ. ವಾಗ್+ಈಶಃ=ವಾಗೀಶಃ. ಸಮ್ಯಗ್+ಉಕ್ತಂ=ಸಮ್ಯಗುಕ್ತಂ. ಧಿಗ್+ಖಣಿಕಾದಿ

ಣ=ಧಿಗ್ಯುಣಕಾರಿಣಂ. ಪ್ರಾಗ್+ವಿವ=ಪ್ರಾಗೀವ. ಧಿಗ್+ಐಶ್ವರ್ಯಮತ್ತಂ=ಧಿಗೈಶ್ವರ್ಯಮತ್ತಂ. ಸಮ್ಯಗ್+ಓಜಃ=ಸಮ್ಯಗೋಜಃ. ವಾಗ್+ಔಚಿತ್ಯಂ=ವಾಗೌಚಿತ್ಯಂ. ಜಗದ್+ಅಂತಃ=ಜಗದಂತಃ. ಜಗದ್+ಆದಿ=ಜಗದಾದಿ. ಜಗದ್+ಇಂದ್ರಃ=ಜಗದಿಂದ್ರಃ. ಜಗದ್+ಈಶಃ=ಜಗದೀಶಃ. ಭವದ್+ಊಹನಂ=ಭವದೂಹನಂ. ಭವದ್+ಖುಣಂ=ಭವದ್ಖುಣಂ. ಜಗದ್+ವಿತ್ತತ್=ಜಗದೇವಿತ್ತತ್. ಮಹದ್+ಐಶ್ವರ್ಯಂ=ಮಹದೈಶ್ವರ್ಯಂ. ಮಹದ್+ಓಜಃ=ಮಹದೋಜಃ. ಮಹದ್+ಔಷಧಂ=ಮಹದೌಷಧಂ. ಪಿಪ್ಪರ+ಅತಿ=ಪಿಪ್ಪರತಿ. ಗಿರ್+ಅಃ=ಗಿರಃ. ಗಿರ್+ಔ=ಗಿರೌ. ಕವಿರ್+ಅಯಂ=ಕವಿರಯಂ. ಪುನರ್+ಆಗತಃ=ಪುನರಾಗತಃ. ಭೂರ್+ಇಯಂ=ಭೂರಿಯಂ. ರವೇರ್+ಉದಯಃ=ರವೇರುದಯಃ. ವಧೂರ್+ಎಷಾ=ವಧೂರೇಷಾ. ಪರಿವ್ರಾಟ್+ಅಯಂ=ಪರಿವ್ರಾಡೆಯಂ. ಅಜ್+ಅಂತಃ=ಅಜಂತಃ. ಅಬ್+ಇಂಧನಂ=ಅಬಿಂಧನಂ. ಅ+ಭವತ್=ಅಭವತ್. ಆ+ಕೃತಿಃ=ಆಕೃತಿಃ. ರಾಜಾ+ಸಾರ್ವಭೌಮಃ=ರಾಜಾಸಾರ್ವಭೌಮಃ. ಇ+ಪೀಷ್ಠ=ಇಪೀಷ್ಠ. ಜೀ+ನಃ=ಜೀನಃ. ವಿಧೂ+ರಾಜತಃ=ವಿಧೂರಾಜತಃ. ಮಧು+ಪ್ರಕರ್ಷಣ=ಮಧುಪ್ರಕರ್ಷಣ. ಸುಂದರೀ+ಭಾಷಾ=ಸುಂದರೀಭಾಷಾ. ಪಿತೃ+ವಾಕ್ಯಪರಿಪಾಲನಂ=ಪಿತೃವಾಕ್ಯಪರಿಪಾಲನಂ. ಋೂ+ಕಾರಃ=ಋೂಕಾರಃ. ಬಾಲಿ+ತವ=ಬಾಲಿತವ. ತಸ್ಮೈ+ದದಾತ್=ತಸ್ಮೈದದಾತ್. ಹರೌ+ರೇಮಃ=ಹರೌರೇಮಃ. ಗುರೂ+ವಾಂಪರಿಪಾಲಯ=ಗುರೂವಾಂಪರಿಪಾಲಯ.

(13). But in a few cases changes take place on account of *sandhi* even as between vowels and consonants as follows :—

(i). Instead of ರು coming after ಅ there comes ಉ when an ಆ follows, (VI. 1. 113), and instead of ರು coming after ಅ and followed by other vowels than ಅ, and of ರು coming after ಆ and followed by any vowel, there is ಯ substituted, (VIII. 3. 17), the ಯ further being *lopat*ed at option (VIII. 3. 19). *e. g.*,

ರಾಮಸ್+ಅರ್ಚ್ಯಃ=ರಾಮರ್+ಅರ್ಚ್ಯಃ=ರಾಮಉ+ಅರ್ಚ್ಯಃ=ರಾಮೋರ್ಚ್ಯಃ. ಕುತಸ್+ಆಗತಃ=ಕುತರ್+ಆಗತಃ=ಕುತಃ+ಆಗತಃ=ಕುತಯಾಗತಃ or ಕುತಆಗತಃ. ನರಸ್+ಇವ=ನರಯಿವ or ನರಇವ. ಕಸ್+ಈಹತಃ=ಕಯಿಹತಃ or ಕಈಹತಃ. ಚಂದ್ರಸ್+ಉದೇತಿ=ಚಂದ್ರಯುದೇತಿ or ಚಂದ್ರಉದೇತಿ. ಇತಸ್+ಊರ್ಧ್ವಂ=ಇತಯೂರ್ಧ್ವಂ or ಇತಊರ್ಧ್ವಂ. ದೇವಸ್+ಋಷಿಃ=ದೇವಯೃಷಿಃ or ದೇವಋಷಿಃ. ಉಚ್ಚಾರಿತಸ್+ಋೂಕಾರಃ=ಉಚ್ಚಾರಿತಯೃಕಾರಃ or ಉಚ್ಚಾರಿತಋೂಕಾರಃ. ಕಸ್+ವಿಷಃ=ಕಯೀಷಃ or ಕವಿಷಃ. ಕುತಸ್+ಐಶ್ವರ್ಯಂ=ಕುತಯೈಶ್ವರ್ಯಂ or ಕುತಐಶ್ವರ್ಯಂ. ಭಾಷಿತಸ್+ಓಕಾರಃ=ಭಾಷಿತಯೋಕಾರಃ or ಭಾಷಿತಓಕಾರಃ. ರಾಜ್ಞಸ್+ಔದಾರ್ಯಂ=ರಾಜ್ಞಯೌದಾರ್ಯಂ or ರಾಜ್ಞಔದಾರ್ಯಂ. ಅಶ್ವಾಸ್+ಅಮೀ=ಅಶ್ವಾಯಮೀ or ಅಶ್ವಾಮೀ. ನರಾಸ್+ಆಗತಃ=ನರಾಯಾಗತಃ or ನರಾಆಗತಃ. ಗಜಾಸ್+ಇಮಃ=

ಗಜಾಯಮೆ or ಗಜಾಮೆ. ತಾರಾಸ್+ಉದಿತಾಃ=ತಾರಾಯುದಿತಾಃ or ತಾರಾಉದಿತಾಃ. ಆಗತಾಸ್+ಋಷಯಃ=ಆಗತಾಯೃಷಯಃ or ಆಗತಾಋಷಯಃ. ಭಟಾಸ್+. ಏತೆ=ಭಟಾಯೇತೆ or ಭಟಾವತೆ. But ಕವಿಸ್+ಅಯಃ=ಕವಿರ್+ಅಯಃ=ಕವಿರಯಃ. ರವಿಸ್+ಉದೇತಿ=ರವಿರುದೇತಿ. ಬಂಧುಸ್+ಆಗತಃ=ಬಂಧುರಾಗತಃ. ವಿಷ್ಣುಸ್+ವಿಧತಃ=ವಿಷ್ಣುರೀಧತಃ. ಗೌಸ್+ಇಚ್ಛತಿ=ಗೌರಿಚ್ಛತಿ.

(ii). And when the letter ಛ follows a vowel, the augment ತುಕ್ which by rules to be given further on is equal to ಚ comes after the vowel, (VI. 1. 73, 75), but when it comes after a long vowel final in a *pada* the augment is only optional (VI. 1. 76) *e. g.*,

ಶಿವ+ಛಾಯಾ=ಶಿವತ್ಛಾಯಾ= ಶಿವಚ್ಛಾಯಾ. ಇಛತಿ=ಇಚ್ಛತಿ. ಮ್ಲೇಛಃ=ಮ್ಲೇಚ್ಛಃ. ಅವಛೇದಃ=ಅವಚ್ಛೇದಃ. ಸ್ವಛಃ=ಸ್ವಚ್ಛಃ. ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀಛಾಯಾ=ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀಚ್ಛಾಯಾ or ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀಛಾಯಾ.

(iii). Instead of short ಅಣ್ letters preceding ರ or ಢ which has respectively caused another ರ or ಢ to be *loped* on account of the concurrence of two such letters, there should be corresponding long letters. (VI. 3. 111). *e. g.*,

ಪುನರ್+ರಮತೆ=ಪುನ+ರಮತೆ=ಪುನಾರಮತೆ. ಹರಿರ್+ರಮ್ಯ=ಹರೀರಮ್ಯ. ಶಂಭುರ್+ರಾಜತೆ=ಶಂಭೂರಾಜತೆ. ಪುನರ್+ರೋಗಃ=ಪುನಾರೋಗಃ. ಭ್ರಾತರ್+ರಕ್ಷ=ಭ್ರಾತಾರಕ್ಷ. ನಿರ್+ರಸಃ=ನೀರಸಃ. ನಿರ್+ರೋಗಃ=ನೀರೋಗಃ. ಲಿಙ್+ಢಃ=ಲೀಙಃ. But ತೃಙ್+ಢಃ=ತೃಙಃ-ವೃಙ್+ಢಃ=ವೃಙಃ.

14. The following are the rules relating to the *sandhi* of consonants.

(i). When ಡುಲ್ letters follow, instead of the letters ಚಃ except ಛ and ಞ, there should be corresponding ಕು letters ; instead of ಛ, and ಶ, ಷ ; and instead of ಹ, ಢ. (VIII. 2. 30, 31, 36 ; Sid. I. 165).

(ii). To ನ final in a *pada* there is optionally the augment ತುಕ್, when ಸ follows. (VIII. 3. 31).

(iii). And instead of ನ final in a *pada* when ಛವ್ follows, the ಛವ್ being followed by the letters ಅಃ, there should be ರಾ nasalized or coupled with an *anusvāra*. (VIII. 3. 2, 4, 7).

(iv). In the room of the letter ಸ not final in a *pada*, there is *anusvāra*, when ಡುಲ್ follows, (VIII. 3. 24), the *anusvāra* being further changed into a letter homogeneous with the latter, when the letters which so follow are ಯ ಳ್, (VIII. 4. 58), but becoming ಸ again when the ಯ ಳ್ for any reason becomes absent. (Sid. I. 165).

(v). Subject to the above rules regarding ಸ, instead of the letters ತು including the ತ of the augment ತುಕ್ above mentioned there should be corresponding,

(a) ಚು letters when ತೆ, or ಚು letters, follow.

(b). ಟು letters when ಟು letters follow. (VIII. 4. 40, 44, 41; VIII. 2. 30).

(vi). Instead of ತು letters, when the letter ಁ follows, one homogeneous with the latter should be substituted, the ಁ substituted for the ತು letters being a nasal. (VIII. 4. 60).

(vii). Instead of the letters ತೆ or ತ, when they come after ಡುಲ್, there should be ತ (VIII. 2. 40), and subject to this rule, instead of the ತು letters, there should be corresponding ಟು letters when they come after ಟು letters that are not final in a *pada*. (VIII. 4. 41, 42).

(viii). Instead of the ತು letters, there should be corresponding ಟು letters when they come after ಷ. (VIII. 4. 41).

(ix). Instead of the letter ಸ, there should be,

(a). ತೆ when it comes before ತೆ, or ಚು letters.

(b). ಷ when it comes before ಷ or ಟು letters. (VIII. 4. 40, 44, 41).

(x). Instead of the letter ಸ, there should be ತೆ when it comes after ಷ or ತ, and subject to this rule, there should be ಷ when the ಸ comes after ಟು letters that are not final in a *pada*. (VIII. 2. 41 ; VIII. 4. 41, 42).

(xi). And to ಸ coming after ತ final in a *pada*, there may be optionally the augment ಧೃಱ್, (VIII. 3. 29), and the same augment may optionally come also when ಸ comes after a *pada* ending in ನ. (VIII. 3. 30).

(xii). Instead of the ಧೃಱ್ letters including the letters of this description derived under the preceding rules, there should be ಜ ಶ್, when ಧೃಶ್ follow, and ಚ ರ್ letters, when ಖ ರ್ follow. (VIII. 4. 53, 55).

(xiii). But ಕ, ಚ, ಟ, ತ, and ವ may, when followed by ಶರ್ letters, be optionally changed into, ಖ, ಛ, ಠ, ಡ and ಘ. (Sid. I. 64).

(xiv). In the room of ಯ ರ್ letters, except ಯ, ರ, ಲ, and ವ, final in a *pada*, when a nasal follows, there may optionally be a nasal. (VIII. 4. 45 ; Sid. I. 60, note 5).

(xv). For ಳ coming after ಧೃ ಳ್, there is optionally ಛ when the letters ಅ ಳ follow. (VIII. 4. 63 ; B. 93).

(xvi). And instead of ಳ coming after ಧೃ ಳ್, there should be optionally a letter homogeneous with the prior, i, e., the fourth letter of each *varga*. (VIII. 4. 62).

(xvii). To ಙ and ಳ respectively, when ಶರ್ follow, there are optionally the augmentations ಕೌಕ್ and ಟುಕ್ (VIII. 3. 28).

(xviii). And in the room of the letter ಮ not final in a *pada*, there is *anusvara* when ಧೃಱ್ follows, (VIII. 3. 24) ; further, even in place of ಮ final in a *pada*, there is *anusvāra* when any consonant follows, (VIII. 3. 23, 24), the *anusvāra* being, as in the case of ನ, changed into a letter homogeneous with the following letters under the same circumstances, but only optionally so when the *anusvāra* is one substituted for ಮ final in a *pada*, (VIII. 4. 58, 59), and this substituted letter, when it is ವ, not being affected by the rule that two such letters should not concur ; and provided further that when the letter ಸ follows, being

itself followed by ಮ, ಯ, ವ, ಲ, or ನ, the substitute for a preceding ಮ may be optionally nasalized ಮ, ಯ, ವ, ಲ, or ನ respectively. (VIII. 3. 26, 100, 27).

(xix). Instead of ರು coming after ಅ, when ಹ ಶ⁶ follows, there is ಉ, and instead of ರು coming after ಆ under the same circumstances, there should be *lopated* ಯ. (VIII. 3. 17, 22). And it is to be remarked that so far as this substitution of ಉ for ರು should take place, even when such ರು comes before ರ, there is nothing to hinder it, from the rule directing the elision of one ರ when there are two such letters in concurrence. (VI. 3. 111 B. 132).

(xx). Subject to the above rule, instead of the letter ರ final in a *pada*, whether original or derived from the substitute ರು, when it is followed by ಖ ರ⁶ letters, there should be *visarga*, (VIII. 3. 15); the *visarga* remaining as it is when it is followed by ಖ ಷ, followed by ಶ ರ⁶ (VIII. 3. 35), but being changed in other cases (a) optionally into *jihvámulīya* and *upadhmānīya*, respectively, when the following letters are ಕೆ or ಫ letters (VIII. 3. 37); (b) optionally into ಸ or into the blank called *lopa*, when the following letters are ಶರ⁶ followed by ಖರ⁶ (Kás. on VIII. 3. 34); (c) optionally into ಸ when the following letters are ಶರ⁶ not followed by ಖರ⁶; and (d) absolutely into ಸ otherwise; and the ಸ so substituted being changed into ಶೆ before ಶ and ಚು letters, and into ಮ before ಮ and ಟು letters. (VIII. 3. 34).

TABLE V. Showing the *sandhi* of consonants with other consonants.

(A). *Sandhi* between ರುಷ್ and ರುಷ್ and between ಹ and ರುಷ್.

														ಕ			
ಕ	ಖ	ಗ	ಘ	ಚ	ಜ	ರು	+	ಕ	ಖ	ಚ	ಛ	ಟ	ಠ	ಪ	ಫ	=	—
																...	
														ಮ			
ಛ	...	...	...	+	ಕ	ಖ	ಚ	ಛ	ಟ	ಠ	ಪ	ಫ	=	—			
																...	

ಕೆ ಖ ಗ ಚ ಜ	...	+ತ ಥ	=	||	ಕ	
ಛ	...	...	+ತ ಥ	=	||	
ಘ ರ್ಯಾ	+ತ ಥ	=	||	ಟ ಠ
ಕೆ ಖ ಗ ಘ ಚ ಜ ರ್ಯಾ		+ಗ ಘ ಜ ರ್ಯಾ ಡ ಡ ದ ಧ			||	ಗ
					=	
ಛ	...	+ಗ ಘ ಜ ರ್ಯಾ ಡ ಡ ಬ ಭ	=	||	ಛ	
ಛ	+ದ ಧ	=	||	ಡ ಡ
ಟ ಠ ಡ ಢ ಕ	...	+ಕೆ ಖ ಚ ಛ ಟ ಠ ಪ ಫ	=	||	ಟ	
ಟ ಠ N. Fin : ಡ	...	+ತ ಥ	=	||	ಟ ಠ	
Fin : ಡ ...	...	+ತ ಥ	=	||	ಟ
ಡ ಕ	+ತ ಥ ದ	=	||	×
ಟ ಠ ಡ ಢ ಕ	...	+ಗ ಘ ಜ ರ್ಯಾ ಡ ಡ ಬ ಭ	=	||	ಛ	
ಟ ಠ N. Fin : ಡ	...	+ದ ಧ	=	||	ಡ ಡ	
Fin : ಡ	+ದ ಧ	=	||	ಛ
ಡ ಕ	+ದ	=	||	ಛ

ತ ಥ ದ ಥ	...	...	+ಕ ಖ ವ ಫ	=	||	ಠ
ತ ಥ ದ ಥ	...	...	+ಚ ಛ	=	||	ಞ
ತ ಥ ದ ಥ	...	...	+ಟ ಠ	=	||	ಠ
ತ ಥ ದ	...	...	+ತ ಥ	=	||	ಠ
ಥ	...	...	+ತ ಥ	=	||	ಠ
ತ ಥ ದ ಥ	...	...	+ಗ ಘ ದ ದ ಬ ಭ	=	||	ಠ
ತ ಥ ದ ಥ	...	...	+ಜ ಝ	=	||	ಠ
ತ ಥ ದ ಥ ...	...	...	+ಢ ಢ	=	||	ಠ
ವ ಫ ಬ ಭ ...	...	...	+ಕ ಖ ಚ ಛ ಟ ಠ ವ ಫ	=	||	ಠ
ವ ಫ ಬ ...	...	...	+ತ ಥ	=	||	ಠ
ಭ	...	...	+ತ ಥ	=	||	ಠ
ವ ಫ ಬ ಭ...	...	...	+ಗ ಘ ಜ ಝ ಢ ಢ ದ ದ	=	||	ಠ
			ಬ ಭ	=	||	ಠ

(B). Sandhi between ರು and ಜ and between ವ and ಝ,

ಕ ಖ N. Fin : ಗ ಘ ವ ಫ	}	ಜ ಞ ಣ ನ ಮ	= ...
N. Fin : ಬ ಭ ಕ			
ಚ ಛ N. Fin : ಜ ಝ	}	ಜ ಞ ಣ ನ ಮ	= ...

ಚ ಛ N. Fin : ಜ ರೂ +ನ	= $\frac{\dots}{\text{ಇ}}$
Fin : ಗ ... +ಜ ಇ ಣ ನ ಮ	= $\frac{\dots \text{ or } ಜ}{\dots}$
Fin : ಜ ... +ನ	= $\frac{\dots \text{ or } ಇ}{\text{ಇ}}$
Fin : ಜ ... +ಜ ಇ ಣ ಮ	= $\frac{\dots \text{ or } ಇ}{\dots}$
Fin : ಬ ... +ಜ ಇ ಣ ನ ಮ	= $\frac{\dots \text{ or } ಮ}{\dots}$
ಟ ರ N. Fin : ಡ ಡ ಹ +ಜ ಇ ಣ ಮ	= \dots
ಟ ರ N. Fin : ಡ ಡ ... +ನ	= $\frac{\dots}{\text{ಣ}}$
ಹ ... +ನ	= \dots
Fin : ಡ ... +ಜ ಇ ಣ ನ ಮ	= $\frac{\dots \text{ or } ಣ}{\dots}$
ತ ಥ N. Fin : ದ ಥ ... +ಇ	= $\frac{\text{ಚ ಛ ಜ ರೂ}}{\dots}$
ತ ಥ N. Fin : ದ ಥ ... +ಣ	= $\frac{\text{ಟ ರ ಡ ಡ}}{\dots}$
ತ ಥ N. Fin : ದ ಥ ... +ಜ ನ ಮ	= \dots
Fin : ದ ... +ಜ ನ ಮ	= $\frac{\dots \text{ or } ನ}{\dots}$
Fin : ಡ ... +ಇ	= $\frac{\text{ಜ or } ಇ}{\dots}$
Fin : ಡ ... +ಣ	= $\frac{\text{ಡ or } ಣ}{\dots}$

(C). *Sandhi* between ರ್ಯೂ and ಯಣ್ and between ಹ and ಯಣ್.

ಕೆ ಖ ಗ ಘ ಚ ಛ
ಜ ಝ ಟ ಠ ಡ ಢ
ಹ ವ ಷ ಬ ಭ

...
...
... } +ಯ ರ ಲ ವ = ...

$$\frac{\text{ತೆ ಥ ದ ಥ}}{\dots + \text{ಲ}} = \frac{\text{*೨}}{\dots}$$

$$\dots + \text{ಯ ರ ಬ} = \dots$$

(D). *Sandhi* between ರ್ಯಾಂ and ಸೆಲ್ and between ಹ and ಸೆಲ್.

$$\text{કે એક ધુ કે'દ રુ ... } \frac{+ \text{કે} + \text{એ}}{\text{... or એ}} = \frac{\text{કે}}{\text{... or એ}} \text{ or } \frac{\text{એ}}{\text{કે or એ}}$$

$$k \text{ విగళితజయం} \dots + \text{త} = \dots$$

$$a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + d^2 + e^2 + f^2 + g^2 + h^2 + i^2 + j^2 + k^2 + l^2 + m^2 + n^2 + o^2 + p^2 + q^2 + r^2 + s^2 + t^2 + u^2 + v^2 + w^2 + x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$$

ಬ ತ ಡ ಡ ಹ ... +ಶೆ+ಅವ್ = $\frac{\text{ಬ}}{\text{... or ಛ}}$ or $\frac{\text{ತ}}{\text{ಬ or ತ}}$

$\frac{60}{100} = \frac{x}{100}$

$$\text{ತ ಥ ದ ಧ} \quad \dots \quad \underline{+ಶೆ+ಅಪ್} \quad = \frac{\text{ಚ}}{\dots \text{ or ಛ}} \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{\text{ಞ}}{\dots}$$

$$\frac{a}{b} \div \frac{c}{d} = \frac{a}{b} \times \frac{d}{c} = \frac{ad}{bc}$$

$$\text{ಪ ಫ ಬ ಭ} \quad \dots \quad \frac{+ \text{ಶ} + \text{ಅ} \text{ಪ್}}{\dots \text{ or ಛ}} = \frac{\text{ಪ}}{\dots \text{ or ಫ}} \text{ or } \frac{\text{ಫ}}{\dots}$$

$$12 \text{ ५ ८ ५}$$

ಕ ಖ ಗ ಘ ಚ ಜ ಝ	+ಷ	= $\frac{\text{ಕ or ಖ}}{\dots}$
ಛ	... +ಷ	= $\frac{\text{ಷ}}{\dots}$
ಟ ಠ ಡ ಢ ಕ	... +ಷ	= $\frac{\text{ಟ or ಠ}}{\dots}$
ತ ಥ ದ ಧ ...	... +ಷ	= $\frac{\text{ತ or ಥ}}{\dots}$
ಪ ಫ ಬ ಭ ...	... +ಷ	= $\frac{\text{ಪ or ಫ}}{\dots}$
ಕ ಖ ಗ ಘ ಚ ಛ ಜ ಝ	+ಸ	= $\frac{\text{ಕ or ಖ}}{\dots}$
ಟ ಠ N. Fin : ಡ	... +ಸ	= $\frac{\text{ಟ or ಠ}}{\dots}$
Fin : ಡ	... +ಸ	= $\frac{\text{ಷ}}{\dots}$
ಡ ಕ	... +ಸ	= $\frac{\text{ಟ or ಠ}}{\dots}$
ತ ಥ ದ ಧ	... +ಸ	= $\frac{\text{ಕ or ಖ}}{\dots}$
ಪ ಫ ಬ ಭ	... +ಸ	= $\frac{\text{ತ or ಥ}}{\dots}$
ಕ ಖ ಗ ಘ ಚ ಜ ಝ ...	+ಹ	= $\frac{\text{ಪ or ಫ}}{\dots}$
ಛ	... +ಹ	= $\frac{\text{ಗ}}{\dots}$
		= $\frac{\text{... or ಛ}}{\dots}$
		= $\frac{\text{ಷ}}{\dots}$

ಟ ರ ಡ ಡ ಹ	... +ಹ	= $\frac{\text{ಡ}}{\dots \text{ or } \text{ಡೆ}}$
ತ ಥ ದ ಧ	... +ಹ	= $\frac{\text{ದ}}{\dots \text{ or } \text{ಧ}}$
ಪ ಫ ಬ ಭ	... +ಹ	= $\frac{\text{ಬ}}{\dots \text{ or } \text{ಬೆ}}$

(E). Sandhi between ಜ್ಞ and ಹಲ್.

ಜ್ಞಾ	...	... +ಜ್ಞಾ ಣಮ ಕ ಖ ಗ ಘ ಚ ಛ ಜರು ಟ ರ ಡ ಡ ತ ಥ ದ ಧ ವ ಫ ಬ ಭ ಯ ರ ಲ ವ	} = ...
ಜ	...	... +ಞ	= ...
ಜ್ಞ	...	... +ಞ	= $\frac{\text{ಞ}}{\dots}$
ಜ್ಞಾ	...	... +ಞ+ಅಕ್ಷ	= $\frac{\text{ಜ or ಜ್ಞ or ಜ್ಞಿ}}{\dots \text{ or } \text{ಞ}}$ or $\frac{\text{ಜ್ಞಿ}}{\dots}$
ಜ್ಞಾ	...	... +ಞ ವ ಸ	= $\frac{\text{ಜ or ಜ್ಞ or ಜ್ಞಿ}}{\dots}$
N. Fin : ಣ	...	... +ತ ಥ ದ ಧ	= $\frac{\dots}{\text{ಟ ರ ಡ ಡ}}$
N. Fin : ಣ	...	... +ಞ	= $\frac{\dots}{\text{ಣ}}$
N. Fin : ಣ	...	... +ಞ	= $\frac{\dots \text{ or } \text{ಣ್ಯ or } \text{ಣಿ}}{\dots}$
Fin : ಣ	...	... +ಞ	= $\frac{\text{ವ}}{\dots \text{ or } \text{ಣ್ಯ or } \text{ಣಿ}}$

$$\text{ಉ} \quad \dots \quad \dots \quad +\text{ಶೆ}+\text{ಅಪ್} \quad = \frac{\dots \text{ or ಉ or ಉ}}{\dots \text{ or ಉ or ಉ}}$$

$$\text{ಉ} \quad \dots \quad \dots \quad +\text{ಶೆ ಪ} \quad = \frac{\dots \text{ or ಉ or ಉ}}{\dots}$$

$$\text{Fin : ಉ} \quad \dots \quad \dots \quad +\text{ತೆ ಥ ದ ಥ ನ} \quad = \dots$$

$$\text{ಉ} \quad \dots \quad \dots \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} +\text{ಕ ಖ ಗ ಘ ಚ ಛ ಜ} \\ \text{ಝ ಟ ಠ ಡ ಢ ವ ಷ} \\ \text{ಱ ಭ ಹ ಜ ಞ ಣ ಮ} \\ \text{ಯ ರ ಲ ವ} \end{array} \right\} = \dots$$

$$\text{N. Fin : ನ} \quad \dots \quad \dots \quad +\text{ಕ ಖ ಗ ಘ} \quad = \frac{\text{ಜ}}{\dots}$$

$$\text{N. Fin : ನ} \quad \dots \quad \dots \quad +\text{ಪ ಷ ಬ ಭ} \quad = \frac{\text{ಮ}}{\dots}$$

$$\text{Fin : ನ} \quad \dots \quad \dots \quad +\text{ಚ ಛ}+\text{ಅಪ್} \quad = \frac{\text{ಓ ಶೆ or *ಶೆ}}{\dots}$$

$$\text{ನ} \quad \dots \quad \dots \quad +\text{ಚ ಛ ಜ ರು} \quad = \frac{\text{ಞ}}{\dots}$$

$$\text{Fin ; ನ} \quad \dots \quad \dots \quad +\text{ಟ ಠ}+\text{ಅಪ್} \quad = \frac{\text{ಓ ಪ or *ಪ}}{\dots}$$

$$\text{ನ} \quad \dots \quad \dots \quad +\text{ಟ ಠ ಡ ಢ} \quad = \frac{\text{ಞ}}{\dots}$$

$$\text{Fin : ನ} \quad \dots \quad \dots \quad +\text{ತೆ ಥ}+\text{ಅಪ್} \quad = \frac{\text{ಓ ಸ or *ಸ}}{\dots}$$

$$\text{ನ} \quad \dots \quad \dots \quad +\text{ಞ} \quad = \frac{\text{ಞ}}{\dots}$$

$$\text{ನ} \quad \dots \quad \dots \quad +\text{ಞ} \quad = \frac{\text{ಞ}}{\dots}$$

ನ	...	... +ಲ	$\overset{*ಲ}{= \frac{\quad}{\dots}}$
N. Fin : ನ	...	... +ಶಮ ಸಹ	$\overset{೦}{= \frac{\quad}{\dots}}$
Fin : ನ	...	... <u>+ಶ+ಅ</u>	$\overset{ಇ or ಇ}{= \frac{\quad}{\dots}}$
Fin : ನ	...	... +ಶ	$\overset{\dots or ಛ}{\overset{ಇ or ಇ}{= \frac{\quad}{\dots}}}$
Fin : ನ	...	... +ಸ	$\overset{\dots}{= \frac{\quad}{\dots}}$
Fin : ನ	...	... $\left. \begin{array}{l} +ಕ ಖ ಗ ಘ ವ ಫ ಬ ಭ \\ \text{ಷ ಹ} \end{array} \right\}$	$\overset{\dots}{= \dots}$
ನ	...	... $\left. \begin{array}{l} +ತ ಥ ದ ಧ ಜ ನ ಮ ಯ \\ \text{ರ ವ} \end{array} \right\}$	$\overset{\dots}{= \dots}$
N. Fin : ಮ	...	... +ಕ ಖ ಗ ಘ	$\overset{ಜ}{= \frac{\quad}{\dots}}$
Fin : ಮ	...	... +ಕ ಖ ಗ ಘ	$\overset{೦ or ಜ}{= \frac{\quad}{\dots}}$
N. Fin : ಮ	...	... +ಚ ಛ ಜ ರು	$\overset{ಇ}{= \frac{\quad}{\dots}}$
Fin : ಮ	...	... +ಚ ಛ ಜ ರು	$\overset{೦ or ಇ}{= \frac{\quad}{\dots}}$
N. Fin : ಮ	...	... +ಟ ಠ ಡ ಢ	$\overset{ಣ}{= \frac{\quad}{\dots}}$
Fin : ಮ	...	... +ಟ ಠ ಡ ಢ	$\overset{೦ or ಣ}{= \frac{\quad}{\dots}}$
N. Fin : ಮ	...	... +ತ ಥ ದ ಧ	$\overset{ನ}{= \frac{\quad}{\dots}}$

Fin : ಮ	... +ತ ಥ ದ ಧ	$= \frac{0 \text{ or } ನ}{...}$
N. Fin : ಮ	... +ಪ ಫ ಬ ಭ	$= ...$
Fin : ಮ	... +ಪ ಫ ಬ ಭ	$= \frac{0 \text{ or } ...}{...}$
N. Fin : ಮ	... +ಜ ಞ ಣ ನ ಮ ಯ ರ ಲ ವ	$= ...$
Fin : ಮ	... +ಜ	$= \frac{0 \text{ or } ಜ}{...}$
Fin : ಮ	... +ಞ	$= \frac{0 \text{ or } ಞ}{...}$
Fin : ಮ	... +ಣ	$= \frac{0 \text{ or } ಣ}{...}$
Fin : ಮ	... +ನ	$= \frac{0 \text{ or } ನ}{...}$
Fin : ಮ	... +ಮ	$= \frac{0 \text{ or } ...}{...}$
Fin : ಮ	... +ಯ	$= \frac{0 \text{ or } *ಯ}{...}$
Fin : ಮ	... +ರ	$= \frac{0}{...}$
Fin : ಮ	... +ಲ	$= \frac{0 \text{ or } *ಲ}{...}$
Fin : ಮ	... +ವ	$= \frac{0 \text{ or } *ವ}{...}$
ಮ	... +ಶ ಷ ಸ	$= \frac{0}{...}$

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 \text{ಮ} & \dots & \frac{+ಹ+ಮ \text{ ಯ ವ ಲ ನ}}{\dots} = \frac{0 \text{ or } ಮ *ಯ}{*ವ *ಲ ನ} \\
 \text{ಮ} & \dots & \frac{+ಹ}{\dots} = \frac{0}{\dots}
 \end{array}$$

(F). *Sandhi* between ಯಣ್ and ಹಲ್.

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 \text{N. Fin : ರ and ರು} & \dots & \frac{+ಕ ಖ ಚ ಛ ಟ ಠ ತ ಥ}{ಪ ಫ+ಶರ್} \Bigg\} = \frac{ಃ}{\dots} \\
 \text{Fin : ರ and ರು} & \dots & \frac{+ಕ ಖ}{\dots} = \frac{\times \text{ or } ಃ}{\dots} \\
 \text{Fin : ರ and ರು} & \dots & \frac{+ಚ ಛ}{\dots} = \frac{ಶ}{\dots} \\
 \text{Fin : ರ and ರು} & \dots & \frac{+ಟ ಠ}{\dots} = \frac{ಷ}{\dots} \\
 \text{Fin : ರ and ರು} & \dots & \frac{+ತ ಥ}{\dots} = \frac{ಠ}{\dots} \\
 \text{Fin : ರ and ರು} & \dots & \frac{+ಪ ಫ}{\dots} = \frac{ಫ or ಃ}{\dots} \\
 \text{Fin : ರ and ರು} & \dots & \frac{+ಶ+ಖರ್}{\dots} = \frac{\times \text{ or } ಶ \text{ or } ಃ}{\dots} \\
 \text{Fin : ರ and ರು} & \dots & \frac{+ಶ}{\dots} = \frac{ಶ \text{ or } ಃ}{\dots} \\
 \text{Fin : ರ and ರು} & \dots & \frac{+ಷ+ಖರ್}{\dots} = \frac{\times \text{ or } ಷ \text{ or } ಃ}{\dots}
 \end{array}$$

$$\text{Fin : ರ and ರು} \quad \dots \quad +\text{ಷ} \quad = \frac{\text{ಷ or ಃ}}{\dots}$$

$$\text{Fin : ರ and ರು} \quad \dots \quad +\text{ಸ+ಖರ್} \quad = \frac{\text{× or ಸ or ಃ}}{\dots}$$

$$\text{Fin : ರ and ರು} \quad \dots \quad +\text{ಸ} \quad = \frac{\text{ಸ or ಃ}}{\dots}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{ಅ+ರು} \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \dots \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} +\text{ಗ ಘ ಜ ರು ಡ ಢ ದ} \\ \text{ಧ ಬ ಭ ಜ ಞಾ ಣ ನ} \\ \text{ಮ ಯ ರ ಲ ವ ಹ} \end{array} \right\} \quad = \frac{\text{ಉ}}{\dots}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{ಆ+ರು} \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \dots \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} +\text{ಗ ಘ ಜ ರು ಡ ಢ ದ} \\ \text{ಧ ಬ ಭ ಜ ಞಾ ಣ ನ} \\ \text{ಮ ಯ ರ ಲ ವ ಹ} \end{array} \right\} \quad = \frac{\text{×}}{\dots}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{ರ and ರು not being} \\ \text{ಅ+ರು or ಆ+ರು} \end{array} \right\} +\text{ರ} \quad = \frac{\text{×}}{\dots}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Fin : ರ and ರು not} \\ \text{being ಅ+ರು or ಆ+ರು} \end{array} \quad \dots \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} +\text{ಗ ಘ ಜ ರು ಡ ಢ ದ} \\ \text{ಧ ಬ ಭ ಜ ಞಾ ಣ ನ} \\ \text{ಮ ಯ ಲ ವ ಹ} \end{array} \right\} \quad = \dots$$

$$\text{N. Fin : ರ} \quad \dots \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} +\text{any consonant ex-} \\ \text{cept ರ} \end{array} \right\} \quad = \dots$$

$$\text{ಯ ಲ ವ} \quad \dots \quad +\text{any consonant} \quad = \dots$$

(G). *Sandhi* between ಶರ and ಹಲ್.

$$\text{ಶ} \quad \dots \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} +\text{ಕ ಖ ಚ ಛ ಟ ತ ಪ} \\ \text{ಫ ಶ ಷ ಹ} \end{array} \right\} \quad = \frac{\text{ಷ}}{\dots}$$

$$\text{ಷ} \quad \dots \quad +\text{ತ ಧ} \quad = \frac{\text{ಷ}}{\text{ಟ ತ ಡ}}$$

$$\text{ಞ} \quad \dots \quad +\text{ರ ಳ} \quad = \frac{\text{ಞ}}{\text{ರ ಳ}}$$

ನ

... +ಕ ಬ ತ ಥ ವ ಫ ಜ ನ }
ಮ ಯ ರ ಲ ವ ಸ } = ...
ಹ

EXAMPLES.

As to *sandhi* between letters of which the one that precedes is not final in a *pada*.

ಕಾಶಕ್+ತಃ ಥ. ಧಿ. ಯಾತ್. ವಃ. ಮಃ. ಸಿ = ಕಾಶಕ್ಠಃ. ಕಾಶಕ್ಠ. ಕಾಶಕ್ಠಃ. ಕಾಶಕ್ಠ್ಯಾತ್. ಕಾಶಕ್ಠ್ಯಃ. ಕಾಶಕ್ಠ್ಯ. ಕಾಶಕ್ಠ್ಯಿ. (ಕಾಶಕ್ಠ್ಯಿ). or ಕಾಶಕ್ಠ್ಯಿ.

ರಾರಖ್+ತಃ ಓಃ, ರಾರಕ್ಠಃ. ರಾರಕ್ಠ. ರಾರಕ್ಠಃ. ರಾರಖ್ಯಾತ್. ರಾರಖ್ಯಃ. ರಾರಖ್ಯ. ರಾರಕ್ಠ್ಯಿ. (ರಾರಕ್ಠ್ಯಿ). or ರಾರಕ್ಠ್ಯಿ.

ರಾರಗ್+ತಃ ಓಃ, ರಾರಕ್ಠಃ. ರಾರಕ್ಠ. ರಾರಕ್ಠಃ. ರಾರಗ್ಯಾತ್. ರಾರಗ್ಯಃ. ರಾರಗ್ಯ. ರಾರಕ್ಠ್ಯಿ. (ರಾರಕ್ಠ್ಯಿ). or ರಾರಕ್ಠ್ಯಿ.

ದಾದಘ್+ತಃ ಓಃ, ದಾದಗ್ಠಃ. ದಾದಗ್ಠ. ದಾದಗ್ಠಃ. ದಾದಘ್ಯಾತ್. ದಾದಘ್ಯಃ. ದಾದಘ್ಯ. ದಾದಗ್ಠ್ಯಿ. (ದಾದಗ್ಠ್ಯಿ). or ದಾದಗ್ಠ್ಯಿ.

ಸಾವಚ್+ತಃ ಓಃ, ಸಾವಕ್ಠಃ. ಸಾವಕ್ಠ. ಸಾವಕ್ಠಃ. ಸಾವಚ್ಯಾತ್. ಸಾವಚ್ಯಃ. ಸಾವಚ್ಯ. ಸಾವಕ್ಠ್ಯಿ. (ಸಾವಕ್ಠ್ಯಿ). or ಸಾವಕ್ಠ್ಯಿ.

ಜಾಗಜ್+ತಃ ಓಃ, ಜಾಗಕ್ಠಃ. ಜಾಗಕ್ಠ. ಜಾಗಕ್ಠಃ. ಜಾಗಜ್ಯಾತ್. ಜಾಗಜ್ಯಃ. ಜಾಗಜ್ಯ. ಜಾಗಕ್ಠ್ಯಿ. (ಜಾಗಕ್ಠ್ಯಿ). or ಜಾಗಕ್ಠ್ಯಿ.

ಜಾಜರ್ಯು+ತಃ ಓಃ, ಜಾಜಗ್ಠಃ. ಜಾಜಗ್ಠ. ಜಾಜಗ್ಠಃ. ಜಾಜರ್ಯುತ್. ಜಾಜರ್ಯುಃ. ಜಾಜರ್ಯು. ಜಾಜಗ್ಠ್ಯಿ. (ಜಾಜಗ್ಠ್ಯಿ). or ಜಾಜಗ್ಠ್ಯಿ.

ಚಾಕಟ್+ತಃ ಓಃ, ಚಾಕಟ್ಟಃ. ಚಾಕಟ್ಟ. ಚಾಕಟ್ಟಃ. ಚಾಕಟ್ಟ್ಯಾತ್. ಚಾಕಟ್ಟ್ಯಃ. ಚಾಕಟ್ಟ್ಯ. ಚಾಕಟ್ಟ್ಯಿ. (ಚಾಕಟ್ಟ್ಯಿ). or ಚಾಕಟ್ಟ್ಯಿ.

ರಾರತ್+ತಃ ಓಃ, ರಾರಟ್ಟಃ. ರಾರಟ್ಟ. ರಾರಟ್ಟಃ. ರಾರತ್ತ್ಯಾತ್. ರಾರತ್ತ್ಯಃ. ರಾರತ್ತ್ಯ. ರಾರಟ್ಟ್ಯಿ. (ರಾರಟ್ಟ್ಯಿ). or ರಾರಟ್ಟ್ಯಿ.

ಚೋಕೂತ್+ತಃ ಓಃ, ಚೋಕೂಟ್ಟಃ. ಚೋಕೂಟ್ಟ. ಚೋಕೂಟ್ಟಃ. ಚೋಕೂಟ್ಟ್ಯಾತ್. ಚೋಕೂಟ್ಟ್ಯಃ. ಚೋಕೂಟ್ಟ್ಯ. ಚೋಕೂಟ್ಟ್ಯಿ. (ಚೋಕೂಟ್ಟ್ಯಿ). or ಚೋಕೂಟ್ಟ್ಯಿ.

ಡೋಡುಂಠ್+ತಃ ಓಃ, ಡೋಡುಂಠಃ. ಡೋಡುಂಠ. ಡೋಡುಂಠಃ. ಡೋಡುಂಠ್ಯಾತ್. ಡೋಡುಂಠ್ಯಃ. ಡೋಡುಂಠ್ಯ. ಡೋಡುಂಠ್ಯಿ. (ಡೋಡುಂಠ್ಯಿ). or ಡೋಡುಂಠ್ಯಿ.

ಚಾಚಹ್+ತಃ ಓಃ, ಚಾಚಾಠಃ. ಚಾಚಾಠ. ಚಾಚಾಠಃ. ಚಾಚಾಠ್ಯಾತ್. ಚಾಚಾಠ್ಯಃ. ಚಾಚಾಠ್ಯ. ಚಾಚಾಠ್ಯಿ. (ಚಾಚಾಠ್ಯಿ). or ಚಾಚಾಠ್ಯಿ.

ತೋತೋಣ+ತಃ &C., ತೋತೋಣ್ಯಃ. ತೋತೋಣ್ಯ. ತೋತೋಣಿ. ತೋತೋಣ್ಯಾತ್.
ತೋತೋಣ್ಯಃ. ತೋತೋಣ್ಯ. ತೋತೋಣಿ or ತೋತೋಣಿ. or ತೋತೋಣಿ.

ಯಾಯತ್+ತಃ &C., ಯಾಯತ್ತಃ. ಯಾಯತ್. ಯಾಯದ್ಧಿ. ಯಾಯತ್ಯಾತ್.
ಯಾಯತ್ಯಃ. ಯಾಯತ್ಯಃ. ಯಾಯತ್ಸಿ. or ಯಾಯತ್ಸಿ.

ಮಾಮಧ್+ತಃ &C., ಮಾಮತ್ತಃ. ಮಾಮತ್. ಮಾಮದ್ಧಿ. ಮಾಮಧ್ಯಾತ್. ಮಾಮಧ್ಯಃ.
ಮಾಮಧ್ಯಃ. ಮಾಮಧ್ಯಃ. ಮಾಮತ್ಸಿ. or ಮಾಮತ್ಸಿ.

ಚಾಕ್ಲದ್+ತಃ &C., ಚಾಕ್ಲತ್ತಃ. ಚಾಕ್ಲತ್. ಚಾಕ್ಲದ್ಧಿ. ಚಾಕ್ಲದ್ಯಾತ್. ಚಾಕ್ಲದ್ಯಃ.
ಚಾಕ್ಲದ್ಯಃ. ಚಾಕ್ಲತ್ಸಿ.

ಜಾಗಾಧ್+ತಃ &C., ಜಾಗಾದ್ಧಃ. ಜಾಗಾದ್ಧ. ಜಾಗಾದ್ಧಿ. ಜಾಗಾದ್ಧ್ಯಾತ್. ಜಾಗಾದ್ಧ್ಯಃ.
ಜಾಗಾದ್ಧ್ಯಃ. ಜಾಗಾದ್ಧ್ಯಃ. ಜಾಗಾದ್ಧಿ. ಜಾಗಾದ್ಧಿ.

ಶಾಶಾನ್+ತಃ &C., ಶಾಶಾನ್ತಃ. ಶಾಶಾನ್. ಶಾಶಾನಿ. ಶಾಶಾನ್ಯಾತ್. ಶಾಶಾನ್ಯಃ.
ಶಾಶಾನ್ಯಃ. ಶಾಶಾನ್ಸಿ.

ತಾತಪ್+ತಃ &C., ತಾತಪ್ತಃ. ತಾತಪ್. ತಾತಬ್ಧಿ. ತಾತಪ್ಯಾತ್. ತಾತಪ್ಯಃ.
ತಾತಪ್ಯಃ. ತಾತಪ್ಸಿ or ತಾತಪ್ಸಿ.

ರಾರಫ್+ತಃ &C., ರಾರಪ್ತಃ. ರಾರಪ್. ರಾರಬ್ಧಿ. ರಾರಫ್ಯಾತ್. ರಾರಫ್ಯಃ. ರಾರಫ್ಯಃ.
ರಾರಪ್ಸಿ. or ರಾರಪ್ಸಿ.

ಚೇಕ್ಲಬ್+ತಃ &C., ಚೇಕ್ಲಪ್ತಃ. ಚೇಕ್ಲಪ್. ಚೇಕ್ಲಬ್ಧಿ. ಚೇಕ್ಲಬ್ಯಾತ್. ಚೇಕ್ಲಬ್ಯಃ.
ಚೇಕ್ಲಬ್ಯಃ. ಚೇಕ್ಲಬ್ಯಃ. ಚೇಕ್ಲಪ್ಸಿ or ಚೇಕ್ಲಪ್ಸಿ.

ಲಾಲಭ್+ತಃ &C., ಲಾಲಬ್ಧಃ. ಲಾಲಬ್ಧ. ಲಾಲಬ್ಧಿ. ಲಾಲಬ್ಯಾತ್. ಲಾಲಬ್ಯಃ.
ಲಾಲಬ್ಯಃ. ಲಾಲಪ್ಸಿ or ಲಾಲಪ್ಸಿ.

ಸಾಸಾಮ್+ತಃ &C., ಸಾಸಾನ್ತಃ. ಸಾಸಾನ್. ಸಾಸಾನಿ. ಸಾಸಾಮ್ಯಾತ್. ಸಾಸಾಮ್ಯಃ.
ಸಾಸಾಮ್ಯಃ. ಸಾಸಾಮ್ಯಃ. ಸಾಸಾನ್ಸಿ.

ತಾತಾಯ್ + ತಃ &C., ತಾತಾಯ್ತಃ (ತಾತಾತಃ) ತಾತಾಯ್ತ (ತಾತಾಧ) ತಾತಾಯ್ತ (ತಾತಾಧಿ) ತಾತಾಯ್ತಾತ್ ತಾತಾಯ್ತಃ (ತಾತಾವಃ) ತಾತಾಯ್ತಃ (ತಾತಾವಃ) ತಾತಾಯ್ತ (ತಾತಾಸಿ)

ಜೋಗೂರ್+ತಃ &C., ಜೋಗೂರ್ದಃ. ಜೋಗೂರ್ದ. ಜೋಗೂರ್ದಿ. ಜೋಗೂರ್ದ್ಯಾತ್. ಜೋಗೂರ್ದ್ಯಃ.
ಜೋಗೂರ್ದ್ಯಃ. ಜೋಗೂರ್ದ್ಯಃ. ಜೋಗೂರ್ದಿ. (ಜೋಗೂರ್ದಿ).

ಜಾಜಲ್+ತಃ &C., ಜಾಜಲ್ತಃ. ಜಾಜಲ್. ಜಾಜಲ್ದಿ. ಜಾಜಲ್ಯಾತ್. ಜಾಜಲ್ಯಃ.
ಜಾಜಲ್ಯಃ. ಜಾಜಲ್ಸಿ.

ಪೋಪುಷ್+ತಃ &c., ಪೋಪುಷ್ಠಃ. ಪೋಪುಷ್ಠಂ. ಪೋಪುಷ್ಠಿ. ಪೋಪುಷ್ಠಾತ್. ಪೋಪು
ಷ್ಠಃ. ಪೋಪುಷ್ಠಃ. ಪೋಪುಷ್ಠಃ. (ಪೋಪುಷ್ಠಃ).

ಬಾಭಾಸ್+ತಃ &c., ಬಾಭಾಸ್ತಃ. ಬಾಭಾಸ್ತಂ. ಬಾಭಾಸ್ತಿ. ಬಾಭಾಸ್ತಾತ್. ಬಾಭಾಸ್ತಃ
ಬಾಭಾಸ್ತಃ. ಬಾಭಾಸ್ತಃ. ಬಾಭಾಸ್ತಃ.

Other miscellaneous examples of the same *sandhi*.

ಯಾಜ್ಞ+ಧಿ=ಯಾಜ್ಞಿ. ಯಜ್ಞ+ನಃ=ಯಜ್ಞಃ. ಯಜ್ಞ+ನಃ=ಯಜ್ಞಃ. ಜಜ್ಞ+
ನಾತೆ=ಜಜ್ಞಾತೆ. ಜಜ್ಞ+ನಿಪೆ=ಜಜ್ಞಿಪೆ. ಜಜ್ಞ+ನಿಧ್ಯ=ಜಜ್ಞಿಧ್ಯ. ರಾಜ್ಞ+ನಾ=ರಾ
ಜ್ಞಾ. ರಾಜ್ಞ+ನಿ=ರಾಜ್ಞಿ. ಯಾಚ್ಞ+ನಾ=ಯಾಚ್ಞಾ. ವಚ್ಞ+ಧಿ=ವಗ್ಧಿ. ವಚ್ಞ+
ಮಿ=ವಚ್ಞಿ. ವಾಚ್ಞ+ಯಃ=ವಾಚ್ಞಃ. ಅದುಘ್ಞ+ದ್ಯಂ=ಅದುಗ್ಧಂ. ದ್ವಿತ್+ಧಿ= ದ್ವಿ
ದ್ವಿ. ಈಚ್ಞ+ತೆ=ಈಚ್ಞಿ. ಮೃತ್+ನಾಮಿ+ಮೃತ್ನಾಮಿ. ಗ್ರಥ್ಞ+ಯತೆ=ಗ್ರಥ್ಯತೆ. ಮಾ
ಮಥ್ಞ+ತಿ=ಮಾಮತ್ನಿ. ಅದ್ಞ+ಸಿ=ಅತ್ನಿ. ವೇಷ್ಞ+ಸ್ಯಾಮಿ=ವೇಷ್ಯಾಮಿ. ವೇಷ್ಞ+ತೆ=
ವೇಷ್ಯ. ವಿಷ್ಞ+ಧ್ಯಂ=ವಿಡ್ಧ್ಯಂ. ದ್ವೇಷ್ಞ+ಸಿ=ದ್ವೇಷ್ಯಿ. ಅದ್ವಿಷ್ಞ+ಸಿ=ಅದ್ವಿಷ್ಯ. ಪ್ರಾ
ಪ್ಞ+ಸ್ಯತಿ=ಪ್ರಾಪ್ಯತಿ. ದ್ವಿಷ್ಞ+ತಃ=ದ್ವಿಷ್ಯಃ. ದ್ವಿಷ್ಞ+ಧ್ಯಂ=ದ್ವಿಡ್ಧ್ಯಂ. ಚಕ್ಷ್ಞ+
ಸಿ=ಚಕ್ಷ್ಯ. ಚಕ್ಷ್ಞ+ಧ್ಯಂ=ಚಕ್ಷ್ಯಿ. ಪುಷ್ಞ+ನಾತಿ=ಪುಷ್ಯಾತಿ. ಉತ್ಕೃಷ್ಞ+ತಃ= ಉ
ತ್ಕೃಷ್ಯಃ. ಪುಷ್ಞ+ಧಿ=ಪುಷ್ಯಿ. ಸರ್ಪಿಣ್ಞ+ಸಿ=ಸರ್ಪಿಣ್ಯಿ. (ಸರ್ಪಿಣ್ಯಿ). ವಸ್ಞ+ಸಿ=
ವಸ್ಯ. ಲಿಹ್ಞ+ಧಿ=ಲಿಹ್ಯ. ಆಶನ್ಞ+ಕತೆ=ಆಶನ್ಯತೆ. ಆಲಿನ್ಞ+ಗತಿ=ಆಲಿನ್ಯತಿ. ಪ್ರೇನ್ಞ+ಖ
ಣೀಯಂ=ಪ್ರೇಜ್ಯಣೀಯಂ. ವನ್ಞ+ಚಯತಿ=ವನ್ಯಯತಿ. ವಾನ್ಞ+ಭತಿ=ವಾನ್ಯತಿ.
ರನ್ಞ+ಜಯತಿ=ರನ್ಯಯತಿ. ವನ್ಞ+ಟಯತಿ=ವನ್ಯಯತಿ. ಉತ್ಕೃನ್ಞ+ರತೆ=ಉತ್ಕೃಣ್ಯತೆ.
ಮನ್ಞ+ಡಯತಿ=ಮನ್ಯಯತಿ. ಗನ್ಞ+ತುಮ್=ಗನ್ತುಮ್. ನನ್ಞ+ದಿತುಂ=ನನ್ದಿತುಂ. ಪ
ನ್ಞ+ಧಾ=ಪನ್ಧಾ. ಕನ್ಞ+ಪತೆ=ಕನ್ಯತೆ. ದೃನ್ಞ+ಫತಿ=ದೃನ್ಯತಿ. ಆಲನ್ಞ+ಖತೆ= ಆಲ
ನ್ಯತೆ. ಜೃನ್ಞ+ಭತೆ=ಜೃನ್ಯತೆ. ಹನ್ಞ+ಯಃ=ಹನ್ಯಃ. ತನ್ಞ+ವನ್ಞ= ತನ್ಯನ್ಞ. ರಘ್ಞ+
ಸ್ಯತೆ=ರಂಸ್ಯತೆ. ಗಮ್ಞ+ತಾ=ಗನ್ತಾ. ಕ್ರಾಮ್ಞ+ತಿ=ಕ್ರಾನ್ಯಿ. ಕಾಮ್ಞ+ಯಃ=ಕಾಮ್ಯಃ.
ಕಾಮ್ಞ+ತಮ್ಞ=ಕಾನ್ತಮ್ಞ. ತಾಮ್ಞ+ರಮ್ಞ=ತಾಮ್ರಮ್ಞ. ಆಮ್ಞ+ಲಃ=ಆಮ್ಯಃ. ಲಭ್ಞ+
ಸ್ಯೆ=ಲಪ್ಯೆ. ಲಭ್ಞ+ತಃ=ಲಬ್ಧಃ. ಕ್ಷುಭ್ಞ+ನಾತಿ=ಕ್ಷುಭ್ಯಾತಿ. ಲಾಭ್ಞ+ಯಃ=ಲಾ
ಭ್ಯಃ. ಧಿಭ್ಞ+ಸತಿ=ಧಿಪ್ಯತಿ.

As to *Sandhi* between letters of which the one that precedes
is final in a *pada*.

ಸುಯುಗ್+ಕರೋತಿ. ಖೇಲತಿ. ಗಚ್ಛತಿ. ಘಟತಿ. ಜಃ. ಚೇಟಯತಿ. ಛೇರ್ದತಿ.
ಜಾಗರ್ತಿ. ರೂಪತಿ. ಇಃ. ಟಜ್ಞಯತಿ. ರಜ್ಞಾರಮ್. ಡಿವಯತಿ. ಢೌಕತಿ. ಣಃ. ತೆ

ನೋತಿ. ಧಾಡತಿ. ದದಾತಿ. ಧಿನೋತಿ. ನಮತಿ. ಪಾತಿ. ಪ್ಪಲ್ಲತಿ. ಬೋಧತಿ. ಭಾತಿ. ಮ
ನತಿ. ಯತತಿ. ರೋಚತಿ. ಲೀನಾತಿ. ವೃಣಾತಿ. ಶ್ಲೋತತಿ. ಶೇತೆ. ಪಟ್ಟತಿ. ಸಹತಿ. ಹ್ವಯ
ತಿ=ಸುಯುಕ್ತರೋತಿ. ಸುಯುಕ್ತೇಲತಿ. ಸುಯುಗ್ವಚ್ಛತಿ. ಸುಯುಗ್ವಟತಿ. ಸುಯುಗ್ವ
or ಸುಯುಜ್ಞತಿ. ಸುಯುಕ್ತೇಲತಯತಿ. ಸುಯುಕ್ತರ್ಧತಿ. ಸುಯುಗ್ವಗರ್ತಿ. ಸುಯು
ಗ್ವಪತಿ. ಸುಯುಗ್ವತಿ or ಸುಯುಜ್ಞತಿ. ಸುಯುಕ್ತಜ್ಞಯತಿ. ಸುಯುಕ್ತಜ್ಞಾರತಿ. ಸು
ಯುಗ್ವಪಯತಿ. ಸುಯುಗ್ವಾಕತಿ. ಸುಯುಗ್ವತಿ or ಸುಯುಜ್ಞತಿ. ಸುಯುಕ್ತನೋತಿ.
ಸುಯುಕ್ತುಡತಿ. ಸುಯುಗ್ವದಾತಿ. ಸುಯುಗ್ವನೋತಿ. ಸುಯುಗ್ವಮತಿ or ಸುಯುಜ್ಞ
ಮತಿ. ಸುಯುಕ್ತಪತಿ. ಸುಯುಕ್ತುಲ್ಲತಿ. ಸುಯುಗ್ವೋಧತಿ. ಸುಯುಗ್ವಾಪತಿ. ಸುಯು
ಗ್ವನತಿ or ಸುಯುಜ್ಞನತಿ. ಸುಯುಗ್ವತತಿ. ಸುಯುಗ್ವೋಚತಿ. ಸುಯುಗ್ವಲೀನಾತಿ. ಸು
ಯುಗ್ವೃಣಾತಿ. ಸುಯುಕ್ತೋತತಿ. ಸುಯುಕ್ತೋತತಿ. ಸುಯುಕ್ತೇತಿ or ಸುಯು
ಕ್ತೇತಿ. or ಸುಯುಕ್ತೇತಿ. ಸುಯುಕ್ತುಟ್ಟತಿ or ಸುಯುಕ್ತುಟ್ಟತಿ. ಸುಯುಕ್ತಹತಿ or ಸು
ಯುಕ್ತಹತಿ. ಸುಯುಗ್ವಯತಿ or ಸುಯುಗ್ವಯತಿ.

ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞ+ಕರೋತಿ &c., ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞರೋತಿ. ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞೇಲತಿ. ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞಚ್ಛತಿ. ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞ
ಟತಿ. ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞತಿ. ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞೇಲತಯತಿ. ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞರ್ಧತಿ. ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞಗರ್ತಿ. ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞಪತಿ. ಪ್ರಾ
ಜ್ಞತಿ. ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞಜ್ಞಯತಿ. ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞಜ್ಞಾರಮ್. ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞಪಯತಿ. ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞಾಕತಿ. ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞತಿ.
ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞನೋತಿ. ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞುಡತಿ. ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞದಾತಿ. ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞನೋತಿ. ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞಮತಿ, ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞಾ
ತಿ. ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞುಲ್ಲತಿ. ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞೋಧತಿ. ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞಾಪತಿ. ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞನತಿ. ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞತತಿ. ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞೋ
ಚತಿ. ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞಲೀನಾತಿ. ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞೃಣಾತಿ. ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞೋತತಿ or ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞೋತತಿ. or
ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞೋತತಿ ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞೇತಿ or ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞೇತಿ or ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞೇತಿ or ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞೇತಿ.
or ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞೇತಿ. ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞುಟ್ಟತಿ or ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞುಟ್ಟತಿ or ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞುಟ್ಟತಿ. ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞಹತಿ
or ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞಹತಿ. or ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞಹತಿ. ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞಯತಿ.

ಪರಿವ್ರಾತ+ಕರೋತಿ &c., ಪರಿವ್ರಾತರೋತಿ. ಪರಿವ್ರಾತೇಲತಿ. ಪರಿವ್ರಾ
ತುಚ್ಛತಿ. ಪರಿವ್ರಾತುಟತಿ. ಪರಿವ್ರಾತುತಿ. or ಪರಿವ್ರಾತುತಿ. ಪರಿವ್ರಾತೇಲತಯತಿ.
ಪರಿವ್ರಾತುರ್ಧತಿ. ಪರಿವ್ರಾತುಗರ್ತಿ. ಪರಿವ್ರಾತುಪತಿ. ಪರಿವ್ರಾತುತಿ. or ಪರಿವ್ರಾ
ತುತಿ. ಪರಿವ್ರಾತುಜ್ಞಯತಿ. ಪರಿವ್ರಾತುಜ್ಞಾರಮ್. ಪರಿವ್ರಾತುಪಯತಿ. ಪರಿವ್ರಾ
ತುಕತಿ. ಪರಿವ್ರಾತುತಿ or ಪರಿವ್ರಾತುತಿ. ಪರಿವ್ರಾತುನೋತಿ. ಪರಿವ್ರಾತುಡತಿ. ಪ
ರಿವ್ರಾತುದಾತಿ. ಪರಿವ್ರಾತುನೋತಿ. ಪರಿವ್ರಾತುಮತಿ or ಪರಿವ್ರಾತುಮತಿ. ಪರಿ
ವ್ರಾತುಪತಿ. ಪರಿವ್ರಾತುಲ್ಲತಿ. ಪರಿವ್ರಾತುೋಧತಿ. ಪರಿವ್ರಾತುಾಪತಿ. ಪರಿವ್ರಾತುನತಿ or
ಪರಿವ್ರಾತುನತಿ. ಪರಿವ್ರಾತುತತಿ. ಪರಿವ್ರಾತುೋಚತಿ. ಪರಿವ್ರಾತುಲೀನಾತಿ. ಪರಿವ್ರಾತುೃ
ಣಾತಿ. ಪರಿವ್ರಾತುೋತತಿ. or ಪರಿವ್ರಾತುೋತತಿ. ಪರಿವ್ರಾತುೇತಿ or ಪರಿವ್ರಾ
ತುೇತಿ or ಪರಿವ್ರಾತುೇತಿ. ಪರಿವ್ರಾತುಟ್ಟತಿ or ಪರಿವ್ರಾತುಟ್ಟತಿ. ಪರಿವ್ರಾತುಹತಿ or

ಪರಿವ್ರಾಙ್ಗತೆ or ಪರಿವ್ರಾಙ್ಗತೆ. ಪರಿವ್ರಾಡ್ವಯತಿ or ಪರಿವ್ರಾಡ್ವಯತಿ.

ಸುಗಣ್ + ಕರೋತಿ ಓc, ಸುಗಣ್ಯಕರೋತಿ. ಸುಗಣೈಲತಿ. ಸುಗಣ್ಯಚ್ಛತಿ. ಸು
ಗಣ್ಯತೆ. ಸುಗಣ್ಯಃ. ಸುಗಣೈಲಯತಿ. ಸುಗಣ್ಯದೃತಿ. ಸುಗಣ್ಯಾ ಗರ್ಹಿ. ಸುಗಣ್ಯ ಮತಿ.
ಸುಗಣ್ಯಃ. ಸುಗಣ್ಯಜ್ಞಯತಿ. ಸುಗಣ್ಯಜ್ಞಾರಮ್. ಸುಗಣೈವಯತೆ. ಸುಗಣ್ಯಾ ಕತೆ. ಸುಗ
ಣ್ಯಃ. ಸುಗಣ್ಯನೋತಿ. ಸುಗಣ್ಯಾ ತತಿ. ಸುಗಣ್ಯದಾತಿ. ಸುಗಣೈನೋತಿ. ಸುಗಣ್ಯಮ
ತಿ. ಸುಗಣ್ಯಾಪತಿ. ಸುಗಣ್ಯಲ್ಲತಿ. ಸುಗಣ್ಯೋಧತಿ. ಸುಗಣ್ಯಾಭತಿ. ಸುಗಣ್ಯನತಿ. ಸುಗ
ಣ್ಯತತಿ. ಸುಗಣ್ಯೋಚತಿ. ಸುಗಣೈನಾತಿ. ಸುಗಣ್ಯಾಣಾತಿ. ಸುಗಣ್ಯೋ ಚತಿ or ಸುಗ
ಣ್ಯೋ ಚತಿ or ಸುಗಣ್ಯೋಚತಿ. ಸುಗಣೈತಿ. or ಸುಗಣೈತಿ. or ಸುಗಣೈತಿ
ತಿ or ಸುಗಣೈತಿ. ಸುಗಣ್ಯತ್ಯಃ. or ಸುಗಣ್ಯತ್ಯಃ or ಸುಗಣ್ಯತ್ಯಃ.
ಸುಗಣ್ಯಹತಿ or ಸುಗಣ್ಯಹತಿ. or ಸುಗಣ್ಯಹತಿ. ಸುಗಣ್ಯಯತಿ.

ಸೋಮನುಡ್+ಕರೋತಿ ಓೞಿ, ಸೋಮನುತ್ಯರೋತಿ. ಸೋಮನುತ್ಪ್ರಲತಿಃ ಸೋ
ಮನುದ್ಗಚ್ಛತಿ. ಸೋಮನುದ್ಧಟತೆ. ಸೋಮನುದ್ಜ or ಸೋಮನುನ್ಜ. ಸೋಮ
ನುಚ್ಚೇಟಯತಿ. ಸೋಮನುಚ್ಛದ೯ತಿ. ಸೋಮನುಜಾಹರ್ತಿ. ಸೋಮನುಜ್ಯಷತಿ.
ಸೋಮನುಜ್ಜ or ಸೋಮನುಜ್ಜ್ಜ. ಸೋಮನುಟ್ಟಜ್ಯಯತಿ. ಸೋಮನುಟ್ಟಜ್ಯಾ
ರಮ್. ಸೋಮನುಡ್ದಿವಯತೆ. ಸೋಮನುಡ್ತಾಕತೆ. ಸೋಮನುಡ್ಜ or ಸೋಮ
ನುಣ್ಣ or ಸೋಮನುತ್ತನೋತಿ. ಸೋಮನುತ್ತುಡತಿ. ಸೋಮನುದ್ದದ or ಸೋಮ
ನುದ್ಧಿನೋತಿ. ಸೋಮನುದ್ನಮತಿ or ಸೋಮನುನ್ನಮತಿ. ಸೋಮನುತ್ತಪತಿ. ಸೋ
ಮನುತ್ತುಲ್ಲತಿ. ಸೋಮನುದ್ಬೋಧತಿ. ಸೋಮನುದ್ಭತಿ. ಸೋಮನುದ್ಜನ or ಸೋ
ಮನುನ್ಜನತಿ. ಸೋಮನುದೈತತೆ. ಸೋಮನುದ್ಶೀಚತೆ. ಸೋಮನು*ಲ್ಳಿನಾತಿ. ಸೋ
ಮನುದ್ವೈಣಾತಿ. ಸೋಮನುಚ್ಕ್ರೇತತಿ. or ಸೋಮನುಛ್ಕ್ರೇತತಿ. ಸೋಮನು-
ಚೈತೆ or ಸೋಮನುಚ್ಛೇತೆ. or ಸೋಮನುಛೈತೆ. ಸೋಮನುತ್ಸ್ವ or ಸೋ
ಮನುಥ್ಸ್ವ. ಸೋಮನುತ್ಸಹತೆ or ಸೋಮನುಥ್ಸಹತೆ. ಸೋಮನುದ್ವೈಯತಿ or
ಸೋಮನುದ್ವೈಯತಿ.

ರಾಜನ್+ಕರೋತಿ ರ್ಲಿ., ರಾಜನ್ ಕರೋತಿ. ರಾಜನ್ವೇಲತಿ. ರಾಜನ್ಗಚ್ಛತಿ. ರಾ
ಜನ್ಘಟತೆ. ರಾಜನ್ ಃ. ರಾಜಂಶೈ ಲಬಯತಿ or ರಾಜ*ಶೈ ಲಬಯತಿ. ರಾಜಂಶೈ ದೃತಿ or
ರಾಜ*ಶೈ ದೃತಿ. ರಾಜಜ್ಞಾ ಗತಿ. ರಾಜಜ್ಞಾ ಪತಿ. ರಾಜಜ್ಞಾಃ. ರಾಜಣ್ಯಜಯತಿ. ರಾ
ಜಣ್ಯಜ್ಯಾರಮ್. ರಾಜಣ್ಯಿ ಪಯತಿ. ರಾಜಣ್ಯಾ ಕತಿ. ರಾಜಣ್ಯಃ. ರಾಜಂಸ್ತನೋತಿ or
ರಾಜ*ಸ್ತನೋತಿ. ರಾಜಂಸ್ಥುಡತಿ or ರಾಜ*ಸ್ಥುಡತಿ. ರಾಜನ್ದೂತಿ. ರಾಜಂಧಿನೀ
ತಿ. ರಾಜನ್ನಮತಿ. ರಾಜನ್ಪ್ರತಿ. ರಾಜನ್ಫಲ್ಲತಿ. ರಾಜನ್ಪೋಧತಿ. ರಾಜನ್ಭಾತಿ. ರಾಜ
ನ್ಮನತಿ ರಾಜನ್ಯತೆ. ರಾಜನ್ಪ್ರಚತಿ. ರಾಜ*ಖಿನಾತಿ. ರಾಜನ್ವೃಣಾತಿ. ರಾಜಜ್ಞಾಃ

తేతి or రాబజ్జో ^{బొంబాయి}తేతి. రాబజ్జోలేతే or రాబజ్జోలేతే or రాబజ్జోలేతే or రాబజ్జోలేతే, రాబజ్జోలేతే. రాబజ్జోలేతే or రాబజ్జోలేతే. రాబజ్జోలేతే. But రాబజ్జోలేతే+రాబజ్జోలేతే=రాబజ్జోలేతే.

ಗುರ್ಜ+ಕರೋತಿ &c., ಗುಪ್ಕರೋತಿ. ಗುಪ್ಪಲತಿ. ಗುಬ್ಬಚ್ಛತಿ. ಗುಬ್ಬಟತೆ. ಗು
ಬ್ಬಃ. or ಗುಮ್ಬಃ. ಗುಪ್ಪೇಟಯತಿ. ಗುಪ್ಪರ್ವತಿ. ಗುಬ್ಬಾಘರ್ತಿ. ಗುಬ್ಬಾಷತಿ. ಗುಬ್ಬಾಃ
or ಗುಮ್ಬಾಃ. ಗುಪ್ಪಜ್ಜಯತಿ. ಗುಪ್ಪಜ್ಜಾರಮ್. ಗುಬ್ಬಿವಯತೆ. ಗುಬ್ಬಾಕತೆ. ಗುಬ್ಬಃ
or ಗುಮ್ಬಾಃ. ಗುಪ್ತನೋತಿ. ಗುಪ್ತಠತಿ. ಗುಬ್ಬದಾತಿ. ಗುಬ್ಬಿನೋತಿ. ಗುಬ್ಬಮತಿ
or ಗುಮ್ಬಮತಿ. ಗುಪ್ಪಾತಿ. ಗುಪ್ಪಲ್ಲತಿ ಗುಪ್ಪೋಛತಿ. ಗುಬ್ಬಾತಿ. ಗುಬ್ಬನತಿ. or
ಗುಮ್ಬನತಿ. ಗುಬ್ಬತತೆ. ಗುಬ್ಬೋಚತೆ. ಗುಬ್ಬಿನಾತಿ. ಗುಬ್ಬಾಣಾತಿ. ಗುಪ್ಪೋಚತತಿ
or ಗುಪ್ಪೋಚತತಿ. ಗುಪ್ಪೇತೆ or ಗುಪ್ಪೇತೆ. or ಗುಪ್ಪೇತೆ. ಗುಪ್ಪಟ್ಟಃ ಗುಪ್ಪಟ್ಟಃ. ಗು
ಪ್ಪಹತೆ. or ಗುಪ್ಪಹತೆ ಗುಬ್ಬವಿಯತಿ or ಗುಬ್ಬವಿಯತಿ.

ಮಧುರಮ್+ಕರೋತಿ &c., ಮಧುರಜ್ಞರೋತಿ or ಮಧುರಂಕರೋತಿ. ಮಧು
ರಜ್ಞೀಲತಿ or ಮಧುರಂಜೀಲತಿ. ಮಧುರಜ್ಞಚ್ಛತಿ or ಮಧುರಂಗಚ್ಛತಿ. ಮಧುರಜ್ಞಟತಿ.
or ಮಧುರಂಘಟತಿ. ಮಧುರಂಜಃ or ಮಧುರಜ್ಞಃ. ಮಧುರಜ್ಞೇಟಯತಿ or ಮಧು
ರಂಜೇಟಯತಿ. ಮಧುರಜ್ಞದೃತಿ or ಮಧುರಂಭದೃತಿ. ಮಧುರಜ್ಞಾಗ್ರಿ or ಮಧು
ರಂಜಾಗರ್ತಿ. ಮಧುರಜ್ಞಾಪತಿ or ಮಧುರಂಯುಪತಿ. ಮಧುರಂಜಃ or ಮಧುರ
ಜ್ಞಃ. ಮಧುರಜ್ಞಜ್ಞಯತಿ or ಮಧುರಂಟಜ್ಞಯತಿ. ಮಧುರಜ್ಞಜ್ಞಾರಮ್ or ಮಧು
ರಂಟಜ್ಞಾರಮ್. ಮಧುರಣ್ಣಿಪಯತಿ or ಮಧುರಂಡಿಪಯತಿ. ಮಧುರಣ್ಣಾಕತಿ or ಮ
ಧುರಂಢಾಕತಿ. ಮಧುರಂಣಃ or ಮಧುರಣ್ಣಃ. ಮಧುರಂತನೋತಿ or ಮಧುರಂತನೋ
ತಿ. ಮಧುರನ್ಮುಡತಿ or ಮಧುರಂಥುಡತಿ. ಮಧುರನ್ಮದಾತಿ. or ಮಧುರಂದದಾತಿ. ಮಧು
ರನ್ಧಿನೋತಿ. or ಮಧುರಂಧಿನೋತಿ. ಮಧುರನ್ಮಮತಿ or ಮಧುರಂನಮತಿ, ಮಧುರ
ಮ್ಪಾತಿ or ಮಧುರಂಸಾತಿ. ಮಧುರಮ್ಪಲ್ಲತಿ or ಮಧುರಂಫಲ್ಲತಿ. ಮಧುರಮ್ಪೋಧತಿ
or ಮಧುರಂಬೋಧತಿ. ಮಧುರಮ್ಭಾತಿ or ಮಧುರಂಭಾತಿ. ಮಧುರಮ್ತನತಿ or ಮಧು
ರಂಮನತಿ. ಮಧುರಮ್ಯತತಿ or ಮಧುರ*ಯ್ಯತತಿ. ಮಧುರಮ್ಪ್ರಚತಿ. ಮಧುರ
ಮ್ಲಾನಾತಿ or ಮಧುರ*ಲ್ಲೀನಾತಿ. ಮಧುರಮ್ವೃಣಾತಿ or ಮಧುರ*ವೃಣಾತಿ. ಮಧು
ರಂಶೋತತಿ. ಮಧುರಂಪುಟ್ಯಃ. ಮಧುರಂಸಹತಿ. ಮಧುರಂಕ್ಷಯತಿ or ಮಧುರ*ವ್ವಯ
ಯತಿ. ಮಧುರಮ್+ಹ್ಯಃ=ಮಧುರಂಹ್ಯಃ or ಮಧುರ*ಯ್ಯಃ. ಮಧುರಮ್+
ಹ್ಮಲಯತಿ=ಮಧುರಂಹ್ಮಲಯತಿ or ಮಧುರಮ್ಹ್ಮಲಯತಿ. ಮಧುರಮ್+ಹ್ಲಾದಯತಿ=
ಮಧುರಂಹ್ಲಾದಯತಿ or ಮಧುರ*ಹ್ಲಾದಯತಿ. ಮಧುರಮ್+ಹ್ನುತೆ=ಮಧುರಂ ಹ್ನು
ತೆ or ಮಧುರನ್ಮುತೆ.

ಪ್ರಾತರ್+ಕರೋತಿ &c., ಪ್ರಾತಃಕರೋತಿ or ಪ್ರಾತ x ಕರೋತಿ. ಪ್ರಾತಃಖೇಲ
ತಿ or ಪ್ರಾತ x ಖೇಲತಿ. ಪ್ರಾತರ್ಗಚ್ಛತಿ. ಪ್ರಾತರ್ಘಟತೆ. ಪ್ರಾತರ್ಜಃ. ಪ್ರಾತಶ್ಚೇಟಯತಿ.
ಪ್ರಾತಶ್ಚರ್ದತಿ. ಪ್ರಾತರ್ಜಾಗತಿ. ಪ್ರಾತರ್ಘಟತಿ. ಪ್ರಾತರ್ಜಃ. ಪ್ರಾತಪ್ಪಜ್ಞಯತಿ.
ಪ್ರಾತಪ್ಪಜ್ಞಾರಮ್. ಪ್ರಾತರ್ಡಿವಯತೆ. ಪ್ರಾತರ್ಘೃಕತೆ. ಪ್ರಾತರ್ಜಃ. ಪ್ರಾತಸ್ತನೋ
ತಿ. ಪ್ರಾತಸ್ತು ಡತಿ. ಪ್ರಾತರ್ಘಟತಿ. ಪ್ರಾತರ್ಘಟನೋತಿ. ಪ್ರಾತರ್ಘನಮತಿ. ಪ್ರಾತಃಪಾತಿ or
ಪ್ರಾತಃಪಾತಿ. ಪ್ರಾತಃ ಫುಲ್ಲತಿ or ಪ್ರಾತಃಫುಲ್ಲತಿ. ಪ್ರಾತರ್ಬೋಧತಿ. ಪ್ರಾತರ್ಭಾತಿ. ಪ್ರಾ
ತರ್ಘನತಿ. ಪ್ರಾತರ್ಘತತಿ. ಪ್ರಾತಾರೋಚತೆ. ಪ್ರಾತರ್ಘನಾತಿ. ಪ್ರಾತರ್ಘನಾತಿ. ಪ್ರಾ
ತಶ್ಚೋತತಿ or ಪ್ರಾತಃಶ್ಚೋತತಿ or ಪ್ರಾತಶ್ಚೋತತಿ. ಪ್ರಾತಶ್ಚೇತೆ or ಪ್ರಾತಃ
ಶೇತೆ. ಪ್ರಾತಪ್ಪಟಃ or ಪ್ರಾತಃಪಟಃ. ಪ್ರಾತಸ್ಸಹತೆ or ಪ್ರಾತಃಸಹತೆ. ಪ್ರಾತರ್ಘ
ಯತಿ. And ಪ್ರಾತರ್+ಸ್ಥಾತಾರಃ=ಪ್ರಾತಸ್ಥಾತಾರಃ or ಪ್ರಾತಃಸ್ಥಾತಾರಃ or ಪ್ರಾ
ತಸ್ಥಾತಾರಃ. ಪ್ರಾತರ್+ಘಿವತಿ=ಪ್ರಾತಘಿವತಿ or ಪ್ರಾತಃಘಿವತಿ or ಪ್ರಾತಘಿ
ವತಿ But ಪ್ರಾತರ್+ಕ್ಷಾಮಮ್=ಪ್ರಾತಃ ಕ್ಷಾಮಮ್. ಪ್ರಾತರ್+ಸ್ಪಾತಮ್=ಪ್ರಾತಃ
ಸ್ಪಾತಮ್. ಪ್ರಾತರ್+ತ್ಸರುಃ=ಪ್ರಾತಃತ್ಸರುಃ.

ಮತ್ತರ್ (from ಮತ್ತಃ)+ಕರೋತಿ. &c., ಮತ್ತಃಕರೋತಿ or ಮತ್ತ x ಕ
ರೋತಿ. ಮತ್ತಃಖೇಲತಿ or ಮತ್ತ x ಖೇಲತಿ. ಮತ್ತೋಗಚ್ಛತಿ. ಮತ್ತೋಘಟತೆ. ಮ
ತ್ತೋಜಃ. ಮತ್ತಶ್ಚೇಟಯತಿ. ಮತ್ತಶ್ಚರ್ದತಿ. ಮತ್ತೋಜಾಗತಿ. ಮತ್ತೋಘಟ
ತಿ. ಮತ್ತೋಜಃ. ಮತ್ತಪ್ಪಜ್ಞಯತಿ. ಮತ್ತಪ್ಪಜ್ಞಾರಮ್. ಮತ್ತೋಡಿವಯತೆ. ಮ
ತ್ತೋಘೃಕತೆ. ಮತ್ತೋಜಃ. ಮತ್ತಸ್ತನೋತಿ. ಮತ್ತಸ್ತು ಡತಿ. ಮತ್ತೋಘಟತಿ.
ಮತ್ತೋಘಿವನೋತಿ. ಮತ್ತೋಘನಮತಿ. ಮತ್ತಃಪಾತಿ or ಮತ್ತಃಪಾತಿ. ಮತ್ತಃ ಫು
ಲ್ಲತಿ or ಮತ್ತಃಫುಲ್ಲತಿ. ಮತ್ತೋಬೋಧತಿ. ಮತ್ತೋಭಾತಿ. ಮತ್ತೋಘನತಿ. ಮತ್ತೋ
ಯತತಿ. ಮತ್ತೋರೋಚತೆ. ಮತ್ತೋಘಿನಾತಿ. ಮತ್ತೋಘನಾತಿ. ಮತ್ತಶ್ಚೋತತಿ.
or ಮತ್ತಃಶ್ಚೋತತಿ or ಮತ್ತಶ್ಚೋತತಿ. ಮತ್ತಶ್ಚೇತೆ or ಮತ್ತಃಶೇತೆ. ಮತ್ತ
ಪ್ಪಟಃ or ಮತ್ತಃಪಟಃ. ಮತ್ತಸ್ಸಹತೆ or ಮತ್ತಃಸಹತೆ. ಮತ್ತೋಘಯತಿ.
And ಮತ್ತರ್+ಸ್ಥಾತಾರಃ=ಮತ್ತಸ್ಥಾತಾರಃ or ಮತ್ತಃಸ್ಥಾತಾರಃ or ಮತ್ತ
ಸ್ಥಾತಾರಃ. ಮತ್ತರ್+ಘಿವತಿ=ಮತ್ತಘಿವತಿ or ಮತ್ತಃಘಿವತಿ or ಮತ್ತ
ಘಿವತಿ But ಮತ್ತರ್+ಕ್ಷಾಮಮ್=ಮತ್ತಃಕ್ಷಾಮಮ್. ಮತ್ತರ್+ಸ್ಪಾತಮ್=
ಮತ್ತಃಸ್ಪಾತಮ್. ಮತ್ತರ್+ತ್ಸರುಃ=ಮತ್ತಃತ್ಸರುಃ.

ನದ್ಯಾರ್ (from ನದ್ಯಃ)+ಕರೋತಿ &c., ನದ್ಯಃಕರೋತಿ or ನದ್ಯಃ x
ಕರೋತಿ. ನದ್ಯಃ ಖೇಲತಿ or ನದ್ಯಃಖಲತಿ. ನದ್ಯಃಗಚ್ಛತಿ. ನದ್ಯಃಘಟತೆ.
ನದ್ಯಃಜಃ. ನದ್ಯಶ್ಚೇಟಯತಿ. ನದ್ಯಶ್ಚರ್ದತಿ. ನದ್ಯಃಜಾಗತಿ. ನದ್ಯಃಘಟತಿ. ನದ್ಯಃ

ಇ. ನದ್ಯಾಪ್ಪಜ್ಜಯತಿ. ನದ್ಯಾಪ್ಪಜ್ಜಾರಮ್. ನದ್ಯಾಡಿವಯತೆ. ನದ್ಯಾಡ್ತಾಕತೆ. ನ
 ದ್ಯಾಣಿ. ನದ್ಯಾಸ್ತನೋತಿ. ನದ್ಯಾಸ್ತುಡತಿ. ನದ್ಯಾದದಾತಿ. ನದ್ಯಾಧಿನೋತಿ. ನದ್ಯಾ
 ನಮತಿ. ನದ್ಯಾಃಪಾತಿ or ನದ್ಯಾಃಪಾತಿ ನದ್ಯಾಃಪಲ್ಲತಿ or ನದ್ಯಾಃಪಲ್ಲತಿ. ನದ್ಯಾ
 ಬೋಧತಿ. ನದ್ಯಾಭಾತಿ. ನದ್ಯಾಮನತಿ. ನದ್ಯಾಯತತೆ. ನದ್ಯಾರೋಚತೆ. ನದ್ಯಾಲೀನಾತಿ,
 ನದ್ಯಾವೃಣಾತಿ. ನದ್ಯಾಶ್ಲೋತತಿ. or ನದ್ಯಾಃಶ್ಲೋತತಿ or ನದ್ಯಾಶ್ಲೋತತಿ. ನ
 ದ್ಯಾಶ್ಲೇತೆ or ನದ್ಯಾಃಶ್ಲೇತೆ. ನದ್ಯಾಪ್ಪಟ್ಟುಕೆ or ನದ್ಯಾಃಪಟ್ಟುಕೆ. ನದ್ಯಾಸ್ಸಹತೆ or ನ
 ದ್ಯಾಃಸಹತೆ. ನದ್ಯಾಹ್ವಯತಿ. And ನದ್ಯಾರ್+ಸ್ಥಾತಾರಃ=ನದ್ಯಾಸ್ಥಾತಾರಃ or ನ
 ದ್ಯಾಃ. ಸ್ಥಾತಾರಃ or ನದ್ಯಾಸ್ಥಾತಾರಃ. ನದ್ಯಾರ್+ಪ್ತಿವತಿ=ನದ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿವತಿ or ನ
 ದ್ಯಾಃಪ್ತಿವತಿ. or ನದ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿವತಿ. But ನದ್ಯಾರ್+ಕ್ಷೌಮಮ್=ನದ್ಯಾಕ್ಷೌಮಮ್. ನದ್ಯಾರ್+ಸ್ಪಾತಮ್=ನದ್ಯಾಸ್ಪಾತಮ್. ನದ್ಯಾರ್+ತ್ಸರುಃ=ನದ್ಯಾತ್ಸರುಃ.

ವಿಮ್ನಾರ್ (from ವಿಮ್ನಾಸ್) +ಕರೋತಿ &c., ವಿಮ್ನಾಃಕರೋತಿ or ವಿಮ್ನಾ×ಕರೋ
 ತಿ. ವಿಮ್ನಾಃಖೇಲತಿ or ವಿಮ್ನಾ×ಖೇಲತಿ. ವಿಮ್ನಾರ್ಚತಿ. ವಿಮ್ನಾರ್ಘಟತೆ. ವಿಮ್ನಾರ್ಜಿ. ವಿ
 ಮ್ನಾಶ್ಲೇಟಯತಿ. ವಿಮ್ನಾಶ್ಲರ್ಧತಿ. ವಿಮ್ನಾರ್ಜಗತಿ. ವಿಮ್ನಾರ್ಜಮತಿ. ವಿಮ್ನಾರ್ಜಿ. ವಿ
 ಮ್ನಾಪ್ಪಜ್ಜಯತಿ. ವಿಮ್ನಾಪ್ಪಜ್ಜಾರಮ್. ವಿಮ್ನಾರ್ಜಿವಯತೆ. ವಿಮ್ನಾಡ್ತಾಕತೆ. ವಿಮ್ನಾರ್ಜಿ.
 ವಿಮ್ನಾಸ್ತನೋತಿ. ವಿಮ್ನಾಸ್ತುಡತಿ. ವಿಮ್ನಾರ್ದದಾತಿ. ವಿಮ್ನಾರ್ಧಿನೋತಿ. ವಿಮ್ನಾರ್ಜಮತಿ.
 ವಿಮ್ನಾಃಪಾತಿ or ವಿಮ್ನಾಃಪಾತಿ. ವಿಮ್ನಾಃಪಲ್ಲತಿ or ವಿಮ್ನಾಃಪಲ್ಲತಿ. ವಿಮ್ನಾರೋಬ್ಧತಿ.
 ವಿಮ್ನಾರ್ಭಾತಿ. ವಿಮ್ನಾರ್ಜನತಿ. ವಿಮ್ನಾರ್ಜತತೆ. ವಿಮ್ನಾರೋಚತೆ. ವಿಮ್ನಾರ್ಜಿನಾತಿ. ವಿಮ್ನಾ
 ರ್ವೃಣಾತಿ. ವಿಮ್ನಾಶ್ಲೋತತಿ. or ವಿಮ್ನಾಃಶ್ಲೋತತಿ or ವಿಮ್ನಾಶ್ಲೋತತಿ. ವಿಮ್ನಾಶ್ಲೇ
 ತೆ or ವಿಮ್ನಾಃಶ್ಲೇತೆ. ವಿಮ್ನಾಪ್ಪಟ್ಟುಕೆ or ವಿಮ್ನಾಃಪಟ್ಟುಕೆ. ವಿಮ್ನಾಸ್ಸಹತೆ or ವಿಮ್ನಾಃ
 ಹತೆ. ವಿಮ್ನಾರ್ಹವಯತಿ. And ವಿಮ್ನಾರ್+ಸ್ಥಾತಾರಃ=ವಿಮ್ನಾಸ್ಥಾತಾರಃ or ವಿಮ್ನಾಃ
 ಸ್ಥಾತಾರಃ or ವಿಮ್ನಾಸ್ಥಾತಾರಃ. ವಿಮ್ನಾರ್+ಪ್ತಿವತಿ=ವಿಮ್ನಾಪ್ತಿವತಿ or ವಿಮ್ನಾಃ
 ಪ್ತಿವತಿ or ವಿಮ್ನಾಪ್ತಿವತಿ. But ವಿಮ್ನಾರ್+ಕ್ಷೌಮಮ್=ವಿಮ್ನಾಕ್ಷೌಮಮ್. ವಿಮ್ನಾ
 ರ್+ಸ್ಪಾತಮ್=ವಿಮ್ನಾಸ್ಪಾತಮ್. ವಿಮ್ನಾರ್+ತ್ಸರುಃ=ವಿಮ್ನಾತ್ಸರುಃ.
 ಕಮಲ್+ಕರೋತಿ &c., ಕಮಲ್ಕರೋತಿ &c.,

Other miscellaneous examples of the same sandhi.

ವಾಗ್ + ಕತಮ್ = ವಾಕ್ಯತಮ್ or ವಾಕ್ಯತಮ್. ದಿಗ್+ಗಜಃ=ದಿಗ್ಗಜಃ. ಪ್ರಾ
 ಗ್+ಫುನೋದಯಃ=ಪ್ರಾಗ್ಫುನೋದಯಃ. ವಾಗ್+ಜಾಲಮ್=ವಾಗ್ಜಾಲಮ್. ದಿಗ್ಭಾಗಃ=
 ದಿಗ್ಭಾಗಃ. ವಾಗ್+ದಾನಮ್=ವಾಗ್ದಾನಮ್. ವಾಗ್+ಬಾಹುಳ್ಳಂ=ವಾಗ್ಬಾಹುಳ್ಳಂ.
 ವಾಗ್+ರೋಧಃ=ವಾಗ್ರೋಧಃ. ದಿಗ್+ಹಸ್ತಿ=ದಿಗ್ಹಸ್ತಿ or ದಿಗ್ಹಸ್ತಿ. ದಿಗ್+ನಾಗಃ=ದಿ
 ಗ್ನಾಗಃ. or ದಿಜ್ನಾಗಃ. ಪರಿವ್ರಾತ + ಭಯಮ್=ಪರಿವ್ರಾತೈಯಮ್. ಮಧುಲಿಪ್ತ+ಚ

క్రమ్=మధులిట్టక్రమ్. పరివ్రాడ్+భాయా=పరివ్రాట్టయ్యా. పరివ్రాడ్+జననమ్=పరివ్రాడ్జననమ్. మధులిడ్+కరణమ్=మధులిడ్కరణమ్. or మధులిడ్కరణమ్. మధులిత్+యజ్ఞరః=మధులిడ్యజ్ఞరః. భవద్+చరణమ్=భవచ్ఛరణమ్. మహద్+చక్రమ్=మహచ్ఛక్రమ్. ఊద్+జ్వలః=ఊజ్వలః. మహద్+యజ్ఞానమ్=మహజ్ఞానమ్. ఊద్+డినః=ఊడ్డినః. మహద్+ధృలమ్=మహత్థృలమ్. జగద్+శరణ్యః=జగచ్ఛరణ్యః or జగచ్ఛరణ్యః. ఊద్+కరణమ్=ఊడ్కరణమ్ or ఊడ్కరణమ్. బృహద్+లలాటమ్=బృహ*ల్లలాటమ్. బృహద్+గజనమ్=బృహద్గజనమ్. బృహత్+ఘటః=బృహద్ఘటః. భవద్+దర్శనమ్=భవద్దర్శనమ్. మహద్+ధనుః=మహద్ధనుః. జగద్+బంధుః=జగద్బంధుః. మహద్+భయమ్=మహద్భయమ్. పరివ్రాడ్+మిత్రమ్=పరివ్రాడ్మిత్రమ్ or పరివ్రాడ్మిత్రమ్. బృహద్+యానమ్=బృహద్యానమ్. పరివ్రాడ్+రథః=పరివ్రాడ్రథః. మహద్+వనమ్=మహద్వనమ్. జగత్+నాథః=జగద్నాథః or జగద్నాథః. భవద్+మతమ్=భవద్మతమ్ or భవన్మతమ్. అబ్+శ్చుః=అప్శ్చుః or అప్శ్చుః. అబ్+కరణమ్=అబ్కరణమ్ or అబ్కరణమ్. అబ్+నది=అబ్నది or అమ్నది. అబ్+ఘటః=అబ్ఘటః. అబ్=భక్షః=అబ్భక్షః. అబ్+వాసః=అబ్వాసః. అబ్+జయః=అబ్జయః. అబ్+మానమ్=అబ్మానమ్ or అమ్మానమ్.

15. We have hitherto treated of *sandhi* as it takes place between letters in close contact with each other. But there is *sandhi* in a certain manner also between letters not so situated but more or less apart. The rules on this subject are as follows :—

A. Change of న into ణ.

(i). ణ should be substituted in the place of న coming after ర, య, or యౌ in the same *pada* (VIII. 4. 1 ; Sid. I. 124); and this, even when a separation is caused between the న and the other letters abovementioned, by the intervention of the letters అత్, కే, ఘ, and *anusvāra* singly or combined in any possible way. (VIII. 4. 2). e. g., కేర్+నః=కేర్ణః; తిస్య+నామ్=తిస్యణామ్; గిరి+నః=గిరిణః; గురు+నామ్=గురుణామ్; గృహ్+నాతి+గృహ్ణాతి; పౌయే+న=పౌయేణ; అర్కే+న=అర్కేణ; దర్శే+న=దర్శేణ; రేఫే+న=రేఫేణ;

గభీఱే+న= గభీఱణ ; ಚರ್ಮ+ನಾ=ಚರ್ಮಣಾ ; ಬೃಹ್ಮ+ನಃ=ಬೃಹ್ಮಣಃ ;
 ತೈಂಸ+ನಃ=ತೈಂಸಣಃ. But ಅರ್ಚ=ನಃ=ಅರ್ಚನಃ ; ಅರ್ಣವೇ+ನ=ಅರ್ಣ
 ವೇನ ; ದರ್ಶ+ನಃ=ದರ್ಶನಃ ; ಅರ್ಥೇ+ನ=ಅರ್ಥೇನ.

(ii). And ನ which, as has been seen already, becomes ಣ after ಷ becomes likewise ಣ in the same *pada*, even when a separation is caused between the ನ and ಷ by the intervention of the letters ಅಟ್, ಕು, ಫು, and *anusvāra* singly, or combined in any possible way. (Kāś on VIII. 4. 1). e. g., ದೂಷ+ನಃ=ದೂಷಣಃ ; ನಿಷ+ನ್ಮಃ=ನಿಷಣ್ಮಃ ; ಅಕ್ಷ+ನ್ವತ್=ಅಕ್ಷಣ್ಯತ್.

(iii). But if the ನ is followed by ರ್ಙಲ್, since this ನ should become *anusvāra*, this ನ will not come within the rule ; and this, though the *anusvāra* be changed into ನ before ತ, ಥ, ದ, ಧ, and ನ according to the rule relating to the changing of *anusvāra* before ಯಃ. (Sid I. 63 ; Sid. II. 158). And as to other consonants than ರ್ಙಲ್ following ನ, since ನ followed by ಜ, ಣ, and ಲ, is changed into ಜ, ಣ, and ಲ respectively, the ನ in these cases also does not come under the rule. The result therefore is that ನ, under the conditions mentioned in the rule, will be changed into ಣ only when it is followed by vowels or if by consonants, by only other consonants than those abovementioned, i. e., by ಜ, ಮ, and ನ, and by ಯ, ರ, and ವ. e. g., ರುನ್+ಧ್=ರುಂಧ್=ರುನ್ಧ್ ; ಕು
 ವನ್+ತಿ=ಕುವಂತಿ=ಕುವಂತಿ.

(iv). Nor could there be a change of ನ into ಣ when the ನ is at the end of a *pada* (VIII. 4. 37). e. g., ರಾಮಾ+ನ್=ರಾಮಾನ್ ; ಹರೀ+ನ್=ಹರೀನ್.

v. And though there is a cause for the change of ನ into ಣ according to the rules relating to the change of such letter in the same *pada*, such change, when the ನ is in the subsequent member of a compound and the cause is in the prior member, should take place only,—

(a). when the compound is an appellative, that is, not when the compound is an ordinary compound, except when the ನ is of

a secondary affix ; and even in the case of an appellative compound, only when no *ಫ* intervenes between the *ನ* and the letters being the cause of the change, according to *Pāṇini*, though according to *Patanjali* the last restriction is unnecessary. (VIII. 4. 3. Kās. thereon : Sid. I. 416). *e. g.*, ಚರ್ಮ+ನಾಸಿಕೆ=ಚರ್ಮನಾಸಿಕೆ (ordinary compound); ಗರ್ಭ+ಭಗಿನೀ=ಗರ್ಭಭಗಿನೀ (ordinary compound); ಋಗ್+ಅಯನಃ=ಋಗಯನಃ (appellative but *ಫ* intervenes). But ಕರನ+ಪ್ರಿಯಃ=ಕರಣಪ್ರಿಯಃ (*ನ* is not in the subsequent member but in the prior); ಗರ್ಭ+ಭಗಿನೀ=ಗರ್ಭಭಗಿನೀ, (ordinary compound but *ನ* belongs to a secondary affix); ಮಾತೃಭೋಗೀನಃ+ಮಾತೃಭೋಗೀಣಃ (Id); ಖರ+ಪಾಯಿನಃ=ಖರಪಾಯಿಣಃ (Id); ದ್ರು+ನಸಃ=ದ್ರುನಸಃ (appellative); ಶೂರ್ಪ+ನಖಾ=ಶೂರ್ಪನಖಾ (Id).

(b). when the *ನ* is 1stly, one with which the compound ends at the time it operates after its formation as a crude noun, that is, at the time it takes as such the secondary, feminine, and case affixes; 2ndly, one belonging to a *vibhakti* affix, and 3rdly, one derived from ನುಃ; (VIII. 4. 11), and this invariably when the subsequent member of the compound contains a ಕೆ letter or a single vowel, (VIII. 4. 13) but optionally in other cases. (Sid. I. 138) *e. g.*, ಮೂಷ+ವಾಪಿನ್+ಔ=ಮೂಷವಾಪಿಣೌ or ಮೂಷವಾಪಿನೌ; ಮೂಷ+ವಾವ+ಇನ (vibhakti affix)=ಮೂಷವಾವೇಣ or ಮೂಷವಾವೇನ; ಮೂಷ+ವಾಪಾ+ನುಃ+ಇ=ಮೂಷವಾಪಾಣಿ or ವಾಪವಾಪಾನಿ. But ವಸ್ತ್ರ+ಯುಗಿನ್, +ಔ=ವಸ್ತ್ರಯುಗಿಣೌ; ಸ್ವರ್ಗ+ಕಾಮಿನ್+ಅಃ (vibhakti affix)=ಸ್ವರ್ಗಕಾಮಿಣಃ; ವಸ್ತ್ರ+ಯುಗ+ಇನ=ವಸ್ತ್ರಯುಗೇಣ; ಸ್ವರ+ಯುಗಾ+ನುಃ+ಇ=ಸ್ವರಯುಗಾಣಿ; ವೃತ್ರ+ಹನ್+ಔ=ವೃತ್ರಹಣೌ; ಕ್ಷೀರ+ಪಾ+ಇನ=ಕ್ಷೀರಪೇಣ; ಕ್ಷೀರ+ಪಾ+ನುಃ+ಇ=ಕ್ಷೀರಪಾಣಿ;

(c) when between the member which contains the *ನ*, and the prior member which contains the cause for the change, there intervenes no *pada*. (VIII. 4. 38) *e. g.*, ಮೂಷ+ಕುಂಭ+ವಾಪಾ+ಇನ=ಮೂಷಕುಂಭವಾಪೇನ; ಚತುರ+ಅಂಗ+ಯೋಗ+ಇನ=ಚತುರಂಗಯೋಗೇನ. But ಆದ್ರ್ವ+ಗೋಮಯ+ಇನ=ಆದ್ರ್ವಗೋಮಯೇಣ (ಗೋ is not a *pada*, though the secondary affix ಮುಹ is a *pada* affix). (See below); and

(d). when the cause in the prior member of the compound is not a *ಷ* final in a *pada*. (VIII. 4. 35). *e. g.*, ಸರ್ಪಿಷ್ಠ+ಪಾನಮ್=ಸರ್ಪಿಷ್ಠಾನಮ್, ಯಜುಷ್ಠ+ಪಾನಮ್=ಯಜುಷ್ಠಾನಮ್. But ಸುಸರ್ಪಿಷ್ಠ+ಇನ್=ಸುಸರ್ಪಿಷ್ಠೇಣ (ಇ is not final in a *pada*).

(vi). But the restriction that the *ನ* should be in the same *pada* does not apply to the initial *ನ* of those roots which, in the list of roots, are given with an initial *ಞ*, for though this *ಞ* should be changed into *ನ* in actually using them, it should again be changed into *ಞ* when coming after an *upasargah* connected with the roots in sense, not merely in appearance, if there is a due cause for the change therein according to the above rules relating to the change of *ನ* into *ಞ*. (VI. 1. 65, VIII. 4. 14 *Kás* thereon). *e. g.*, ಪ್ರ and ಪರಿ + ನಮತಿ and ನಾಯಕಃ=ಪ್ರಣಮತಿ and ಪ್ರಣಾಯಕಃ and ಪರಿಣಮತಿ and ಪರಿಣಾಯಕಃ. But the expression ಪ್ರಗತಾಃ+ನಾಯಕಾಃ which by rules to be mentioned hereafter becomes ಪ್ರನಾಯಕಾಃ with the expression ಗತಾಃ dropped out, is ಪ್ರನಾಯಕಾಃ not ಪ್ರಣಾಯಕಾಃ, ; for the root connected actually in sense with the *upasargah* is one beginning with ಗ.

Observe that all roots beginning with *ನ* are given in the list of roots with an initial *ಞ* instead of *ನ* except (1) ನರ್ಢ, (2) ನಟ, “to move or wave” (not ನಟ to dance), (3) ನಾಥ, (4) ನಾಡ, (5) ನದ, (6) ನಕ್ಕ, (7) ನೃ, and (8) ನೃತ್ or according to some grammarians, except only (1) ನಟ, (2) ನಾಥ, (3) ನದ, (4) ನಕ್ಕ, and (5) ನೃತ್. (Sid. II. 41).

(vii). And when the cause for the change is in an *upsarga* as above, the change should take place in the case of *ನ* of a primitive affix, whatever may be the root that takes the affix in question, if the *ನ* is preceded by a vowel, except when the root concerned is one ending in a consonant with an *anusvāra* and beginning with any other letter than ಇತ್. (VIII. 4. 29, 32). *e. g.*, ಪ್ರ and ಪರಿ+ಯಾ+ಅನ, ಅನೀಯ, ಅನಿ, and ಇನ್ (primitive affixes)=ಪ್ರಯಾಣ, ಪರಿಯಾಣ, ಪ್ರಯಾಣೀಯ, ಪರಿಯಾಣೀಯ, ಪ್ರಯಾಣಿ, ಪರಿಯಾಣಿ, ಪ್ರ

ಯಾಯಿಣ್, ಪರಿಯಾಯಿಣ್ ; ಪ್ರ and ಪರಿ+ಯಾಯ+ಮಾನ (primitive affix) = ಪ್ರ ಯಾಯಮಾಣ and ಪರಿಯಾಯಮಾಣ ; ಪ್ರ and ಪರಿ+ಹೀ+ನ and ನವತ್ (primitive affixes), = ಪ್ರಹೀಣ, ಪರಿಹೀಣ, ಪ್ರಹೀಣವತ್, ಪರಿಹೀಣವತ್ ; ಪ್ರ and ಪರ+ಇಜ್ಞ (from ಇಂಘ್)+ಅನ (primitive affix) = ಪ್ರೀಜ್ಞಣ and ಪರೀಜ್ಞಣ. But ಪ್ರ+ಭುಗ್+ನ=ಪ್ರಭುಗ್ನ (ನ is not preceded by a vowel); ಪರಿ+ಮಜ್ಞ (from ಮಂಘ್)+ಅನ=ಪರಿಮಜ್ಞನ (root ending in consonant with an *anusvāra* and not beginning with ಇಚ್) ; ಪ್ರ+ಇನ್ವಾ+ಅನ=ಪ್ರೀನ್ವನ (root though beginning with ಇಚ್ and ending in consonant has no *anusvāra*).

(viii). But the change required by the above rule is only optional.—

(a) If the verbal root concerned is one beginning with a consonant and having any of the ಇಚ್ letters as its penultimate (VIII. 4. 31). e. g., ಪ್ರ+ಕೋಪ್+ಅನ=ಪ್ರಕೋಪಣ or ಪ್ರಕೋಪನ. But ಪ್ರ+ಈಹ್+ಅನ=ಪ್ರೀಹಣ ; ಪ್ರ+ಉಹ್+ಅನ=ಪ್ರೋಹಣ ; ಪ್ರ+ವಪ್+ಅನ=ಪ್ರವಪಣ (no ಇಚ್ as penultimate).

(b). If the verbal root concerned, before taking the primitive affix, has had ॥ ಣಿ, an affix which will be explained hereafter, singly or followed by any other affix, as for example, ಯಕ್ a tense affix (VIII. 4. 30). e. g., ಪ್ರ+ಯಾಪ್ (which is root ಯಾ with the affix ॥ ಣಿ)+ಅನ=ಪ್ರಯಾಪಣ or ಪ್ರಯಾಪನ; ಪರಿ=ಯಾಪ್ಯ (which is root ಯಾ with ॥ ಣಿ and ಯಕ್)+ಮಾನ=ಪರಿಯಾಪ್ಯಮಾಣ or ಪರಿಯಾಪ್ಯಮಾನ.

(ix). The ನ of a verb, if it is one derived from the affix ಅನಿ of the imperative which will be adverted to hereafter is changed into ಣ when the root concerned comes after an *upasarga* which contains a cause for the change as abovesaid. (VIII. 4. 16). e. g., ಪ್ರ+ಭವಾನಿ=ಪ್ರಭವಾಣಿ ; ಪರಿ+ಯಾನಿ=ಪರಿಯಾಣಿ.

(x). But in none of the cases above mentioned, should the change take place, 1stly, when between the cause for the change and the ನ there is the intervention of a *pada*, except the *upasarga* ಆಜ್ and 2ndly, when the cause for the change is a ಪ final

in a *pada* (VIII. 4. 235, 38. Kàs on VIII. 4. 2). *e. g.*, ಪ್ರ+ಅವ+ನದ್ಧಿ=ಪ್ರಾವನದ್ಧಿ ; ಪರಿ+ಅವ+ನದ್ಧಿ=ಪರಿವನದ್ಧಿ ; ಪ್ರ+ಗಾತ್+ನಯಾಮಃ=ಪ್ರಗಾನ್ನಯಾಮಃ ; ನಿಷ್+ಸಾನಹ=ನಿಷ್ಪಾನಹ ; ದುಷ್+ಸಾನಹ=ದುಷ್ಪಾನಹ. But ನಿರ್+ನಯಃ=ನಿರ್ನಯಃ ; ಪರಿ+ಆ (ಆಜ್)+ನದ್ಧಿ=ಪರಿಣದ್ಧಿ.

Observe that so far as the change of ನ into ಣ is concerned the word ಅಂತರ್ though not ordinarily an *upasarga* should be taken as such, and therefore cause the change according to the rules on the subject, but that ದುರ್ though an *upasarga* should not cause the change. (B. 453, 454), *e. g.*, ಅಂತರ್+ಭವಾನಿ=ಅಂತರ್ಭವಾನಿ. But ದುರ್+ಭವಾನಿ=ದುರ್ಭವಾನಿ.

(xi). The ನ in the prefix ನಿ is changed into ಣ when preceded by an *upasarga* having a cause for the change, and when it is the prefix of the roots (1) ಗದ್, (2) ನದ್, (3) ಪತ್, (4) ಪದ್, (5) ದಾ(6)ದಾ, (3rd. class) (7) ದಾ from ದೋ (8) ದಾ from ದೈ, (9) ಧಾ(10) ಧಾ from ದೇ, (11) ವಾ, (12) ವಾ from ವೋ (13) ಸೋ from ವೋ (14) ಹನ್, (15) ಯಾ, (16) ವಾ, (17) ದ್ರಾ, (18) ಸ್ವಾ, (19) ವಪ್, (20) ವಹ್, (21) ಕಮ್, (22) ಚಿ, and (23) ದಿಹ್ (VIII. 4. 17). *e. g.*, ಪ್ರ+ನಿಗದತಿ &c.=ಪ್ರಣಿಗದತಿ, ಪ್ರಣಿನದತಿ, ಪ್ರಣಿಪತತಿ, ಪ್ರಣಿಪದ್ಯತೆ, ಪ್ರಣಿದಸತಿ, ಪ್ರಣಿದಧಾತಿ, ಪ್ರಣಿಮಿವೀತೆ, ಪ್ರಣಿಮಯತೆ, ಪ್ರಣಿಷ್ಯತಿ, ಪ್ರಣಿಹಂತಿ, ಪ್ರಣಿಯಾತಿ, ಪ್ರಣಿನಾತಿ, ಪ್ರಣಿಸಾತಿ, ಪ್ರಣಿಸ್ಪಾತಿ, ಪ್ರಣಿವಸತಿ, ಪ್ರಣಿವಹತಿ, ಪ್ರಣಿರಾಮ್ಯತಿ, ಪ್ರಣಿಸಿನೀತಿ, ಪ್ರಣಿದೇಗ್ಧಿ.

(xii). And the change as above is made even when there is the augment ಅಟ್ between the ನಿ and the roots (Kàs. on VIII. 4. 17). *e. g.*, ಪ್ರ+ನಿ+ಅಗದತ್=ಪ್ರಣ್ಯಗದತ್.

(xiii). And the change as above under the same circumstances is made optionally even when the ನಿ is the prefix of other roots than those above mentioned, provided they have not had in their original enunciation a ಕೆ or ಖ as their initial and ಪ as their final letter. (VIII. 4. 18). *e. g.*, ಪ್ರಣಿಪಚತಿ or ಪ್ರನಿಪಚತಿ ; ಪ್ರಣಿಭಿನತ್ತಿ or ಪ್ರನಿಭಿನತ್ತಿ ; ಪ್ರ+ನಿ+ವೇಷ್ (from the root ವಿಷ್)+ತಾ and ಸ್ಯತಿ=ಪ್ರಣಿವೇಷ್ಯಾ and ಪ್ರಣಿವೇಹ್ಯತಿ (here the final ಪ was not in the origin-

al enunciation, as the root originally was *ವಿಕ್* not *ವಿಷ್*; but *ಪ್ರ*, *ನಿಕರೋತಿ*, *ಪ್ರನಿಖಾದತಿ*, *ಪ್ರನಿಪಿನಸ್ತಿ*, *ಪ್ರನಿಚಕಾರ*, *ಪ್ರನಿಚಖಾದ* (here *ಚಕಾರ* and *ಚಖಾದ* though not having an initial *ಕ* or *ಖ* as they now stand have been derived from roots which in their original enunciation had such letters as their initial letters).

B. Change of ಸ into ಷ

1. ಸ of affixes.

(i). ಷ shall take the place of ಸ when the ಸ is part of an affix following ಇಣ್, or ಕು, and is not the final letter of a *pada* (VIII. 3. 59 ; 111). *e. g.*, ಸರ್ಪಿ+ಸಾ=ಸರ್ಪಿಷಾ ; ಅಗ್ನಿ+ಸು=ಅಗ್ನಿಷು ; ಪಿಪಠಿ+ಸ=ಪಿಪಠಿಷ ; ಗೀರ್+ಸು=ಗೀರ್ಮು ; ವಾಯು+ಸು=ವಾಯುಷು ; ಕಮಲ್+ಸು=ಕಮಲ್ಮು . ಕರ್ತೃ+ಸು=ಕರ್ತೃಷು ; ರಾಮೇ+ಸು=ರಾಮೇಷು ; ಗೋ+ಸು=ಗೋಷು ; ಕರೋ+ಸಿ=ಕರೋಷಿ ; ನೌ+ಸು=ನೌಷು ; ವಾಗ್+ಸು=ವಾಗ್ಷು ; ಪ್ರೋಕ್+ಸ್ಯತಿ=ಪ್ರೋಕ್ಷ್ಯತಿ . But ಸುಪಿಸ್+ಔ=ಸುಪಿಸೌ ; (ಸ್ not part of an affix but part of the root ಪಿಸ್) ; ಸರ್ಪಿಸ್=ಸರ್ಪಿಃ .

(ii). And not only should the substitution of ಷ not take place, when ಸ is at the end of a *pada* as above stated, but also if a ಷ substituted for ಸ at any time, on account of its not having been then at the end of a *pada*, should afterwards happen by any means to become so, the ಷ should be regarded again as ಸ and as such should be changed into ರು, or entirely *lopated*, according to the rules already given about such change and *lopation* when the ಸ is at the end of a *pada* simply or after ರ (B. 379 ; VIII. 3. 58 ; VIII. 2. 24). *e. g.*, ಪಿಪಠಿಷ (from ಪಿಪಠಿಸ) — ಷ=ಪಿಪಠಿಷ್=ಪಿಪಠಿಸ್=ಪಿಪಠಿಃ (ಪಿಪಠೀಃ); see below. ದೋಷ=ದೋಸ=ದೋಸ್=ದೋಃ ; ಚಿಕೀರ್ಷ (from ಚಿಕೀರ್ಷ) =ಚಿಕೀರ್ಷ್=ಚಿಕೀರ್ಷ್=ಚಿಕೀರ್=ಚಿಕೀಃ (Sid. I. 185, 187, 192).

(iii). But the substitution of ಷ according to the rule should take place even when there is a separation caused between ಸ and the ಇಣ್ or ಕು severally by an *anusvāra* derived from ನ of ನುಮ್, an augment which will be referred to hereafter, or by a *visarga*, or by a sibilant, (VIII. 3. 58, 59). *e. g.*, ಸರ್ಪೀ+ನುಮ್+ಸಿ=ಸರ್ಪೀಂಸಿ=ಸರ್ಪೀಂಷಿ ; ಯಜಾ+ನುಮ್+ಸಿ=ಯಜಾಂಷಿ ; ಸ

ಪಿಫಃ+ಸು=ಸರ್ಪಿಃಮು ; ಯಜುಃ+ಸು=ಯಜುಃಮು ; ಸರ್ಪಿಷ್+ಸು=ಸರ್ಪಿಷ್ಮು.
ಯಜುಷ್+ಸು=ಯಜುಷ್ಮು. But ನಿ+ನುಕ್+ಸಃ+ಸ್ವ=ನಿಂಸ್ವೈ. (both ನುಕ್ and
the sibilant ಸ jointly intervene) ; ವುಮ್+ಸು=ವುಂಸು (*anusvāra* derived
from ಮು, not from ನ of ನುಕ್).

iv. Observe that the ಸ to get changed into ಷ as abovesaid should belong strictly to an affix, and so should not be that of an augment merely, and this even though it is an augment of an affix. (Sid. II. 222. note 11). e. g., ದಧಿ+ಸುಕ್+ಯ (in which ಯ is an affix having ಸುಕ್ as an augment)=ದಧಿಸ್ಯ, not ದಧಿಷ್ಯ.

v. And the secondary affix ಸಾತಿ never changes its ಸ into ಷ though following ಇಣ್ or ಕು (VIII. 3. 111). e. g., ಅಗ್ನಿ, ದಧಿ, and ಮಧು+ಸಾತ್=ಅಗ್ನಿಸಾತ್, ದಧಿಸಾತ್, and ಮಧುಸಾತ್.

2. ಸ of roots.

(vi) The initial ಸ of roots which in the list of roots are given with an initial ಷ, though in actually using the roots the ಷ should be changed into ಸ, should be changed into ಷ when following ಇಣ್ or ಕು (VIII. 3. 59 ; VI. 1. 64). provided it is not the initial letter of a *pada* (VIII. 3. 111). e. g., ಸಿ+ಸೇವ (from ಷಿವ್)=ಸೀವ ; ಸು+ಸ್ವಾಪ (from ಷ್ವಾಪ್)=ಸುಸ್ವಾಪ. But ದಧಿ and ಮಧು+ಸಿಂಚತಿ (from ಷಿಂಚ್)=ದಧಿಸಿಂಚತಿ and ಮಧುಸಿಂಚತಿ (ಸ is initial in a *pada*).

Observe that the roots given in the list of roots with an initial ಷ instead of ಸ are :—

(1) ಸ್ವಕೃತ್, ಸ್ವಿದ್, ಸುದ್, ಸ್ವಂಜ್, ಸ್ವಪ್, and ಸ್ಮಿ.

(2) Monosyllabic roots having vowels or pure dentals, (not dento-labials,) immediately after their initial ಸ, except ಸೇಕ್, ಸ್ಯಪ್, ಸ್ಯ, ಸ್ಯಜ್, ಸ್ಮೃ, and ಸ್ಮ್ಯ (VI. 1. 64 ; Sid. II. 34).

(vii) But in roots reduplicated according to the rules to be mentioned hereafter, when the cause for the change is ಇಣ್ of the *reduplicate*, a term to be explained hereafter and the reduplication is on account of the verbal affix ಸನ್ if the ಸ of ಸನ್ itself is as above

stated changed into ಷ, then the ಸ of the root should remain unchanged, except in the case of roots which have had the verbal affix ಣಿ before the affix ಸನ್ was attached. (VIII. 3. 91), e. g., ಸಿ+ಸಿಕ್ಷ=ಸಿಸಿಕ್ಷ, ಸು+ಸೂಷ=ಸುಸೂಷ. But ಸಿ+ಕೇವಯಿಷ=ಸಿಖೇವಯಿಷ (root has had ಣಿ before ಸನ್ was attached). ಸು+ಸುಪ್ಸತಿ=ಸುಮುಪ್ಸತಿ (ಸ of ಸನ್ not being changed into ಷ). ಪ್ರತಿ+ಇಸಿಷ=ವ್ರತೀಷಿಷ, ಅಧಿ+ಇಸಿಷ=ಅಧೀಷಿಷ (ಸ not belonging to a reduplicate).

(viii). And in roots reduplicated for whatever cause, when the roots are preceded by *upasarga*, a ಸ of the reduplicate should not be changed into ಷ, though there is a cause for the change in the *upasarga* in question. (Kas. on VIII. 3. 64). e. g., ಅಭಿ+ಸುಸೂಷತಿ=ಅಭಿಸುಸೂಷತಿ ; ಅಭಿ+ಸಿಷಾಸತಿ=ಅಭಿಸಿಷಾಸತಿ.

(ix). And in the case of roots preceded by *upasarga*, there should be no change of their ಸ into ಷ, though there is a cause for the change in the *upasarga* in question generally. (VIII. 3. 63 and the following *sutras* to the end of the chapter, from which this inference arises). e. g., ಪ್ರತಿ+ಸೀದತಿ=ವ್ರತಿಸೀದತಿ.

(x). But the ಸ of the root ಅಸೌ when it is followed by a vowel or ಯ, is changed into ಷ, if it is preceded by *upasarga* containing a cause for the change. (VIII. 3. 87) ; e. g., ಅಭಿಷನ್ತಿ ; ನಿಷಂತಿ ; ವಿಷಂತಿ ; ಅಭಿಷ್ಯಾತ್ ; ನಿಷ್ಯಾತ್ ; ವಿಷ್ಯಾತ್.

(xi). And in the case of the ಸ of the root ಅಸೌ, even when it is initial in a *pada*, it must be changed into ಷ if it is preceded by the word ಪ್ರಾದುಸೌ. (VIII. 3. 87) e. g., ಪ್ರಾದುಷಮ್ನಿ ; ಪ್ರಾದುಷ್ಯಾತ್.

16. The following are rules of *sandhi* specially applicable to the letters of certain particular classes of expressions other wise than as already mentioned.

I. *Sandhi* peculiar to verbal affixes.

(1). After bases ending in ಇಣ್ i. e., vowels except ಅ and ಐ ಯ, ಎ, ರ, and ಲ, ಧ coming after the ಇಣ್ is changed into ಧ, if

the ಧ belongs to ಧ್ವೇ of the perfect, ಧ್ವಮ್ of the aorist, or ಷೇಧ್ವಮ್ of the benedictive *átmanepadi*, and this optionally, even when the augment ಇಟ್ of which mention will be made hereafter comes between the ಇಣ್ and the ಧ (VIII. 3. 78, 79). e. g., ಚಕ್ರಧ್ವೇ=ಚಕ್ರ ಧ್ವೇ ; ಲಾಲವಿಧ್ವೇ=ಲಾಲವಿಧ್ವೇ or ಲಾಲವಿಧ್ವೇ, ಅಜ್ಯೋಧ್ವಮ್=ಅಜ್ಯೋಧ್ವಮ್ ; ಅ ಲವಿಧ್ವಮ್=ಅಲವಿಧ್ವಮ್ or ಅಲವಿಧ್ವಮ್ ; ಜೋಷೀಧ್ವಮ್=ಜೋಷೀಧ್ವಮ್ ; ಲವಿಷೀ ಧ್ವಮ್=ಲವಿಷೀಧ್ವಮ್ or ಲವಿಷೀಧ್ವಮ್. But ಪಕ್ಷೀಧ್ವಮ್ (from ಪಚ್) =ಪಕ್ಷೀಧ್ವಮ್ (base does not end in ಇಣ್) ; ಸ್ತುಧ್ವೇ=ಸ್ತುಧ್ವೇ ; (ಧ್ವೇ does not belong to the perfect) ; ಅಸ್ತುಧ್ವಮ್=ಅಸ್ತುಧ್ವಮ್ (ಧ್ವಮ್ does not belong to the aorist), ಆಸಿಷೀಧ್ವಮ್=ಆಸಿಷೀಧ್ವಮ್ (base does not end in ಇಣ್)

(2). After ಧ of the root ಧಾ, ತ, or ಧ is not changed into ಧ. (VIII. 2. 40). e. g., ದಧ್+ತ and ಧ=ದಧ್+ತ and ದಧ್+ಧ=ದತ್ತ and ದತ್ತಫ.

(3). The ಸ of ಸಿಚ್ a tense affix of the aorist, should be *lo-pated* when it is (1) between ಇ and ಈ belonging respectively to ಇಟ್ and ಈಟ್ augments of verbal affixes which will be noticed hereafter and (2) between a short final vowel of a base and ರೂಫ (VIII. 2. 27. 28). e. g., ಲಾವಿಸ್+ಈತ್ (where ಇ of ಲಾವಿಸ್ and ಈ of ಈತ್ belong to the augments alluded to)=ಲಾವೀತ್ ; ಧೃಸ್+ತ and ಧಾಸ್ (where the ಸ of ಧೃಸ್ belongs to ಸಿಚ್)=ಧೃತ and ಧೃಧಾಸ್.

II. Sandhi peculiar to substitutes.

(1). When the substitute ಊತ್ follows the letter ಅ, ಔ is the single substitute for both the vowels. (VI. 1. 89). e. g., ಪ್ರಪ್+ಊ from (ಊತ್)+ಪ್=ಪ್ರಪ್ಔಪ್.

(2). When the substitute ಆಟ್ precedes any vowel, the vowel *vridddhiated* is the single substitute for both. (VI. 1. 90). e. g., ಬಹುಶ್ರೇಯಸೀ+ಆಟ್+ಎ=ಬಹುಶ್ರೇಯಸ್ಯೈ ; ಆ+ಇಕ್ಷಿಪ್ಪ=ಐಕ್ಷಿಪ್ಪ ; ಆ+ಉಜ್ಜೀತ್=ಔಜ್ಜೀತ್.

III. Sandhi peculiar to words derived from roots i. e., verbs and primitive words.

(A). *As to vowels.*

(i). Instead of short ಇಕ್ letters being the penultimate of roots ending in ರ, there should be corresponding long letters when the ರ is at the end of a *pada*. (VIII. 2. 76 ; Kàs thereon) *e. g.*, ಗರ್=ಗೇರ್ (ಗೇಃ), ಧುರ್=ಧೇರ್ (ಧೇಃ). But ಅಬಿಭರ್=ಅಬಿಭರ್ (ಇ not penultimate) ; ಅಗ್ನಿರ್=ಅಗ್ನಿರ್, ವಾಯುರ್=ವಾಯುರ್ (ಇ and ಉ not of roots). ಗರ್=ಗರ್ (not final in a *pada*).

(ii). And instead of short ಇಕ್ letters, being the penultimate of roots, ending in ರ or ವ, there should be considering prolong letters, when a consonant follows, (VIII. 2. 77). provided that the consonant which so follows is not a ಯ of a noun affix and except in the case of the root ಧುರ್, and of ಕೃ when it takes the form of ಕುರ್ before the tense affixes in the active voice in the present, imperative, imperfect, and optative according to rules to be adverted to hereafter. (VIII. 2. 79). *e. g.*, ಅಗ್ನಿರ್+ನಮ್=ಅಗ್ನೀರ್ನಮ್. ಅವಗುರ್+ನಮ್=ಅವಗುರ್ನಮ್. ಪಿಪುರ್+ತಃ=ಪಿಪುರ್ತಃ. ದಿವ್+ಯ=ದೀವ್ಯ. But ದಿವ್+ಯತಿ=ದಿವ್ಯತಿ (hear ದಿವ್ is not of a root). So ಚತುರ್+ಯತಿ=ಚತುರ್ಯತಿ, ಧುರ್+ಯಃ=ಧುರ್ಯಃ (ಯ belongs to a noun affix), ಧುರ್+ಯಾತ್=ಧುರ್ಯಾತ್, ಕುರ್+ಯಾತ್=ಕುರ್ಯಾತ್.

(iii). And instead of short ಇಕ್ letters immediately preceding a ರ or ವ being the penultimate of a root, there should be long ಇಕ್ letters, when the ರ or ವ is followed by a consonant. (VIII. 2. 78), *e. g.*, ಹುರ್ಭ್=ಹುರ್ಭ್, ಮುರ್ಭ್=ಮುರ್ಭ್, ಧುರ್ವ್=ಧುರ್ವ್. But ಚಿರಿ=ಚಿರಿ (ರ though the penultimate of a verbal root is not followed by a consonant).

(iv). In a root ending in short ಇಕ್ letters substituted by *samprasāranam*, there should be, instead of those letters, corresponding long letters, when they are preceded by consonants which are part of a base. (VI. 4. 2). *e. g.*, ಹು (from ಹ್ವೇ)+ತಃ=ಹುತಃ ; ಜಿ+ನಃ=ಜೀನಃ. But ಉ+ತಃ=ಉತಃ (ಉ though a letter substituted by *samprasāranam* is not preceded by a consonant). ನಿರ್+ಉತಂ=ನಿರುತಂ, ಉ though substituted by *samprasāranam* and

preceded by a consonant is not preceded by a consonant forming part of a base.

(v). The initial vowel of roots beginning with ಋ or ಎಞ್ and following an *upasarga* ending in ಅ, *vriddhiated* in the case of roots beginning with ಋ and unchanged in the case of roots beginning with ಎಞ್, is the substitute for both itself and the following vowel optionally if they are noun-roots and invariably otherwise, provided the initial vowel is not the ಎ of the root ಇ (ಇಣ್) "to go" which has attained the form of ಎ by *gunation* otherwise than by *sandhi* with the vowel of the particle ಅಞ್, or the ಎ of the root ಎಢ್ which has not changed its form of ಎ. (VI. 1. 89. 91. 92. 94; Sid. 1. 44). e. g., ಉಪ+ಋಚ್ಛತಿ=ಉಪಾಚ್ಛತಿ. ಉಪ+ಋಷಭೀಯತಿ (noun-root)=ಉಪರ್ಷಭೀಯತಿ or ಉಪಾಪರ್ಷಭೀಯತಿ; ಉಪ+ಎಲಿಯತಿ=ಉಪೇಲಿಯತಿ. ಉಪ+ಎಡಕೀಯತಿ (noun-root)=ಉಪೇಡಕೀಯತಿ or ಉಪೈಡಕೀಯತಿ; ಉಪ+ಓಷತಿ=ಉಪೋಷತಿ ಉಪ+ಓದನೀಯತಿ (noun-root)=ಉಪೋದನೀಯತಿ or ಉಪೌದನೀಯತಿ. But ಉಪ+ಎತಿ (from ಇ)=ಉಪೈತಿ, ಉಪ+ಎಧತೆ=ಉಪೈಧತೆ. Still ಉಪ+ಇತೆ=ಉಪೇತೆ. ಉಪ+ಎತೆ (from ಅ (ಅಞ್)+ಇತೆ, (though from ಇಣ್)=ಉಪೇತೆ; ಪ್ರ+ಇದಿಧತ್ though from ಎಢ್)=ಪ್ರೀದಿಧತ್.

(vi). And the vowel of a dual personal affix in a verb, when it is ಎ final, admits of no *sandhi* with a following vowel (ಪ್ರಗೃಹ್ಯಂ). (I. 1. 11). e. g., ಪಚೇತೇ+ಇತಿ=ಪಚೇತೇಇತಿ; ಪಚೇಥೇ+ಇತಿ=ಪಚೇಥೇಇತಿ.

(B). As to consonants.

(1) When ರ್ಪಾಃ follows, or at the end of a *pada*,

(a) ಘ is the substitute of the ಕ

(i) absolutely of the roots which in its original enunciation begins with ದ. (VIII. 2. 32). e. g., ದಹ್=ದಘ್, ದುಹ್=ದುಘ್.

(ii) optionally of ದ್ರಹ್, ಮುಹ್, ಮೂಹ್, ಪಿಣಹ್ (VIII. 2. 33).

e. g., ದ್ರಹ್, &c., =ದ್ರಹ್ or ದ್ರಘ್, ಮುಹ್ or ಮುಘ್, ಸ್ನುಹ್ or ಸ್ನುಘ್, ಸ್ನಿಹ್ or ಸ್ನಿಘ್.

(b) ಧ is the substitute of the ಹ of ನಹ್. (VIII. 2. 34). *e. g.*, ನಹ್=ನದ್.

(c) ಷ is the substitute of the final of the roots ವ್ರಕ್, (ವ್ರಕ್), ಭ್ರಕ್, (ಭ್ರಕ್), ಸೃಜ್, ವೃಜ್, and ಯಜ್ (VIII. 2. 36). *e. g.* ವ್ರಕ್=ವ್ರಷ್, ಭ್ರಕ್=ಭ್ರಷ್, ಸೃಜ್=ಸೃಷ್, ಯಜ್=ಯಷ್.

(2) When ಝಲ್ follows, ಧ is the substitute of the ಹ of ಆಹ್ (VIII. 2. 35) *e. g.*, ಆಹ್+ಧ=ಆತ್ಢಿ.

(3) At the end of a *pada*,

(a) ಷ is the substitute of the ಜ of ರಾಜ್ and ಭ್ರಾಜ್ (from ಟುಭಾ)ಜ್. (VIII. 2. 36; Kās thereon; Sid. I. 165) ರಾಜ್=ರಾಷ್=ರಾಡ್. ಭ್ರಾಜ್=ಭ್ರಾಷ್=ಭ್ರಾಡ್.

(b) ಷ or ಕ is the substitute of the ಕ of ನಕ್ (VIII. 2. 63). *e. g.*, ನಕ್=ನಷ್=ನಟ್ or ನಡ್, or ನಕ್=ನಗ್ or ನಕ್.

(c) ಕು is the substitute of a consonant of the roots ಯುಂಜ್ (from ಯುಜಿ) and ಕ್ರುಂಜ್, when they are not preceded by a word upon which they are dependent (ಉಪಪದಃ) (VIII. 2. 62; III. 2. 59; Kās thereon; Sid. I. 164). *e. g.*, ಯುಂಜ್=ಯುನ್ಜ್=ಯುನ್=ಯುಜ. ಕ್ರುಂಜ್=ಕ್ರುನ್ಜ್=ಕ್ರುನ್=ಕ್ರುಜ್.

(d) ದ is the substitute of the ಸ of ಸ್ರಂಸ್ and ಧ್ವಂಸ್. (VIII. 2, 72) *e. g.*, ಧ್ವಂಸ್=ಧ್ವಂದ್. ಸ್ರಂಸ್=ಸ್ರಂದ್.

(4) When ತ or ಧ or ಸ or ಸ್ವ or ಧ್ವ follows, the ದ of the expression ದಧ which results when the root ಧಾ is reduplicated and changed according to rules to be noticed hereafter, is changed into ಧ (VIII. 2. 38). *e. g.*, ದಧ್+ತ, or ಧ, or ಸ, or ಸ್ವ, or ಧ್ವಂ=ಧಧ್+ತ &c.,=ಧತ್ತ, ಧತ್ಥ, ಧತ್ಸ, ಧತ್ಸವಿ, ಧದ್ಧವಿ.

(5) ಭಷ್ is the substitute of ಬಕ್ belonging to that part of a

root which has but one vowel and ends in ರುಷ್ at the end of a *pada* and when ಸ or ಧ್ವ follows, (VIII. 2. 37). And remark that for the purpose of this rule, even a ಷ changed from ಸ according to a rule already mentioned should be held to be ಸ, if the ಸ is of the verbal affix ಸನ್ (Sid. II. 198). *e. g.*, ಬೋಧ್+ಸ್ಯಂತೇ=ಬೋತ್ಸ್ಯಂತೇ ; ಅಬುದ್+ಧ್ವಂ=ಅಭುದ್ಧ್ವಂ ; ಅರ್ಥಬುದ್=ಅರ್ಥಭುತ್ ; ದೋಘ್+ಸ್ಯತೇ=ಧೋಕ್ಸ್ಯತೇ ; ಅದುಗ್+ಧ್ವಂ=ಅದುಗ್ಧ್ವಂ ; ಗೋದುಘ್=ಗೊಭುಗ್. But ದಾಮಲಿಠ್=ದಾಮಲಿಡ್ (the syllable which ends in ಠ್ has not ಬ್). ಕೋಧ್+ಸ್ಯತಿ=ಕೋತ್ಸ್ಯತಿ (ಕ is not ಬ್). ದಾಸ್ಯತಿ=ದಾಸ್ಯತಿ (ದಾ does not end in ರುಷ್). ಬೋಧ್+ತಾ=ಬೋದ್ಧಾ (ತ follows). ದಾದಘ್+ಧಿ=ದಾದದ್ಧಿ (ಧ್ವ does not follow). ಜಿಗೃಠ್+ಸ=ಜಿಘೃಠ್+ಸ=ಜಿಘೃಹ್ (here ಷ has come from ಸ which belongs to ಸನ್). (Sid. I. 147).

(6) There is ನ in the room of ಮ final in a root, when it is at the end of a *pada* or when the letters ಮ and ವ follow (VIII. 2. 64, 65). *e. g.*, ಪ್ರಕಾಹ್=ಪ್ರಕಾನ್ ; ಪ್ರತಾಹ್=ಪ್ರತಾನ್ ; ಪ್ರದಾಹ್=ಪ್ರದಾನ್ ; ಅಗಹ್+ಮ=ಅಗನ್ಮ ; ಜಗಮ್+ವಾನ್=ಜಗನ್ವಾನ್.

IV. *Sandhi* peculiar to nouns including indeclinables.

A. As to the change of ರ final in a *pada*.

(i). Words ending in ರ whether derived from ಸ or otherwise according to the rules already stated, with ಇ or ಉ as their penultimate, except the word ಮುಹುಸಃ change the ರ into ಷ, when ಕ, ಖ, ವ, or ಫ follows. (VIII. 3. 41. Sid. I. 74). *e. g.*, ನಿಸಃ, ದುಸಃ, ಬಹಿಸಃ, ಆವಿಸಃ, ಚತುರ್, and ಪ್ರಾದುಸಃ+ಕೃತಮ್, ಖನನಮ್, ಪೀತಮ್ and ಫಲಹ್=ನಿಷ್ಕೃತಹ್, ನಿಷ್ಪನನಹ್, ನಿಷ್ಪೀತಮ್, ನಿಷ್ಫಲಮ್, &c. But ಮುಹುಸಃ+ಕಾಮೋ=ಮುಹುಃಕಾಮೋ or ಮುಹು×ಕಾಮೋ.

(ii). But if the ರ is of an affix, except the primitive affixes styled *unādi* affixes, or of an expression that has come as a single substitute for others (ವಿಕಾದೇಕಃ), then it should not be so changed (VIII. 3. 41 ; Sid. I. 74). *e. g.*, ಅಗ್ನಿರ್ where ರ is derived from ಸು, a case affix,+ಕರೋತಿ=ಅಗ್ನಿಕರೋತಿ or ಅಗ್ನಿ×ಕರೋತಿ ; ಮಾತುರ್ where ರ belongs to ಉರ್ that comes as a single substitute for ರ of ಮಾ

ತೃ and the ಅ of ಜಸ್ another case affix + ಕರೋತಿ = ಮಾತುಃಕರೋತಿ or ಮಾತು × ಕರೋತಿ. But ಸರ್ಪಿಸ್ where ಸ belongs to an *undādi* affix + ಕರೋತಿ = ಸರ್ಪಿಷ್ಠಕರೋತಿ. So ಧನುಸ್ + ಕರೋತಿ = ಧನುಷ್ಕರೋತಿ.

(iii). Nor could there be a change as above between words ending in ರ and the following words beginning with ಕ, ಖ, ವ, and ಫ, when the words are in the same grammatical case. (ಅಧಾತ್ವಭಿಹಿತಂಸಮಾನಾಧಿಕರಣಂ). Sid. I. 75 note 14). e. g., ಸರ್ಪಿಸ್ + ಪವಿತ್ರಂ = ಸರ್ಪಿಃ ಪವಿತ್ರಂ or ಸರ್ಪಿಃ ಪವಿತ್ರಂ.

(iv). And if between words ending in ರ and the following words beginning with ಕ, ಖ, ವ, and ಫ, there is a connection in sense, i. e., grammatical government, otherwise than as what exists between two words in the same grammatical case, the change of ರ into ಷ is only optional (VIII. 3. 44); unless the words form a compound having the word containing the ರ otherwise than as its subsequent member (ಉತ್ತರಪದಃ); for in the case of a compound word not having the word containing the ರ as its subsequent member the change is necessary. (VIII. 3. 45). e. g. ಸರ್ಪಿಸ್ + ಕರೋತಿ = ಸರ್ಪಿಷ್ಠಕರೋತಿ or ಸರ್ಪಿಃಕರೋತಿ, or ಸರ್ಪಿ × ಕರೋತಿ; ಸರ್ಪಿಸ್ + ಪೀಯತೆ = ಸರ್ಪಿಷ್ಠಪೀಯತೆ or ಸರ್ಪಿಃಪೀಯತೆ or ಸರ್ಪಿಃ ಪೀಯತೆ; ಪರಮಸರ್ಪಿರ್ + ಕರೋತಿ = ಪರಮಸರ್ಪಿಷ್ಠಕರೋತಿ or ಪರಮಸರ್ಪಿಃ ಕರೋತಿ or ಪರಮಸರ್ಪಿ × ಕರೋತಿ. And ಸರ್ಪಿರ್ + ಕುಂಡಿಕಾ = ಸರ್ಪಿಷ್ಠಕುಂಡಿಕಾ; ಧನುರ್ + ಕಪಾಲಂ = ಧನುಷ್ಠಕಪಾಲಂ; ಸರ್ಪಿರ್ + ಪಾನಂ = ಸರ್ಪಿಷ್ಠಪಾನಂ, ಧನುರ್ + ಫಲಂ = ಧನುಷ್ಠಲಂ. (compound words and so the change is necessary). But ತಿಷ್ಠತುಸರ್ಪಿರ್ ಪಿಬತ್ಸಮುದಕಂ = ತಿಷ್ಠತುಸರ್ಪಿಃ ಪಿಬತ್ಸಮುದಕಂ or ತಿಷ್ಠತುಸರ್ಪಿಃ ಪಿಬತ್ಸಮುದಕಂ; (there is no government between ಸರ್ಪಿರ್ and ಪಿಬತು). ಪರಮಸರ್ಪಿರ್ + ಕುಂಡಿಕಾ = ಪರಮಸರ್ಪಿಃಕುಂಡಿಕಾ or ಪರಮಸರ್ಪಿ × ಕುಂಡಿಕಾ; ಪರಮಧನುರ್ + ಕಪಾಲಂ = ಪರಮಧನುಃಕಪಾಲಂ or ಪರಮಧನು × ಕಪಾಲಂ (the word containing the ರ is the subsequent member of a compound).

B. As to other *sandhi* than that relating to the changes of ರ final in a *pada*.

(i). The ಓ of ಸೋ, when it is found at the end of a *pada*, if

it is followed by ಅ, except the ಅ of some words like ಅಕ್ಷಂ, becomes, instead of becoming the single substitute for itself and the latter vowel, optionally ಅವ, or stands as it is, but if it is followed by any other vowel, becomes ಅವ, absolutely if the vowel is the initial vowel of the word ಇಂದ್ರ, and optionally otherwise. (VI. 1. 122 to 124), e. g., ಗೋ+ಅಗ್ರಹ=ಗವಾಗ್ರಂ or ಗೋಅಗ್ರಂ or ಗೋಗ್ರಂ; ಗೋ+ಇಂದ್ರ=ಗವೇಂದ್ರ; ಗೋ+ಓದನ=ಗವೋದನಂ or ಗವೌದನಂ; ಗೋಉಪ್ಪಂ=ಗವೋಪ್ಪಂ or ಗವುಪ್ಪಂ. But ಗೋ+ಅಕ್ಷಂ=ಗವಾಕ್ಷಂ; for in the case of such words, ಓ becomes always ಅವ (Sid. I. 51).

(ii). The ಓ of the expression ಓಹ and the ಆ of the particle ಆಜ್ when they follow the letter ಅ are the single substitutes for both themselves and the preceding vowel (VI. 1. 95) e. g., ಶಿವಾಯ+ಓಂ=ಶಿವಾಯೋಃ. ಅದ್ಯ+ಎಹಿ (which is equal to ಆ+ಇಹಿ)=ಅದ್ಯೇಹಿ.

(iii). Words ending in ಛ and ಕ may, when at the end of a *pada*, or when followed by ಸುಲ, be optionally changed into ಜ, the ಜ, when a pause occurs while it is at the end of a *pada*, becoming optionally ಚ, instead of becoming ಪ first, and then ಡ or ಟ. (Sid. I. 131), e. g., ನಿಕ್=ನಿಜ್ or ನಿತ್, and when a pause occurs, ನಿಜ್, ನಿಚ್, ನಿಡ್ or ನಿಟ್; ಪ್ರಾಘ್=ಪ್ರಾಜ್ or ಪ್ರಾತ್, and when a pause occurs, ಪ್ರಾಜ್, ಪ್ರಾಚ್, ಪ್ರಾಡ್, or ಪ್ರಾಟ್.

(iv). Final ನ of a noun ending in that letter otherwise than as having it as a substitute for final ಮ of a verbal root should, when the noun is a *pada*, be *lopated*. (VIII. 2. 7; Sid. I. 149, 187). e. g., ರಾಜಾನ್ from ರಾಜನ್=ರಾಜಾ; but ವಿದ್ವಾನ್ from ವಿದ್ವಾನ್=ವಿದ್ವಾನ್ (ನ is not the final letter of a noun); ಪ್ರಕಾನ್ (from ಪ್ರ+ಕಮ್, a verbal root),=ಪ್ರಕಾನ್.

(v). The ನ of the words ನಮತಿ and ನಗರೀ is not changed into ಣ after a ಟು final in a *pada*. (Sid. I. 60). e. g., ಪಟು+ನಮತಿ or ನಗರೀ=ಪಣ್ಣಮತಿ, ಪಣ್ಣಗರೀ.

(vi). In primitive words from the roots ಸ್ಪೃಕ್ and ಅಂಚ್

(ಅಂಚು) when they are in composition with a noun governed by them, (ಉಪಪದೇ), the ಶ of ಸ್ಪೃಶ್ is changed into ಸ, and the penultimate nasal of ಅಂಚ್, into ಜ್, when the letters are found at the end of a *pada*. (III. 2. 58, 59 ; VIII. 2. 62 ; Sid. I. 165, 185). *e. g.*, ಸ್ಪೃಶ್=ಸ್ಪೃಗ್ ; ಪಾನ್=ಪಾಜ್.

(vii). The noun ಋತ್ವಿಜ್, though it is from the word ಋತು and *samprasāranated* ಯಜ್, and the noun ಸೃಜ್ change their ಜ into ಸ, instead of ಷ as has been said above, when it is at the end of a *pada*. (III. 2. 59 ; VIII. 2. 62). But the ಜ of the noun ಸೃಜ್ is changed into ಷ only, when the word is at the end of a compound word. (Sid. I. 165, 194). *e. g.*, ಋತ್ವಿಜ್=ಋತ್ವಿಗ್ or ಋತ್ವಿಕ್ ; ಸೃಜ್=ಸೃಗ್, or ಸೃಕ್, but ವಿಶ್ವಸೃಜ್=ವಿಶ್ವಸೃಡ್.

(viii). The nouns ದಧೃಷ್ and ದಿಶ್ change their ಷ and ಶ into ಸ when at the end of a *pada*. (III. 2. 59). *e. g.*, ದಧೃಷ್=ದಧೃಗ್ ; ದಿಶ್=ದಿಗ್.

(ix). The noun ಸಜುಷ್ changes its final ಷ into ರು at the end of a *pada* (VIII. 2. 66). *e. g.*, ಸಜುಷ್+ಋಷಿಭಿಃ=ಸಜುರ್+ಋಷಿಭಿಃ.

(x). The noun ಉಷ್ಣಿಹ್, though it is from ಉ and the root ಸ್ಪಿಹ್, changes its ಹ into ಸ when at the end of a *pada*, (III. 2. 29). *e. g.*, ಉಷ್ಣಿಹ್=ಉಷ್ಣಿಗ್.

(xi). ಅನಡುಹ್ changes its ಹ into ದ at the end of a *pada*. (VIII. 2. 72). ಅನಡುಹ್=ಅನಡುಡ್.

(xii). ಅಸೃಜ್ (blood) which is from the root ಅಸ್ರ್, and a primitive affix, changes its ಜ into ಸ at the end of a *pada* (Sid. I. 194). *e. g.*, ಅಸೃಜ್=ಅಸೃಗ್.

(xiii). The following nouns ending in ಶ which may be used also as bases ending in ಅ as shewn opposite to them change their ಶ into ಸ at the end of a *pada*. (III. 2. 60 ; Kās. thereon ; Sid. I. 184 ; Sid. I. 473 to 474 ; VI. 3. 89 to 91).

1. ತ್ಯಾದೃಶ್=ತ್ಯಾದೃಗ್, or ತ್ಯಾದೃಶ್, or ತ್ಯಾದೃಕ್ಷ್.

2. ತಾದ್ಯಕ್=ತಾದ್ಯಗ್, or ತಾದ್ಯಶ, or ತಾದ್ಯಕ್ಷ.
3. ಯಾದ್ಯಕ್=ಯಾದ್ಯಗ್, or ಯಾದ್ಯಶ or ಯಾದ್ಯಕ್ಷ.
4. ಏತಾದ್ಯಕ್=ಏತಾದ್ಯಗ್, or ಏತಾದ್ಯಶ, or ಏತಾದ್ಯಕ್ಷ.
5. ಈದ್ಯಕ್=ಈದ್ಯಗ್, or ಈದ್ಯಶ, or ಈದ್ಯಕ್ಷ.
6. ಕೀದ್ಯಕ್=ಕೀದ್ಯಗ್, or ಕೀದ್ಯಶ, or ಕೀದ್ಯಕ್ಷ.
7. ಸದ್ಯಕ್=ಸದ್ಯಗ್, or ಸದ್ಯಶ, or ಸದ್ಯಕ್ಷ.
8. ಅನ್ಯಾದ್ಯಕ್=ಅನ್ಯಾದ್ಯಗ್, or ಅನ್ಯಾದ್ಯಶ, or ಅನ್ಯಾದ್ಯಕ್ಷ.
9. ಅಮೂದ್ಯಕ್=ಅಮೂದ್ಯಗ್ or ಅಮೂದ್ಯಶ or ಅಮೂದ್ಯಕ್ಷ.

xiv. When a word being the imitative name of an inarticulate sound and ending in the expression ಅತ್ is followed by the word ಇತಿ the initial vowel of ಇತಿ is the single substitute,

(a) optionally, of both itself and the final consonant of the preceding word, if the latter is the second of a word reiterated ; (See Below) (VI. 1. 99) and

(b) absolutely, of both itself and the two last letters of the preceding word otherwise. (VI. 1. 98). *e. g.*, ಪಟತ್+ಇತಿ=ಪಟತ್ಪಟಿತಿ or ಪಟತ್ಪಟಿತಿ ; ಪಟತ್+ಇತಿ=ಪಟಿತಿ.

(xv) The ಯ of ಅಯ್ and ಅಯ್ and ವ of ಅವ್ and ಅವ್ are *loped* not only optionally but invariably when the particle ಉಞ್ follows it. (VIII. 3. 21). *e. g.* ಸಯ್ from ಸರ್ + ಉ = ಸಲು.

(xvi) And no change takes place in the case of some vowels as follows :—

(1) A vowel prolated as may be done optionally in the case of the vowels in the particles ಹೇ and ಹೈ, when used along with a name, and in the case of the *ti* of the name, when the said particles are not used, in calling a person of that name from a distance. (VIII. 2. 84, 85 ; VI. 1. 125); *e. g.*, ರಾಮಹೈ+ವಿಹಿ=ರಾಮಹೈವಿಹಿ ; ಕೃಷ್ಣಹೇ+ಅತ್ರ=ಕೃಷ್ಣಹೇಅತ್ರ ; ರಾಮಾ+ಇದಂ=ರಾಮಾ ಇದಂ ; ಕೃಷ್ಣಾ+ವಿಹಿ=ಕೃಷ್ಣಾ ವಿಹಿ.

(2) The vowels in certain words termed ಪ್ರಸೃತ್ಯಾಃ (VI. 1. 125), which are :—

(a) A particle consisting of a single letter with the exception of the particle ಅಜ್ (I. 1. 14). *e. g.*, ಅ+ಅಸೇಹಿ=ಅಅಸೇಹಿ, ಅ+ವಿಮಂ=ಅವಿಮಂ ; ಇ+ಇಂದ್ರ=ಇಇಂದ್ರ ; ಉ+ಉಮೇಶ=ಉಉಮೇಶ. But ಚಕಾರ+ಅತ್ರ=ಚಕಾರಾತ್ರ (no particle) ; ಪ್ರ=ಅಗ್ನಯೇ=ಪ್ರಾಗ್ನಯೇ (ಪ್ರ) is not a particle consisting of a single letter). ; ಆ (ಅಜ್)+ಉಷ್ಣಂ=ಓಷ್ಣಂ.

(b) A particle ending in ಓ though it consists of more letters than one (I. 1. 15). *e. g.*, ಅಹೋ+ಈಶಾಃ=ಅಹೋಈಶಾಃ ಭೋ or ಭಗೋ or ಅಘೋ+ಈಶಾಃ=ಭೋಈಶಾಃ &c.

(c) The word ಅಮೂ (I. 1. 12). *e. g.*, ಅಮೂ+ಅತ್ರ=ಅಮೂಅತ್ರ ಅಮೂ+ಅಸಾತೇ=ಅಮೂಅಸಾತೇ.

(d) Any other word ending with dual case affixes ending in ಈ, ಉ or ವಿ, (I. 1. 11). *e. g.*, ಹರೀ+ವಿತೌ=ಹರೀವಿತೌ ; ವಿಷ್ಣು+ಇಮೌ=ವಿಷ್ಣುಇಮೌ ; ಗಂಗೆ+ಅಮೂ=ಗಂಗೆಅಮೂ ; ಅಗ್ನೀ+ಇತಿ=ಅಗ್ನೀಇತಿ ವಾಯುಇತಿ=ವಾಯುಇತಿ ; ಮಾಲೇ+ಇತಿ=ಮಾಲೇಇತಿ. But ವೃಕ್ಷೌ+ಅತ್ರ=ವೃಕ್ಷಾವತ್ರ ; ಕುಮಾರೀ+ಅತ್ರ=ಕುಮಾರ್ಯತ್ರ (ಕುಮಾರೀ is singular).

(e) The word ಅವಿಾ (I. 1. 12). *e. g.*, ಅವಿಾ+ಈಶಾಃ=ಅವಿಾಈಶಾಃ ಅವಿಾ+ಅತ್ರ=ಅವಿಾಅತ್ರ ; ಅವಿಾ+ಅಸಾತೇ=ಅವಿಾಅಸಾತೇ.

(f) Optionally a word ending in ಓ in the vocative singular, when followed by the word ಇತಿ (I. 1. 16. 17). *e. g.*, ಭಾನೋ+ಇತಿ=ಭಾನೋಇತಿ or ಭಾನವಿತಿ. But ಗೋ+ಇತಿ (in the phrase ಗೋಇತಿ ಆ ಹ)=ಗವಿತಿ, as ಗೋ is not in the vocative singular.

Observe that the particle ಉಞ though consisting of a single letter may optionally admit of *sandhi* with a vowel following it when it is preceded by any of the ಮ್ಯ letters or is followed by the word ಇತಿ ; that it, when followed by ಇತಿ, may also optionally become *nasalised* ಉಞ ; and that when it is preceded by ಮ್ಯ, the ವ substituted for the ಉ in it is not to be changed into *anusvāra* (I. 1. 17. 18 ; VIII. 3. 33. Kās. thereon) *e. g.*, ಕಿಮು+ಉಕ್ತಂ=ಕಿಮುಕ್ತಂ or ಕಿಮುಉಕ್ತಂ ; ತದು+ಅಸ್ಯ=ತದ್ವಸ್ಯ or ತದುಅಸ್ಯ ; ಉ+ಇತಿ=ಉಇತಿ or ಉಞಿತಿ.

Observe that sometimes in phrases like ಮಣೀವ and ದಂಪತೀವ *sandhi* is found to have been made between the ಈ being the dual affix, and the following vowel, even in authors of great merit ; but such *sandhi* is allowable only in cases in which there is thus a precedent (Sid. I. 55. note 73).

V. *Sandhi* peculiar to compound words.

(i) ಇಹ್ vowels other than ಋ though at the end of a *pada* and before vowels not homogeneous should not be allowed to remain unchanged in compound words. (Sid. I. 52) e. g. ವಾಪಿ+ಅಶ್ಯಃ=ವಾಪ್ಯಶ್ಯಃ only. But ಹೋತ್ರ+ಅಶ್ಯಃ=ಹೋತ್ರಾಶ್ಯಃ as well as ಹೋತ್ರಾಶ್ಯಃ.

(ii). The ಓ of ಓತು and ಓಷ್ಣ when preceded by ಅ in a compound word blends with ಅ optionally into ಓ (Sid. I. 48) e. g., ಸ್ಥೂಲ+ಓತು=ಸ್ಥೂಲೌತು or ಸ್ಥೂಲೋತು. ಬಿಂಬ+ಓಷ್ಣ=ಬಿಂಬೋಷ್ಣ or ಬಿಂಬೌಷ್ಣ.

17. We shall now advert to words which are irregular as regards *sandhi*. But we must here generally once for all, with reference to all the irregularities we may refer to in this work, whether in connection with *sandhi* or otherwise, premise that Sanskrit Grammar acknowledges no irregularity or exception to a rule, holding that a word which differs from others of its class is *suijuris* and must have a rule of its own, (B. 41) and that nevertheless we treat certain words as irregular for the sake of convenience, and only because we take certain rules given by *Panini* as the ordinary rules and consider those words which do not conform themselves to those rules in a more or less degree as irregular. Words are irregular as regards *sandhi* as follows:—

Miscellaneous.

(i. a). The initial vowel of the word ಎವ when it does not mean “only” becomes the single substitute for itself and a letter ಅ preceding it. (Sid. I. 47) e. g., ಕ್ವ+ಎವ=ಕ್ವೇವ. But ತವ+ಎವ (only)=ತವೈವ.

(i. b). The ಳ of the particles ಅಜ್ and ಮಾಜ್ receive the augment ತುಕ್ absolutely before ಛ (VI. 1. 74.) e. g., ಅ+ಭಾದಯತಿ=ಅಚ್ಚಾದಯತಿ, ಮಾ+ಭಿದತ್=ಮಾಚ್ಚಿದತ್.

(i. c). The ರ of the *upasarga* ಪರಿ and ಪ್ರತಿ optionally and of other *upasarga* absolutely is changed into ಲ before words from the root ಅಹ, provided that the ಸ is not derived from ಸ according to rules already stated (VIII. 2, 19 ; Sid. II 65) e. g., ಪ್ರ+ಅಯತೇ=ಪ್ರಲಯತೇ, ಪರಿ+ಅಯತೇ=ಪರಲಯತೇ ; ಪ್ರತಿ+ಅಯತೇ=ಪ್ರತ್ಯಯತೇ, ಪ್ಲತ್ಯಯತೇ, ಪರಿ+ಅಯತೇ=ಪಲ್ಯಯತೇ or ಪಶ್ಯಯತೇ. But ನಿರ್ from ನಿಸ್ and ದುರ್ from ದುಸ್+ಅಯತೇ=ನಿರಯತೇ and ದುರಯತೇ.

(i. d). The initial ಸ of words derived from the root ಸ್ಥಾ or the root ಸ್ತಂಭ್ when it follows the *upasarga* ಉದ್ becomes ಥ, and this ಥ may be retained or *lopated* according to the rules relating to the optional *lopation* of ಝರ್ coming after homogeneous. ರುರ್ (VIII 4. 61 ; Sid. 1. 61.) e. g., ಉದ್+ಸ್ಥಾನಂ or ಸ್ತಂಭನಂ=ಉತ್ಥಾನಂ or ಉಕ್ಥಾನಂ, ಉತ್ತಂಭನಂ or ಉಕ್ತಂಭನಂ.

(i. e). The following words are anomalous :—(1) ಕೆನ್ನೆ, (2) ಕರ್ಕಸ್ಥ, (3) ಕೆಲಟಾ, (4) ಸೀಮ (from ಸೀಮನ್)+ಅಂತ=ಸೀಮನ್ತ, if the word means the separation of the hair on each side so as to leave a distinct line on the top of the head, though ಸೀಮಾಂತ otherwise, (5) ಪತಂಜಲಿ, (6) ವಾರ್ತಂಡ, (7) ಹಲೀಪಾ, (8) ಲಾಂಗಲೀಪಾ, (9) ಸಾರ+ಅಂಗ=ಸಾರಂಗ if the word means a bird or quadruped of that name, though ಸಾರಾಂಗ otherwise (Sid. 1. 47) (11) ಮನೀಪಾ, (10) ಅಕ್ಷೌ ಹಿಣೀ, (11) ಸ್ವೈರ, (12) ಸ್ವೈರಿನ್, (13) ಸ್ವೈರಿಣೀ, (14) ಪೌಕ, (15) ಪೌಡ, (16) ಪೌಢಿ, (17, 18) ಪ್ರ+ಎಷ and ಎಷ್ಯ, (from iv ಇಷ್, vi ಇಷ್, and ix ಇಷ್)=ಪ್ರೀಷ, ಪ್ರೀಷ್ಯ (Sid. 1. 44) (19) ಪ್ರಾರ್ಣ (20) ವತ್ಸರಾರ್ಣ, (21) ಕಂಬಲಾರ್ಣ, (22) ವಸನಾರ್ಣ, (23) ದಶಾರ್ಣ, (24) ಮಣಾರ್ಣ, (24) ಸುಖಾರ್ತ, compound word from (ಸುಖೇನ+ಮತ) (Sid. 1 45) (25), ಸಮ್ರಾಟ್ (VIII 3. 25) (26) ಗವ್ಯಾತಿ, (a measure of distance) (Sid. 1. 40) (27) ಹ್ಯಯ್ if the sense is "capable of being wasted or increased." (28) ಜಯ್ಯ if the sense is "capable of being conquered" (VI. 1. 81) (29) ಕ್ರಯ್ಯ, if it denotes things exposed for sale (VI 1 82)

As to ರ final in a pada.

(i) Before ಕ ಖ ಪ and ಫ, ಚತುರ್ changes the ರ into ಷ only optionally, when it signifies “four times,” though absolutely in other cases; and likewise, the words ದ್ವಿರ್ and ತ್ರಿರ್ change the ರ into ಷ optionally when they respectively signify “two times” and “three times.” (VIII. 3. 43.) *e. g.*, ಚತುರ್+ಕರೋತಿ=ಚತುಃ ಕರೋತಿ or ಚತುಃಕರೋತಿ or ಚತುಷ್ಟುರೋತಿ; ಚತುರ್+ವಚತಿ=ಚತುಃ ವಚತಿ or ಚತುಃವಚತಿ or ಚತುಷ್ಟುಚತಿ; ದ್ವಿರ್ ಕರೋತಿ=ದ್ವಿಃಕರೋತಿ or ದ್ವಿಃ × ಕರೋತಿ or ದ್ವಿಷ್ಟುರೋತಿ; ತ್ರಿರ್+ಕರೋತಿ=ತ್ರಿಃಕರೋತಿ or ತ್ರಿಃ × ಕರೋತಿ or ತ್ರಿಷ್ಟುರೋತಿ. But ಚತುರ್+ಕಸಾಲಂ=ಚತುಷ್ಟುಸಾಲಂ (here ಚತುರ್ does not signify “four times”).

(ii) The words ಅಧರ್ and ಶಿರರ್ when they form compounds with the word ಪದಂ or ಪದೀ, provided the former are not the subsequent members in the compound, change the ರ into ಸ. (VIII. 3. 47). *e. g.*, ಅಧರ್+ಪದಂ and ಪದೀ=ಅಧಸ್ಪದಂ and ಅಧಸ್ಪದೀ; ಶಿರರ್+ಪದಂ and ಪದೀ=ಶಿರಸ್ಪದಂ and ಶಿರಸ್ಪದೀ. But ಪರಮಶಿರರ್+ಪದಂ=ಪರಮಶಿರಪದಂ or ಪರಮಶಿರಜಪದಂ (ಶಿರರ್ is a subsequent member in the compound).

(iii) And likewise even other words ending in ರ preceded by penultimate ಅ not being indeclinables, change the ರ into ಸ, when they form compound words with the derivatives formed from the roots ಕೃ, and ಕ್ಷ by the use of primitive affixes, such as, ಕರ, and ಕಾರ from ಕೃ, and ಕಾಂತ, and ಕಾಮ from ಕ್ಷ, and with ಕಂಸ, ಕುಂಭ, ಪಾತ್ರ, ಕುಕಾ, and ಕರ್ಣೀ, provided the words ending in ರ as above are not the subsequent members in the compound (VIII. 3. 46). *e. g.*, ಶ್ರೀಯರ್+ಕರಃ=ಶ್ರೀಯಸ್ಕರಃ, ಅಯರ್+ಕಾರಃ=ಅಯಸ್ಕಾರಃ, ಪಯರ್+ಕಾಮಃ=ಪಯಸ್ಕಾಮಃ; ಅಯರ್+ಕಾಂತಃ=ಅಯಸ್ಕಾಂತಃ; ಪಯರ್+ಕಂಸಃ=ಪಯಸ್ಕಂಸಃ; ಅಯರ್+ಕುಂಭಃ=ಅಯಸ್ಕುಂಭಃ; ಪಯರ್+ಪಾತ್ರಂ=ಪಯಸ್ಪಾತ್ರಂ; ಅಯರ್+ಕುಕಾ=ಅಯಸ್ಕುಕಾ; ಪಯರ್+ಕರ್ಣೀ=ಪಯಸ್ಕರ್ಣೀ. But ಭಾರ್+ಕರಣಂ=ಭಾಕರಣಂ or ಭಾ×ಕರಣಂ (penultimate ಅ); ನೀರ್+ಕಾರಃ=ನೀ×ಕಾರಃ or ನೀಃಕಾರಃ (penultimate ಈ); ಧೂರ್+ಕಾರಃ=ಧೂಕಾರಃ or ಧೂ×ಕಾರಃ (penultimate ಊ) ಪುನರ್+ಕಾರಃ=ಪುನಃಕಾರಃ or ಪುನ×ಕಾರಃ (ಪುನರ್ is indeclinable); ಯಶರ್+ಕರೋತಿ=ಯಶಃ

ಕರೋತಿ or ಯಶ್×ಕರೋತಿ (no compound) ; ಪರಮಪಯರ್+ಕಾಮಃ=ಪರಮಪಯಃಕಾಮಃ or ಪರಮಪಯ×ಕಾಮಃ (word containing ರ is the subsequent member in the compound).

(iv). The words ನಮರ್ and ಪುರರ್ also change the ರ into ಸ before ಕ, ಖ, ಪ, and ಫ when they operate as *gati*, as, by virtue of a special rule to be noticed hereafter, the former word optionally and the latter word absolutely may do, when in composition with words formed from the root ಕೃಷ್ (VIII. 3. 40 ; I. 4.74, 67) *e. g.*, ನಮರ್+ಕರೋತಿ=ನಮಸ್ಕರೋತಿ ; ಪುರರ್+ಕರೋತಿ=ಪುರಸ್ಕರೋತಿ ; ನಮರ್ ಕರ್ತಾ, ಕರ್ತುಂ, and ಕರ್ತವ್ಯಂ=ನಮಸ್ಕರ್ತಾ, ನಮಸ್ಕರ್ತುಂ, and ನಮಸ್ಕರ್ತವ್ಯಂ ; ಪುರರ್+ಕರ್ತಾ, ಕರ್ತುಂ, and ಕರ್ತವ್ಯಂ=ಪುರಸ್ಕರ್ತಾ, ಪುರಸ್ಕರ್ತುಂ, and ಪುರಸ್ಕರ್ತವ್ಯಂ. But ಪುರರ್+ಪ್ರವೇಷ್ಯವ್ಯಾಃ=ಪುರಃ ಪ್ರವೇಷ್ಯವ್ಯಾಃ or ಪುರಪ್ರವೇಷ್ಯವ್ಯಾಃ ; ಪುರರ್+ಕರೋತಿ=ಪುರಃ ಕರೋತಿ or ಪುರ×ಕರೋತಿ (here ಪುರರ್ does not operate as *gati*).

(v). The word ತಿರರ್ changes the ರ optionally into ಸ before ಕ, ಖ, ಪ, and ಫ (VIII. 3. 42). *e. g.*, ತಿರರ್+ಕಾರ, ಕರ್ತಾ, and ಕರ್ತುಂ=ತಿರಸ್ಕಾರ, ತಿರಸ್ಕರ್ತಾ, and ತಿರಸ್ಕರ್ತುಂ.

(vi). The ರ final in the first word is changed into ಸ or ಷ in the following expressions in which there are more words than one and which are called ಕೆಸ್ಯಾದಿ as beginning with ಕೆಸ್ಯಃ, *viz.*, ಕೆಸ್ಯಃ, ಕೌತುಕ್ಯುತಃ, ಭೌತುಕ್ಯುತಃ, ಶೌನಸ್ಕರ್ಣಃ, ಸದ್ಯಸ್ಯಾಲಃ, ಸದ್ಯಸ್ಯೀಃ, ಸಾಧ್ಯಸ್ಯಃ, ಕಾಂಸ್ಯಾನ್, ಸರ್ಪಿಷ್ಯುಂಡಿಕಾ, ಧನುಷ್ಯಪಾಲಂ, ಬರ್ಹಿಷ್ಫಲಂ, ಯಜುಷ್ವತಂ, ಅಯಸ್ಯಾರಃ, ತಮಸ್ಯಾಂಡಃ, ಮೇದಸ್ಪಿಂಡಃ, ಭಾಸ್ಯಾರಃ, ಅಹಸ್ಯಾರಃ (ಅಕೃತಿಗಣಃ). (VIII. 3. 48).

(vii). The word ಸರ್ (ಸಃ) becomes ಸ before a vowel if by the elision of the final letter alone a verse can be completed. (VI. 1. 134) *e. g.*, ಸೇವಾ (ಸರ್+ಇವಾ) ಮವಿಡ್ವಿಪ್ರಭೃತಿಂ, ಸೈಷ (ಸರ್+ಎಷ) ದಾಶರಥೀ ರಾಮಃ ; but ಸೋಹಮಾಜನ್ಮ ಕುದ್ಧಾನಾಂ (for here the verse can be completed without the *lopation* of the final vowel).

(viii). The words ಎಷರ್ (not ಎಷಕರ್) and ಸರ್ (not ಸಕರ್) become ಎಷ and ಸ respectively before a consonant but not if they are in a word compounded with the primitive particle ನ ಇ.

(VI. 1. 132) e. g., ಎಷರ್+ವಿಮ್ಛುಃ=ಎಷವಿಮ್ಛುಃ ; ಸರ್+ಕಂಭುಃ=ಸಕಂಭುಃ.
But ಅಸರ್+ಶಿವಃ=ಅಸಶಿವಃ.

(ix). The ರ derived from the change into ರು of the ಸ in the particles ಭೋಸಃ, ಬಗೋಸಃ, and ಅಘೋಸಃ is changed into ಯ before ಅಕ್ (vowels and ಹಕ್) the ಯ being *lopated*, optionally before the vowels and invariably before ಹಕ್ (VIII. 3. 17. 22), and the ಯ when not *lopated* being optionally capable of being pronounced indistinctly ; (ಲಘುವ್ರಯತ್ನತರ) (VIII. 3. 20 ; Kās. thereon ; Sid. I. 78). e. g., ಭೋಅಚ್ಯುತ or ಭೋಯಚ್ಯುತ ; ಭೋದೇನಾಃ, ಭೋಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿ, ಭಗೊನಮಸ್ತೇ, ಅಘೋಯಾಹಿ and so on.

(x). The ರ in the words ಗೀರ್ and ಧೂರ್ before the word ಪತಿ, is optionally retained without being changed (Sid. I. 80). e. g., ಗೀರ್ and ಧೂರ್+ಪತಿ=ಗೀರ್ಪತಿ or ಗೀಃಪತಿ or ಗೀಃಪತಿ and ಧೂರ್ಪತಿ or ಧೂಃಪತಿ or ಧೂಃಪತಿ

ನೆ final in a pada.

(xi). The final ನ of the word ಅಹನ್ is changed into ರ, when it operates as a *pada*, except when in composition with the word ಪತಿ, before which in this case the ನ becomes either ರ or ರು and except before ರೂಪ, ರಾತ್ರಿ, ರಾತ್ರ, and ರಥಸ್ತರ before which the ನ becomes ರು (Sid. I. 80 ; VIII. 2. 69, 68). e. g., ಅಹನ್+ಅಹಃ=ಅಹರಹಃ ; ಅಹನ್+ದದಾತಿ=ಅಹರ್ದದಾತಿ ; ಅಹನ್+ಭುಜ್ಞೀ=ಅಹರ್ಭುಜ್ಞೀ. But ಅಹನ್+ಪತಿಃ=ಅಹರ್ಪತಿಃ or ಅಹಃಪತಿಃ or ಅಹಃಪತಿಃ ; ಅಹನ್+ರೂಪ, ಕ್ರಿ. = ಅಹೋರೂಪ, ಅಹೋರಾತ್ರಿ, ಅಹೋರಾತ್ರ, ಅಹೋರಥಸ್ತರ.

(xi a). The ನ final in the word ಪ್ರಶಾನ್, though followed by ಛ್ವಿ letters followed by ಅಪ್ letters, should not be changed into ರು. (VIII. 3. 7). e. g., ಪ್ರಶಾನ್+ಪಿನೋತಿ=ಪ್ರಶಾನ್ಪಿನೋತಿ ; ಪ್ರಶಾನ್+ಭವದಯತಿ=ಪ್ರಶಾನ್ಭವದಯತಿ ; ಪ್ರಶಾನ್+ಜಂಕಯತಿ=ಪ್ರಶಾನ್ಜಂಕಯತಿ ; ಪ್ರಶಾನ್+ಕಂಕಾರಂ=ಪ್ರಶಾನ್ಕಂಕಾರಂ ; ಪ್ರಶಾನ್+ತನೋತಿ=ಪ್ರಶಾನ್ತನೋತಿ ; ಪ್ರಶಾನ್+ಧಾಡತಿ=ಪ್ರಶಾನ್ಧಾಡತಿ.

(xi b). Instead of the final ನ of the word ನೈನ್, when the letter ವ follows, there is optionally ರು, (VIII. 3. 10) the letter which precedes the ರು being at the same time made optionally to have the nasal form, or to have an *anusvāra* as an augment

(VIII. 3. 2, 4). *e. g.*, న్మాన్+పాహి=న్మాన్పాహి or న్మాహి or న్మా*హి
పాహి or న్మాంజపాహి or న్మా*జపాహి.

(xii). Instead of the న of the word కాన్, when it is reduplicated, there is రు (VIII. 3. 12), the letter which precedes the రు being at the same time made optionally to have the nasal form, or to have an *anusvāra* as an augment (VIII. 3. 3, 4), and the రు itself being changed into స (B. 112) *e. g.*, కాన్+కాన్=కాన్సాన్ or కాన్సాన్.

As to మ final in a *padu*.

(xiii). Instead of the letter మ of the word పుమ్, when ఖ followed by అమ్ come after it, there is రు, (VIII. 3. 6) and instead of మ of the word సమ్, when the augment సుట of which mention will be made hereafter follows, there is రు; the letter which precedes the రు in both cases being at the same time made optionally to have the nasal form, or to have an *anusvāra* as an augment. (VIII. 3. 2, 4), and the రు itself being changed into స (B. 112). *e. g.*, పుమ్+కొరికిల=పుమ్కొరికిల or పు*కొరికిల; పుమ్+పొత్తరి=పుమ్పొత్తరి or పు*పొత్తరి; పుమ్+ఫలం=పుమ్ఫలం or పు*ఫలం; సమ్+కర్తం, కర్తవ్యం, and కర్తా=సమ్కర్తం &c., or స*కర్తం &c. But పుమ్+దాసరి=పుమ్దాసరి; పుమ్+గవరి=పుమ్గవరి; (here ద and గ are not ఖ); పుమ్+క్షిరి=పుమ్క్షిరి; (here క though ఖ is not followed by అమ్) సమ్+కృతి=సమ్కృతి (here సమ్ is not followed by సుట).

As to the change of న into ణ, and స into ష.

(xiv). The word వన should not change the న into ణ even when it forms the subsequent member of an appellate compound except when it forms such compound in connection with the words మరగా, మిశ్రకా, సిద్ధకా, శారికా, శోటరా, and అగ్ని (VIII. 4. 4). *e. g.*, కుబీర, శతధార, and అసిపత్ర+వనం=కుబీరవనం, శతధారవనం and అసిపత్రవనం. But పురగావణం, మిశ్రకావణం, సిద్ధకావణం, శారికావణం, శోటరావణం, and అగ్నివణం.

(xv). But the word ವನ changes the ನ into ಣ, when it forms the subsequent member in a compound formed with the words ಪ್ರ, ನಿರ್, ಅಂತರ್, ಶರ, ಇಹ್ನು, ಪ್ಲಹ್, ಆಮ್ರ, ಕಾಷ್ಠ್ಯ, ಖದಿರ, and ಪೀಯಾಕ್ಷಾ, though the compound is not an appellative (VIII. 4. 5). *e. g.*, ಪ್ರವಣ, ನಿಪ್ಪಣ, ಅಂತರ್ವಣ, ಶರವಣ, ಇಹ್ನುವಣ, ಪ್ಲಹವಣ, ಆಮ್ರವಣ, ಕಾಷ್ಠ್ಯವಣ, ಖದಿರವಣ, and ಪೀಯಾಕ್ಷಾವಣ.

(xvi). And the word ವನ changes the ನ optionally under the same circumstances as in the preceding case, when it is compounded with words signifying “trees” or “annual plants” (ಓಷಧಿ). (VIII. 4. 6), provided that the word with which ವನ forms the compound has either two or three vowels (Sid. I. 481) *e. g.*, ದೂರ್ವಾ+ವನಮ್=ದೂರ್ವಾನಮ್ or ದೂರ್ವಾವಣಮ್ ; ಶಿರೀಷ+ವನಮ್=ಶಿರೀವನಮ್ or ಶಿರೀಷವಣಮ್. But ದೇವದಾರು+ವನಮ್=ದೇವದಾರುವನಮ್ (contains more than three vowels).

(xvii). But the above rule does not hold good when the words with which ವನ is compounded are the following :—*viz*, ಇರಿಕಾ, ಮಿರಿಕಾ, ತಿಮಿರಕಾ, and ತಿಮಿರಾ (ಅಕೃತಿಗಣಃ). (Sid. I. 481). *e. g.* ; ಇರಿಕಾವನಮ್ &c.

(xviii). The word ಅಕ್ಷ which is the substitute of ಅಕ್ಷನ್ according to rules to be explained hereafter, when it comes as the subsequent member of a compound of which the prior member ends in ಅ, changes the ನ into ಣ, if the cause of the change is a ರ standing in the prior member. (VIII. 4. 7). *e. g.*, ಪೂರ್ವ and ಅಪರ+ಅಕ್ಷಃ=ಪೂರ್ವಾಕ್ಷಃ and ಅಪರಾಕ್ಷಃ. But ದೀರ್ಘ+ಅಕ್ಷಃ=ದೀರ್ಘಾಕ್ಷಃ ; ನಿರ್ and ದುರ್+ಅಕ್ಷಃ=ನಿರಕ್ಷಃ and ದುರಕ್ಷಃ.

(xix). The word ವಾಹನ, when it is the subsequent member of a compound, the prior member of which signifies “a thing that can be placed by others in what is signified by that word,” changes the ನ into ಣ (VIII. 4. 8). *e. g.* ಇಕ್ಷು, ಶರ, and ದರ್ಭ+ವಾಹನಮ್=ಇಕ್ಷುವಾಹಣಮ್, ಶರವಾಹಣಮ್, and ದರ್ಭವಾಹಣಮ್. But ಇಂದ್ರ+ವಾಹನಮ್=ಇಂದ್ರವಾಹನಮ್ (ಇಂದ್ರ, not being a thing to be placed by others).

(xx). The word ಪಾನ, when it is the second member of a compound, in the prior member of which there is a cause for the change, changes the ನ into ಣ, if the compound means “ a country ” ; and the same word under the same circumstances optionally becomes changed, if the compound means “ an act,” or “ the instrument with which an act is performed,” (VIII. 4. 9, 10), *e. g.*, ಕ್ಷೀರ+ಪಾನಾಃ=ಕ್ಷೀರಪಾಣಾಃ ; ಸುರಾ+ಪಾನಾಃ=ಸುರಾಪಾಣಾಃ ; ಸವ್ಯೀರ+ಪಾನಾಃ=ಸವ್ಯೀರಪಾಣಾಃ ; ಕಷಾಯ+ಪಾನಾಃ=ಕಷಾಯಪಾಣಾಃ (All these words refer to the people of a country where the drinking of the several things alluded to is a national custom). ಕ್ಷೀರ, ಕಷಾಯ, and ಸುರಾ+ಪಾನಮ್=ಕ್ಷೀರಪಾನಮ್ or ಕ್ಷೀರಪಾಣಮ್, (here ಪಾನಮ್ signifies the act of drinking) ಕ್ಷೀರ+ಪಾನಃ=ಕ್ಷೀರಪಾಣಃ or ಕ್ಷೀರಪಾನಃ) here ಪಾನಃ signifies a vessel with which the act of drinking is performed).

(xxi). So, the following words optionally change their ನ into ಣ irregularly *viz.*, ಗರಿನದೀ, ಚಕ್ರನದೀ, ಚಕ್ರನಿತಂಬ, ಗರಿನು, ಗರಿನದ್ಧ, ಗರಿನಿತಂಬ, ತೂರ್ಯವಾನ, ವಾಷೋನ, and ಆಗ್ರಯನ (ಆಕೃತಿಗಣಃ). (Sid. I. 482). *e. g.*, ಗರಿನದೀ or ಗರಿಣದೀ ಹೀ.,

(xxii). The word ಅಯನಮ್ changes the ನ into ಣ after the word ಅಂತರ, when both the words standing together do not mean “ a country ” (VIII. 4. 25). *e. g.*, ಅಂತರ+ಅಯನಮ್=ಅಂತರಯಣಮ್. But ಅಂತರ+ಅಯನಃ=ಅಂತರಯನಃ (here the expression means “ a country”).

(xxiii). In the word ಸರ್ವನಾಮನ್, final ನ is not changed. (I. 1. 27, where *Pāṇini* has used the word without change).

(xxiv). The word ನಸ್ when it is the substitute of the word ನಾಸಿಕ according to special rules relating thereto, changes the ನ into ಣ when the word comes after the particles ಪ) and others in List I of Part I which contain a cause for the change (VIII. 3. 28 ; Sid. I. 417. note). *e. g.*, ಪ)+ನಸಃ=ಪ)ಣಸಃ.

(xxv). The roots (1) ಹಿ and (2) ವಿ, when they respectively

attain the forms of ಹಿನ್ಮ and ಹಿನ್ಮೂ and ವಾನ್ಮ and ವಾನ್ಮೀ according to rules to be mentioned hereafter change their ನ into ಣ, when it comes after a cause for the change, standing in an *upasarga*. (VIII. 4. 15). *e. g.*, ಪ್ರ+ಹಿನ್ಮೂತಿ and ಹಿನ್ಮತಃ=ಪ್ರಹಿನ್ಮೂತಿ and ಪ್ರಹಿನ್ಮತಃ ; ಪ್ರ+ವಾನ್ಮಾತಿ and ವಾನ್ಮತಃ=ಪ್ರವಾನ್ಮಾತಿ and ಪ್ರವಾನ್ಮತಃ.

(xxvi). The root ಅನ್ following an *upasarga*, which has a cause for the change, changes the ನ into ಣ ; and this, even when the ನ is final in a *pada*. Even when this root becomes reduplicated according to rules which will be mentioned hereafter, the ನ of the reduplicate, under the same circumstances, is changed into ಣ as well as the original ನ of the root. (VIII. 4. 19 to 21) *e. g.*, ಪ್ರ+ಅನಿತಿ=ಪ್ರಾಣಿತಿ ; ಪರಾ+ಅನಿತಿ=ಪರಾಣಿತಿ ; ಪ್ರ+ಅನ್=ಪ್ರಾಣ್ : ಪರಾ+ಅನ್=ಪರಾಣ್ : ಪ್ರ, and ಪರಾ+ಅನಿಷ್ಠತಿ and ಅನಿಷ್ಠತ್=ಪ್ರಾಣಿಷ್ಠತಿ and ಪ್ರಾಣಿಷ್ಠತ್ and ಪರಾಣಿಷ್ಠತಿ and ಪರಾಣಿಷ್ಠತ್.

(xxvii). In the root ಹನ್, the ನ is changed into ಣ when the root is preceded by an *upasarga* having a cause for the change, except when the ಅ before the ನ is dropped out or lengthened according to rules to be given hereafter and except when the root comes after ಅಂತರ್, meaning "a country" (VIII. 4. 22, 24). *e. g.*, ಪ್ರ and ಪರಿ+ಹನ್ಯತಿ and ಹನ್ಯತಃ=ಪ್ರಹನ್ಯತಿ and ಪರಿಹನ್ಯತಿ and ಪ್ರಹಣ್ಯತಃ and ಪರಿಹಣ್ಯತಃ. But ಪ್ರ+ಹನ್ಮಿ=ಪ್ರಹನ್ಮಿ, (ಪ್ರಘ್ನಿ see below) ಪರಿ+ಅಹಾನಿ=ಪರ್ಯಹಾನಿ, (ಪರ್ಯಘಾನಿ, see below).

(xxviii). The ನ of the root ಹನ್ is changed optionally also when it is followed by ಮ or ವ, if the root is preceded by an *upasarga* having a cause for the change (VIII. 4. 23). *e. g.*, ಪ್ರ and ಪರಿ+ಹನ್ಯಮ್ and ಹನ್ಯಮ್=ಪ್ರಹನ್ಯಮ್, ಪರಿಹನ್ಯಮ್, and ಪ್ರಹನ್ಮಮ್, ಪರಿಹನ್ಮಮ್.

(xxix). The ನ of the roots ನಿನ್, ನಿಕ್ಷ, and ನಿಂದ, when these come after an *upasarga* having a cause for the change, and before primitive affixes, optionally changes the ನ and ಣ (VIII. 4. 33. Sid. II. 300). ಪ್ರ+ನಿನ್ &c., +the primitive affixes ಅನನಕ್ಷ or ಇತವ್ಯಂ=ಪ್ರನಿನನಕ್ಷ or ಪ್ರಣಿನನಕ್ಷ ; ಪ್ರನಿನಿಷ್ಠವ್ಯಂ or ಪ್ರಣಿನಿಷ್ಠವ್ಯಂ ; ಪ್ರನಿಕ್ಷ

ಣಮ್ or ಪ್ರಣಿಕ್ಷಣಮ್ ; ಪ್ರಸಿಕ್ತಿತವ್ಯಮ್ or ಪ್ರಣಿಕ್ತಿತವ್ಯಂ ; ಪ್ರನಿಂದಸಮ್ or ಪ್ರಣಿಂದನಮ್ ; ಪ್ರನಿಂದಿತವ್ಯಮ್ or ಪ್ರಣಿಂದಿತವ್ಯಂ.

(xxx). The ನ of primitive affixes when they come after the roots, ಭಾ, ಭೂ, ಘಾ(ಪೂಞ), ಕಮ್, ಗಮ್, ಪ್ಯಾಪ್, and ವೇಪ್ simply, or after they have taken the verbal affix *ni*, is not changed into ಣ, even when they come after an *upasarga* having a cause for the change. (VIII. 4. 34 ; Sid. II. 300). ಪ್ರ+ಭಾ &c., +ಅನಮ್ and ಅನೀಯಮ್ (primitive affixes) = ಪ್ರಭಾನಮ್, ಪ್ರಭಾನೀಯಮ್ ; ಪ್ರಭವನಮ್, ಪ್ರಭವನೀಯಮ್ ; ಪ್ರಪವನಮ್, ಪ್ರಪವನೀಯಮ್ ; ಪ್ರಕಮನಮ್, ಪ್ರಕಮನೀಯಮ್ ; ಪ್ರಗಮನಮ್, ಪ್ರಗಮನೀಯಮ್ ; ಪ್ರಪಾಪ್ಯಾನಮ್, ಪ್ರಪಾಪ್ಯಾನೀಯಮ್ ; ಪ್ರವೇಪನಮ್, ಪ್ರವೇಪನೀಯಮ್ ; also ಪ್ರ+ಭಾಪ್ from ಭಾ with the affix ಣಿ+ಅನಮ್ and ಅನೀಯಮ್ = ಪ್ರಭಾಪನಮ್ and ಪ್ರಭಾಪನೀಯಮ್.

(xxxi). The root ನಕ್, after it has taken the form of ನಷ್ according to rules already mentioned, does not change the ನ into ಣ, even when preceded by an *upasarga* having a cause for the change. (VIII. 4. 36). e. g., ಪ್ರ and ಪರಿ+ನಷ್ from ನಕ್+ತೇ = ಪ್ರನಷ್ಟಃ and ಪರಿನಷ್ಟಃ ; ಪ್ರ and ಪರಿ+ನಜ್ಞ್ಯಾತಿ = ಪ್ರನಜ್ಞ್ಯಾತಿ and ಪರಿನಜ್ಞ್ಯಾತಿ. But ಪ್ರ+ನಕ್+ಯತಿ = ಪ್ರಣಶ್ಯತಿ. (here ನಕ್ has not attained the form of ನಷ್).

(xxxii). And the ನ should not be changed into ಣ in the words ಕ್ವಾಭ್ನಾದಿ which are :—

(a). ಕ್ವಾಭ್ನಾ, ಕ್ವಾಭ್ನೀ, ಕ್ವಾಭ್ನ, ನರೀನ್ಯತ್ಯ (frequentative form of ನೃತ್ see below). ತೃಪ್ನಿವ್, ತೃಪ್ನಿ ;

(b). the following words in which ನಂದಿನ್, ನಂದನ, ನಗರ, ನರ್ತನ, ಗಹನ, ನಿವೇಶ, ನಿವಾಸ, ಅಗ್ನಿ, ಅನೂಪ, and ವನ, are used as the subsequent member of an appellative compound, viz., ಕರಿನಂದಿ, ಹರಿನಂದನಃ, ಗರಿನಗರಮ್, ಪರಿನರ್ತನಮ್, ಪರಿಗಹನಮ್, ಪರಿನಂದನಮ್, ಕರನಿವೇಶಃ, ಕರನಿವಾಸಃ, ಕರಾಗ್ನಿಃ, ದರ್ಭಾನೂಪಃ, ಇರಿಕಾವನಮ್, ತಿಮಿರವನಮ್, ಸವಿರವನಮ್, ಕುಬೇರವನಮ್, ಹರಿವನಮ್, ಕರ್ಮರವನಮ್ ;

(c). also the following whether appellative compounds or

otherwise viz., ನೃನಮನ, ಗೃಹನಮನ ಗರಿನಮಿ, ಚತುರ್ಹಾಯನ, ಆಚಾರ್ಯ ಭೋಗೀನ, ಆಚಾರ್ಯಾನೀ, ದೀರ್ಘಾಹ್ನ. (VIII. 4. 39 ; Kas. thereon ; Sid. I. 383).

(xxxiii). The word ನಿರ್ವಿಣ್ಣಃ is anomalous (Sid. II. 298).

(xxxiv). The ಸ of the primitive noun ಸಾಹ್ from the root ಸಹ್, when it attains the form of ಸಾಡ್, that is, when the ಹ is at the end of a *pada* or is followed by ಝಲ್, is irregularly changed into ಷ. (VIII. 3. 56) e. g., ತುರಾಸಾಡ್, ಜಲಾಸಾಡ್, ಪ್ರತನಾಸಾಡ್. But ಜಲಾಸಾಹಮ್, ತುರಾಸಾಹಮ್, ಪ್ರತನಾಸಾಹಮ್.

(xxxv). The ಸ is changed into ಷ in the roots ಶಾಸ್, ವಸ್, and ಘಸ್, when preceded by ಇಣ್ or ಕು (B. 360). e. g., for ಶಸ್ :—ಅನ್ವಶಿಷತ್, ಅನ್ವಶಿಷತಾಮ್, ಅನ್ವಶಿಷನ್, ಶಿಷ್ಟಃ, ಶಿಷ್ಟವಾನ್ ; for ವಸ್ :—ಉಷಿತಃ, ಉಷಿತವಾನ್, ಉಷಿತಾಪ್ತಃ. for ಘಸ್ :—ಜಹ್ವತುಃ, ಜಹ್ವತುಃ.

(xxxvi). When the cause for the change of ಸ into ಷ is ಇಣ್ in the reduplicate of ಸ್ತು from ಪ್ಪು reduplicated on account of the affix ಸನ್ according to rules to be mentioned hereafter, though the ಸ of ಸನ್ itself is, according to the general rule relating to the change, changed into ಷ, the ಸ of the root is also to be changed into ಷ. (VIII. 3. 61). e. g., ತುಷ್ಪುಷತಿ.

(xxxvii). ಸ್ವಿದ್ from ಪ್ವಿದ್, ಸ್ವದ್ from ಪ್ವದ್, and ಸಹ್ from ಪಹ್, when they are reduplicated on account of the affix ಸನ್ according to rules to be mentioned hereafter, retain their ಸ without changing it into ಷ, even when there is ಇಣ್ in their reduplicate, though they have had the verbal affix ನಿ before taking the affix ಸನ್, and though the ಸ of ಸನ್ itself is according to the general rule changed into ಷ (VIII. 3. 62). e. g., ಸಿಷ್ಟೇದಯಿಷತಿ, ಸಿಸ್ವಾದಯಿಷತಿ, ಸಿಸಾಹಯಿಷತಿ.

(xxxviii). When there is ಇಣ್ in an *upasarga*, ಸ is changed into ಷ in the roots (1) ಮು except when it takes ಸ್ಯ, a tense affix (VIII. 3. 117, 65). e. g., ಅಛಿ+ಸುನೋತಿ=ಅಛಿಮುನೋತಿ. But ಅಛಿ+ಕೂ

ಪ್ರತಿ=ಅಭಿಷೇಕಪ್ರತಿ ; (2) ಮೂ ; e. g., ಅಭಿ+ಸುವತಿ=ಅಭಿಮುವತಿ ; (3) ನೋ ; e. g., ಅಭಿ+ಸ್ಯತಿ=ಅಭಿವ್ಯತಿ ; (4) ಮ್ವ, e. g., ಅಭಿ+ಸ್ತಾತಿ=ಅಭಿವ್ತಾತಿ ; (5) ಮ್ವಭ ; e. g., ಅಭಿ+ಸ್ತಾಭತಿ=ಅಭಿವ್ತಾಭತಿ ; (6) ಪ್ತಾ ; e. g., ಅಭಿ+ಸ್ತಾಪ್ರತಿ=ಅಭಿವ್ತಾಪ್ರತಿ ; (7) ಸೇನಯ from ಸೇನಾ+ ಣಿಚ್, a noun-root affix which makes it a noun-root, and though this root is therefore one not given in the list of roots with ಪ. e. g., ಅಭಿ+ಸೇನಯತಿ=ಅಭಿವೇನಯತಿ ; (8) ಪೇಧ್ except when it signifies “ to go” (VIII. 3. 113). e. g., ಅಭಿ+ಸೇಧತಿ=ಅಭಿವೇಧತಿ ; but ಪರಿ+ಸೇದಯತಿ=ಪರಿಸೇದಯತಿ (where ಸೇಧ್ is used in the sense of “ going”) ; (9) ಖಚ್ ; e. g., ಅಭಿ+ಸಿಂಚತಿ=ಅಭಿವಿಂಚತಿ ; (10) ಪಂಜ್ ; e. g., ಅಭಿ+ಸಜತಿ=ಅಭಿವಜತಿ ; (11) ಪ್ವಂಜ್ ; e. g., ಅಭಿ+ಸ್ವಜತಿ=ಅಭಿವ್ವಜತಿ ; and (12) ಸ್ತಂಭ್ from ಪ್ವಚಿ ; e. g., ಅಭಿ+ಸ್ತಂಭಾತಿ=ಅಭಿವ್ವಂಭಾತಿ. (VIII. 3. 65, 67).

(xxxix). And when there is ಇಣ್ in an *upsarga* not being ಪ್ರತಿ, there shall be the change as above in the case of the root ಖದ್. e. g., ನಿ+ಸೇದತಿ=ನಿವೇದತಿ ; but ಪ್ರತಿ+ಸೇದತಿ=ಪ್ರತಿಸೇದತಿ. (VIII. 3. 66).

(vL). And when there is ಇಣ್ in an *upasarga* the change as above shall take place in the case of ಸ್ವನ್ also though this root is not given in the list of roots with a ಪ, provided the *upasarga* is ವಿ, and the root is used in the sense of “ eating.” (VIII. 3. 69). e. g., ವಿ+ಸ್ವನತಿ=ವಿವ್ವನತಿ. But in ವಿಸ್ವನತಿಮೃದಂಗ, there is no change as the sense is “ to sound.”

(xLi). Even after the *upasarga* ಅವ, though there is no ಇಣ್ therein, there shall be a change in the case of ಸ್ವನ್, and also of ಸ್ತಂಭ್ from ಪ್ವಚಿ, if the latter root means “ to support,” or “ to be near” (VIII. 3. 68). e. g., ಅವ+ಸ್ವನತಿ=ಅವವ್ವನತಿ ; ಅವ+ಸ್ತಂಭ್ಯ=ಅವವ್ವಂಭ್ಯ. But ಅವ+ಸ್ತಂಭಿ=ಅವಸ್ತಂಭಿ (the sense being different).

(xLii). The above rules relating to the change of ಸ into ಪ, after an *upasarga* should take effect, even when the augment ಅಚ್ intervenes between the *upasarga* and the roots concerned, if they are (1) ಮೂ (2) ಮೂ (3) ಮೋ (4) ಮ್ವ (5) ಮ್ವಭ (6) ಪ್ತಾ (7) ಸೇನಯ (8) ಪೇಧ್ (9) ಖಚ್ (10) ಪಂಜ್ (11) ಪ್ವಂಜ್ (12) ಸ್ತಂಭ್ (13) ಪದ್ and (14) ಸ್ವನ್ (VIII. 3. 63). But in this case ಮೂ and ಪ್ವಂಜ್ change the ಸ into ಪ only optionally after ಪರಿ, ನಿ, and ವಿ. (VIII. 3. 71).

e. g., ಅಭಿ+ಅನುನೋತ್ &c.=ಅಭ್ಯಮನೋತ್, ಅಭ್ಯಮವತ್, ಅಭ್ಯಪ್ಯತ್, ಅಭ್ಯಪ್ತಾತ್, ಅಭ್ಯಪ್ತೋಭತ, ಅಭ್ಯಪ್ತಾತ್, ಅಭ್ಯಪೇಣಯತ್, ಅಭ್ಯಪೇಧಯತ್, ಅಭಿಂಚತ್, ಅಭ್ಯಮಜಾತ್, ಅಭ್ಯಪ್ವಜತ, ಅಭ್ಯಪ್ವಭಾತ್, ಅಭ್ಯಪೀದತ್. And ವಿ and ಅವ+ಅಸ್ಯನತ್=ವ್ಯಪ್ವಣತ್ and ಅವಾಪ್ವಣತ್ ; ಅವ+ಸ್ತಭಾತ್=ಅವಪ್ವಭಾತ್. But ಪರಿ, ನಿ, and ವಿ+ಅಸ್ತಾತ್ and ಅಸ್ಯಜತ=ಪರ್ಯಸ್ತಾತ್ or ಪರ್ಯಪ್ತಾತ್, ನ್ಯಸ್ತಾತ್ or ನ್ಯಪ್ತಾತ್, ವ್ಯಸ್ತಾತ್ or ವ್ಯಪ್ತಾತ್, and ಪರ್ಯಜತ, or ಪರ್ಯಪ್ವಜತ, ನ್ಯಸ್ಯಜತ or ನ್ಯಪ್ವಜತ, ವ್ಯಸ್ಯಜತ or ವ್ಯಪ್ವಜತ.

(xliii). After ಪರಿ, ನಿ, and ವಿ, the roots ಪೇವ್ and ಫಿವ್, and the root ಪಹ್, except when it attains the form of ಸೋಡ್ according to rules to be mentioned hereafter change their ಸ into ಪ ; and even when the augment ಅಟ್ intervenes, the change takes place in the case of ಪೇವ್ absolutely and in the case of ಫಿವ್ and ಪಹ್ not at all. (VIII. 3. 63, 70, 61, 115). e. g., ಪರಿ, ನಿ, and ವಿ+ಸೇವತೆ=ಪರೀವತ, ನಿಪೇವತ and ವಿಪೇವತೆ ; ಪರಿ, ನಿ, and ವಿ+ಅಸೇವತೆ=ಪರ್ಯಪೇವತ, ನ್ಯೇವತ, and ವ್ಯಪೇವತ ; ; ಪರಿ, ನಿ, and ವಿ+ಸೀವ್ಯತಿ=ಪರೀವ್ಯತಿ, ನಿಪೀವ್ಯತಿ, and ವಿಪೀವ್ಯತಿ ; ಪರಿ, ನಿ and ವಿ+ಅಸೀವ್ಯತ್=ಪರ್ಯಸೀವ್ಯತ್ or ಪರ್ಯಪೀವ್ಯತ್, ನ್ಯಸೀವ್ಯತ್ or ನ್ಯಪೀವ್ಯತ್, and ವ್ಯಸೀವ್ಯತ್ or ವ್ಯಪೀವತ್ ; ಪರಿ, ನಿ and ವಿ+ಸಹತೆ=ಪರಿಸಹತೆ, ನಿಸಹತೆ, and ವಿಸಹತೆ ; ಪರಿ, ನಿ, and ವಿ+ಅಸಹತೆ=ಪರ್ಯಸಹತ or ಪರ್ಯಪಹತ, ನ್ಯಸಹತ or ನ್ಯಪಹತ, and ವ್ಯಸಹತ or ವ್ಯಪಹತ. But ಪರಿ, ನಿ, and ವಿ+ಸೋಡೆ, ಸೋಡುಮ್, and ಸೋಡವ್ಯಮ್=ಪರಿಸೋಡೆ, ಪರಿಸೋಡುಮ್, and ಪರಿಸೋಡವ್ಯಮ್ ; ನಿಸೋಡೆ, ನಿಸೋಡುಮ್, and ನಿಸೋಡವ್ಯಮ್ ; and ವಿ ಸೋಡೆ, ವಿಸೋಡುಮ್, and ವಿಸೋಡವ್ಯಮ್.

(xliv). And notwithstanding that the above rules authorizing the change of ಸ into ಪ after *upasarga* in the case of certain roots do not admit of the change being made when the roots become reduplicated according to rules to be mentioned hereafter, because the reduplicates will then intervene between the *upasarga* and the roots, still the change should in the case of the ಸ of the following roots take place as if there is no such intervention, and therefore when the reduplication is on account of ಸನ್, even though the ಸ of ಸನ್ itself is] changed into ಪ, viz.,—(1) ಪ್ತಾ (2) ಸೇನಯ (3) ಪೇಧ್ (4) ಫಚ್ (5) ಮಂಜ್ (6) ಪ್ವಂಜ್ (7) ಸ್ತಂಭ್ (8) ಪದ್ (9)

ಸ್ವನ್ (10) ಪೇವ್ (11) ಪಿವ್ and (12) ಪಹ್. And in the case of the roots ಸೇನಯ, ಸೇಧ್, ಪಿಚ್, ಪಂಜ್, ಪ್ವಂಜ್, ಪದ್, ಸ್ವನ್, ಪೇವ್, ಪಿವ್, and ಪಹ್, the ಸ of their reduplicates also is changed into ಪ after the *upasarga* (VIII. 3. 64, 70). Provided however that in the case of the roots ಪದ್ and ಪ್ವಂಜ್, when the reduplication has been made on account of the perfect tense according to the rules to be given hereafter the second ಸ should not be changed into ಪ (VIII. 3. 118). Provided further that in the case of ಸ್ತಂಭ್, ಪಿವ್, and ಪಹ್, the reduplication should not have taken place on account of ಚಜ್, a verbal affix (VIII. 3. 116). Provided also that in the case of the root ಮು which has taken the verbal affix ಸನ್ the ಸ of the root as well as of its reduplicate should not be changed into ಪ. (VIII. 3. 117). *e.g.*,

- (1). ಸ್ಥಾ from ಸ್ಥಾ—ಅಭಿತಸ್ಥಾ, ಅಭಿತಾಸ್ಥಾಯತೆ.
- (2). ಸೇನಯ—ಅಭಿಪೇಣಯಿಷತಿ.
- (3). ಸೇಧ್—ಅಭಿಪೇಧ, ಅಭಿಪಿಪೇಧಿಷತಿ, ಅಭಿಪೇಪೇಧ್ಯತೆ.
- (4). ಪಿಚ್—ಅಭಿಪಿಚ್ಛತಿ, ಅಭಿಪಿಪೇಚ, ಅಭಿಪೇಪಿಚ್ಯತೆ.
- (5). ಪಂಜ್—ಅಭಿಪಿಪಂಜ್ಯತಿ, ಅಭಿಪಿಪಂಜ್ಜ, ಅಭಿಪಾಪಂಜ್ಯತೆ.
- (6). ಪ್ವಂಜ್—ಅಭಿಪಿಪ್ವಂಜ್ಯತೆ, ಅಭಿಪಾಪ್ವಂಜ್ಯತೆ.
- (7). ಸ್ತಂಭ್—ಅಭಿತಪ್ತಂಭ, ಅಭಿತಾಪ್ತಂಭ್ಯತೆ.
- (8). ಪದ್—ಅಭಿಪಿಪದಿಷತಿ, ಅಭಿಪಾಪದ್ಯತೆ.
- (9). ಸ್ವನ್—ಅಭಿಪಸ್ವಾಣ, ಅಭಿಪಿಪ್ವಣಿಷತಿ, ಅಭಿಪಾಪ್ವಣ್ಯತೆ.
- (10). ಪೇವ್—ಅಭಿಪಿಪೇವಿಷತೆ, ಅಭಿಪೇಪೇವ್ಯತೆ.
- (11). ಪಿವ್—ಅಭಿಪಿಪೇವಿಷತೆ, ಅಭಿಪೇಪೇವ್ಯತೆ, ಅಭಿಪಿಪೇವೆ.
- (12). ಪಹ್—ಅಭಿಪೇಹೆ, ಅಭಿಪಿಪಹಿಷತೆ, ಅಭಿಪಾಪಹ್ಯತೆ.

But ಪದ್ and ಪ್ವಂಜ್ in the perfect=ಅಭಿಪಸಾದ, ಅಭಿಪಸ್ವಜೆ. And ಸ್ತಂಭ್, ಪಿವ್, and ಪಹ್ before ಚಜ್=ಅಭ್ಯತಸ್ತಂಭತ್, ಪದ್ಯಸೀವತ, ನ್ಯಸೀವಿ

ವತ್, ವ್ಯಸೀಷವತ್, ಪರ್ಯಸೀಷಹತ್, ನ್ಯಸೀಷಹತ್, and ವ್ಯಸೀಷಹತ್. And ಅಭಿ ಸುಸೂಪ (from ಸು+the affix ಸನ್)+the affix ಅ which according to certain special rules relating to the subject gives the whole expression the form of ಅಭಿಸುಸೂಪ್=ಅಭಿಸುಸೂಪಿ.

(xlv). After ಅನು, ವಿ, ಪರಿ, ಅಭಿ, and ನಿ, the root ಸ್ಯಂದ್ optionally changes the ಸ into ಷ, except when the word is applied to living beings alone. (VIII. 3. 72). e. g., ಅನು &c., +ಸ್ಯಂದತೆ=ಅನು ಸ್ಯಂದತೆ or ಅನುಷ್ಯಂದತೆ &c. And so ಅನುಷ್ಯಂದೇತೆ or ಅನುಸ್ಯಂದೇತೆ ಮತೋಽಸ್ಯ ದಕೆ (the word is applied to ಮತ್ಸ್ಯ, a living being, and ಉದಕ, a thing without life in conjunction). But ಅನುಸ್ಯಂದತೆ ಮತ್ಸ್ಯಃ (the word is applied only to ಮತ್ಸ್ಯ, a living being).

(xlvi). After ಪರಿ, the root ಸ್ಯಂದ್ optionally changes the ಸ into ಷ, and so after ವಿ also except when it comes before primitive affixes called *nishthā*. (ನಿಷ್ಠಾ) (VIII. 3. 73, 74), e. g., ಪರಿಸ್ಕನ್ತಾ, ಪರಿಸ್ಕನ್ತಮ್, ಪರಿಸ್ಕನ್ತವ್ಯಮ್, or ಪರಿಷ್ಕನ್ತಾ, ಪರಿಷ್ಕನ್ತಮ್, ಪರಿಷ್ಕನ್ತವ್ಯಮ್, ಪರಿಷ್ಕಣ್ಣಃ or ಪರಿಸ್ಕನ್ತಃ. And ವಿಷ್ಕನ್ತಾ, ವಿಷ್ಕನ್ತಮ್, ವಿಷ್ಕನ್ತವ್ಯಮ್ ; or ವಿಸ್ಕನ್ತಾ, ವಿಸ್ಕನ್ತಮ್, ವಿಸ್ಕನ್ತವ್ಯಮ್. But ವಿಸ್ಕನ್ತಃ= (*nishthā*).

(xlvii). After ನಿರ್, ನಿ, and ವಿ, the roots ಸ್ಫುರ್, and ಸ್ಫುಲ್ optionally change their ಸ into ಷ (VIII. 3. 76). e. g., (ಸ್ಫುರ್) ನಿಸ್ಫುರತಿ, ನಿಸ್ಫುರತಿ, ವಿಸ್ಫುರತಿ, or ನಿಷ್ಫುರತಿ, ನಿಷ್ಫುರತಿ, ವಿಷ್ಫುರತಿ. (ಸ್ಫುಲ್) ನಿಸ್ಫುಲತಿ, ನಿಸ್ಫುಲತಿ, ವಿಸ್ಫುಲತಿ or ನಿಷ್ಫುಲತಿ, ನಿಷ್ಫುಲತಿ, ವಿಷ್ಫುಲತಿ.

(xlviii). After ವಿ, the root ಸ್ಯಂಭ್ changes the ಸ into ಷ always. e. g., ವಿಷ್ಕಂಭಾತಿ, ವಿಷ್ಕಂಭಿತಾ, ವಿಷ್ಕಂಭಿತುಮ್, ವಿಷ್ಕಂಭಿತವ್ಯಮ್. (VIII. 3. 77).

(xlix). The root ಅಸಿ coming after ಇಣ್ in an *upasarga*, or after the indeclinable word ಪ್ರಾದುಸ್, when the letter ಯ or a vowel follows, changes the ಸ into ಷ. (8. 3. 87). e. g., ಅಭಿ+ಸಂತಿ=ಅಭಿ ಪಂತಿ ; ಅಭಿ+ಸ್ಯಾತ್=ಅಭಿಷ್ಯಾತ್ ; ಪ್ರಾದುಸ್+ಸಂತಿ=ಪ್ರಾದುಷಪಂತಿ ; ಪ್ರಾದುಸ್+ಸ್ಯಾರ್=ಪ್ರಾದುಷಸ್ಯಾತ್. But ನಿ+ಸ್ತಃ (from ಅಸ್ತಃ)=ನಿಸ್ತಃ ; ಪ್ರಾದುಸ್+ಸ್ತಃ=ಪ್ರಾದುಸ್ತಃ (neither ಯ nor a vowel follows ಅಸಿ but ತ).

(L). After ಸು, ವಿ, ನಿರ್, and ದುರ್, the roots ಪೂ, ಪಮ್, and ಪ್ಪುಪ್ changed by *samprasāraṇam* into ಸುಪ್ according to rules to be mentioned hereafter, change their ಸ into ಪ (VIII. 3. 88). *e. g.*, (ಪೂ) ಸುಪೂತಿ, ವಿಸೂತಿ, ನಿಸೂತಿ, ದುಪೂತಿ—(ಪಮ್) ಸುಪಮಮ್, ವಿಸಮಮ್, ನಿಸಮಮ್, ದುಪಮಮ್.—(ಸುಪ್); ಸುಮಪ್ತಃ, ವಿಸುಪ್ತಃ, ನಿಸುಪ್ತಃ, ದುಮಪ್ತಃ.

(Li). After the *upsarga* ನಿ, and after the word ನಷ್ಠ, the root ಪ್ಲಾ when it means “to be proficient” changes the ಸ into ಪ (VIII. 3. 89). *e. g.*, ನಿಸ್ಪಾತಃ, ನದೀಪ್ಲಾತಃ. But ನಿಸ್ಪಾತಃ, and ನದೀಪ್ಲಾತಃ when proficiency is not meant.

(Lii). After ಪರಿ, ನಿ, and ವಿ, the words ಪಿತಃ and ಸಯಃ change their ಸ into ಪ (VIII. 3. 70). *e. g.*, (ಪಿತಃ) ಪರಿಪಿತಃ, ನಿಪಿತಃ, ವಿಪಿತಃ. (ಸಯಃ) ಪರಿಪಯಃ, ನಿಪಯಃ, ವಿಪಯಃ.

(Liii). After ಪರಿ, ನಿ, and ವಿ, the ಸ of the augment ಸುಟ್ is changed into ಪ; and this optionally even when the augment ಅಟ್ intervenes. (VIII. 3. 70, 71). *e. g.*, ಪರಿಪ್ಕರೋತಿ; ಪರೈಪ್ಕರೋತ್ or ಪರೈಪ್ಕರೋತ್.

(Liv). The ಸ of ನಿಸ್, when followed by the root ತಪ್, if it does not mean “to do frequently” is changed into ಪ. (VIII. 3. 102). *e. g.*, ನಿಪ್ತಪತಿ. But ನಿಸ್ತಪತಿ ಸುವರ್ಣಂ ಸುವರ್ಣಕಾರಃ (here “to heat frequently” is meant).

(Lv). The following words are anomalous:—

1. ವಿ+ಸ್ತಃ when it means “either a tree” or “a seat” or “a verse in poetry”=ವಿಪ್ತಃ (VIII. 3. 92, 94).
2. ಪ್ರತಿ+ಸ್ನಾತಂ when it means “holy ablution”=ಪ್ರತಿಪ್ನಾತಂ (VIII. 3. 90).
3. ಅಗ್ನಿ+ಸ್ತುತ್=ಅಗ್ನಿಪ್ತುತ್ (VIII. 3. 82).
4. ಗೌರೀ+ಸಕಧಃ when it means a “name”=ಗೌರೀಪಕಧಃ (VIII. 3. 98 to 100).

5. ಪ್ರತಿ+ಸ್ಥಿಕಾ=ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠಿಕಾ (*Id*).
6. ಜಲಾ+ಸಾಹಂ=ಜಲಾಸಾಹಂ (*Id*).
7. ನೌ+ಸೇಚನಂ=ನೌಷೇಚನಂ (*Id*).
8. ದುಂದುಭಿ+ಸೇವನಂ=ದುಂದುಭೀವನಂ (*Id.*)
9. ಅಂಗುಲಿ+ಸಂಗಃ=ಅಂಗುಲಿಪಂಗಃ (VIII, 3. 80).
10. ಭೀರು+ಸ್ಥಾನಂ=ಭೀರುಷ್ಠಾನಂ (VIII. 3. 81).
11. ಅಭಿನಿಷ್+ಸ್ತಾನಃ if it means the name of an “ expression”
=ಅಭಿನಿಷ್ಠಾನಃ (VIII. 3. 86).
12. ಗವಿ and ಯುಧಿ+ಸ್ಥಿರಃ=ಗವಿಸ್ಥಿರಃ and ಯುಧಿಸ್ಥಿರಃ (VIII. 3. 95)
13. ಸು and ದು+ಸ್ತು=ಸುಪ್ತು and ದುಪ್ತು.
14. ಹರಿ and ರೋಹಣೀ+ಸೇನಃ=ಹರಿವೇನಃ and ರೋಹಣೀವೇನಃ
15. ಸು, ನಿ and ದು+ಸಾವಾ=ಸುಸಾವಾ, ನಿಸಾವಾ, and ದುಸಾವಾ.
(VIII, 3. 98 to 100).
16. ಸು, ನಿ, and ದು+ಸೇದಃ=ಸುಪೇದಃ, ನಿಪೇದಃ, and ದುಪೇದಃ (*Id*).
17. ಸು, ನಿ, and ದು+ಸಂಧಿಃ=ಸುಪಂಧಿಃ, ನಿಪಂಧಿಃ, and ದುಪಂಧಿಃ. (*Id*)
18. ಅಗ್ನಿ, ಜ್ಯೋತಿ, and ಆಯುಃ+ಸ್ಮೋಮಃ=ಅಗ್ನಿಸ್ಮೋಮಃ, ಜ್ಯೋತಿ
ಸ್ಮೋಮಃ, and ಆಯುಸ್ಮೋಮಃ. (VIII. 3. 82, 83).
19. ಮಾತುಃ, ಪಿತುಃ, ಮಾತೃ, and ಪಿತೃ, +ಸ್ವಸಾ=ಮಾತುಸ್ವಸಾ or ಮಾ
ತುಃಸ್ವಸಾ, ಪಿತುಃಸ್ವಸಾ or ಪಿತುಸ್ವಸಾ, ಮಾತೃಸ್ವಸಾ, and ಪಿತೃಸ್ವಸಾ. (VIII.
3. 85, 84).
20. ಕಪಿ+ಸ್ಥಲಃ when it means “ a descendant”=ಕಪಿಪ್ತಲಃ.
(VIII. 3. 91).
21. ವಿ, ಕು, ಶಮಿ, and ಪರಿ,+ಸ್ಥಲಂ=ವಿಪ್ತಲಂ, ಕುಪ್ತಲಂ ಶಮಿಪ್ತಲಂ
and ಪರಿಪ್ತಲಂ, (VIII. 3. 96).

22. ಪ್ರ+ಸ್ಥಿ when it means "going before."=ಪ್ರಸ್ಥಿ (VIII. 3. 92).

23. ಅಂಬ, ಅಂಬ, ಗೋ, ಭೂಮಿ, ಸವ್ಯ, ಅವ, ದ್ವಿ, ತ್ರಿ, ಕು, ಕೇಕು, ಕಂಕು, ಅಂಗು, ಮಂಜಿ, ಪಂಜಿ, ಪರಮೇ, ಬರ್ಹ, ದಿವಿ, and ಅಗ್ನಿ+ಸ್ಥಿ=ಅಂಬಸ್ಥಿ, ಅಂಬಸ್ಥಿ, ಗೋಸ್ಥಿ, ಭೂಮಿಸ್ಥಿ, ಸವ್ಯಸ್ಥಿ, ಅವಸ್ಥಿ, ದ್ವಿಸ್ಥಿ, ತ್ರಿಸ್ಥಿ, ಕುಸ್ಥಿ, ಕೇಕುಸ್ಥಿ, ಕಂಕುಸ್ಥಿ, ಅಂಗುಸ್ಥಿ, ಮಂಜಿಸ್ಥಿ, ಪಂಜಿಸ್ಥಿ, ಪರಮೇಸ್ಥಿ, ಬರ್ಹಸ್ಥಿ, ದಿವಿಸ್ಥಿ, and ಅಗ್ನಿಸ್ಥಿ. (VIII. 3. 97).

PART III.

VERBS.

Chapter I.

VERBAL AFFIXES.

1. Having disposed of *sandhi*, we shall proceed to the consideration of the other grammatical process relating to the preparation of the bases and the affixes, before their union for the formation of complete words. And in doing so, we shall first deal with roots and their affixes, as the peculiar character of the Sanskrit language seems to render this course very convenient, if not, indeed, more natural than any other.

2. The verbal affixes, as has been seen, are, (i) derivation affixes, (ii) tense affixes, (iii) personal affixes, (iv) primitive affixes, and (v) verbal secondary affixes. But an important general classification of all these except the last, is into (a) ಸಾರ್ವಧಾತುಕಾಃ *sārvadhātukāḥ* and (b) ಅರ್ಧಧಾತುಕಾಃ *ārdhadhātukāḥ* as follows:—

(A). *Sārvadhātukāḥ*.

- (1). All personal affixes except those of the perfect and benedictive. (III.4.113, 115, 116).
- (2). All other affixes which have an indicatory ಃ (III.4.113),

(B). *Ārdhadhātukāḥ*.

All affixes other than *sārvadhātukāḥ*. (III.4.114).

3. And we must first bear in mind what has been already said regarding the importance of indicatory letters, and the manner of distinguishing them when they are expressed in the affixes and other elements of the complete words. And it is to be added once for all in this connection that even when such indicatory letters are not actually expressed, there are cases in which the affixes are to be held as having certain indicatory letters, though they may not have them expressed, so that they may have the same influence which the letters when actually present would have had under any of the rules stated. Thus,

it has been said that a *sārvadhātukāḥ* affix without an indicator ॐ should be like that which has an indicator ॐ. (I.2.4), and accordingly an affix of the former description will exert the same influence in the formation of a word as an affix containing an expressed indicator ॐ would have had. The other cases in which in this manner indicator letters are to be understood will be pointed out as occasion may arise. But we may add here that for the sake of convenience we propose to adopt a notation for designating these special indicator letters in connection with affixes in general, whether verbal or otherwise, as follows :—

1.	means that the special indicator letter is	ॐ
2.	” ” ” ”	ॐ
3.	” ” ” ”	ॐ
4.	” ” ” ”	ॐ
5.	” ” ” ”	ॐ

And we propose to annex these figures to the right of the affixes concerned. For example, taking ॐॐ, a verbal affix ; we will by affixing the figure 1 to the right of it thus, ॐॐ₁, denote that this affix is distinguished by an indicator ॐ. Sometimes an affix which has an indicator letter expressed is said to operate optionally as if it had another indicator letter. Thus ॐॐ, another verbal affix, is said to take effect in a certain case as if it had a ॐ instead of ॐ as its indicator letter. In such cases, we shall annex to the affix the figure representing the optional indicator letter specially prescribed, denoting thereby that it optionally operates as abovesaid. Thus ॐॐ₅ means that this affix which has an indicator ॐ optionally operates also as an affix having indicator ॐ.

4. Another peculiarity relating to affixes we may conveniently advert to here, viz, that in many cases they are said to have been either *lukated*, *sluated*, *lupated* or *lopated* after being attached. This peculiarity requires explanation. In Sanskrit Grammar, when words take forms similar to what

they take when an affix is actually attached in consequence of the preliminary preparatory process prescribed in connection with the affix, the theory is, that the affix having been attached and having thereby caused the words to pass through the process has become elided by *lopa*, *lup*, *luk*, or *slu* as the case may be. Examples shewing the application of the theory will be found as we proceed.

5. There is another peculiarity regarding affixes, which also we may notice here, viz, that sometimes one affix is said to come with the ಭಾವ or condition of another affix, *i. e.* with an effect like that of the other affix. Thus, ಚ್ಚ, a verbal affix, is sometimes said to come with ಸವ್ಯದ್ಭಾವ *i. e.* an effect like that of ಸನ್. This means that the grammatical operations the former affix causes in the case, would be like what would have been, if the latter affix had been actually attached. So also ತಾ಼, a verbal affix, is sometimes stated to come with the effect of ಚಿಠ್, another verbal affix. We shall see more about such kind of affixes further on. Here we wish to add only that such affixes may be conveniently denoted by writing, to the right of the actual affix, the affix whose effect it causes. Thus, ಚ್ಚ with the effect of ಸನ್ may be written ಚ್ಚ-ಸನ್.

6. Before proceeding further, it will be convenient to pay some attention to the general character of the verbal roots which, as we have already seen, are divisible into *original* and *derivative*.

7. The original roots are firstly of four kinds, (1) ಗಣಪಠಿತಾಃ, *grouped roots*, *i. e.* roots which are to be found in the ಧಾತುಸೂತ್ರ or the list of roots of ancient times, which is attributed to *Pāṇini* himself; (2) ಸೂತ್ರಾಃ, *belonging to the Sūtras*, *i. e.* roots which though not found in the ancient list referred to are found mentioned in the *Sūtras* or rules of grammar; (3) ಲೌಕಿಕಾಃ, *belonging to the usage of the people*, *i. e.* roots which though not found either in the ancient list or in the rules of grammar, are found used in works of acknowledged authority; and (4) ಆನಂದಿಕಾಃ, *belonging to the Vedas* *i. e.* roots which are found employed in the *Vedas* only.

8. The grouped roots are classified under 9 groups called (1) ಭ್ವಾದಿ (2) ಅದಾದಿ (3) ಜಹೋತ್ಯಾದಿ (4) ದಿವಾದಿ (5) ಸ್ವಾದಿ (6) ತುದಾದಿ (7) ರುಧಾದಿ (8) ತನಾದಿ (9) ಕ್ರ್ಯಾದಿ. But it may be remarked that as the other 3 classes of roots also may well be brought under one or other of the above groups with equal propriety, we may take all the original roots as consisting of the nine classes above mentioned.

9. The derivative roots may be said to be of two kinds, (1) ಸ್ವಾರ್ಥಪ್ರತ್ಯಯಾಂತ ಪಾರಿಭಾಷಿಕಾಃ and (2) ವಿಕಲ್ಪಾರ್ಥಪ್ರತ್ಯಯಾಂತ ಪಾರಿಭಾಷಿಕಾಃ.

10. The former are roots formed by attaching to them certain affixes which cause no alteration in the original sense of the roots, and which nevertheless have invariably to be attached to the roots to render them fit for actual use. These affixes may be called the *self-descriptive affixes* and the roots taking them, the *periphrastic derivative roots*. Of one large class of this kind of derivative roots also, there is separate mention in the ancient list under the designation of ಚೌರಾದಿ roots. (III. 1.30, 25; IV. 4.55).

11. For the sake of convenience of reference, there have been certain sub-divisions made in the list of roots, of some of the ten groups of roots above mentioned. Thus under the ಭ್ವಾದಿ roots occur the sub-divisions (1) ದ್ಯುತಾದಿ, (2) ಯಜಾದಿ, (3) ಜ್ವಲಾದಿ, (4) ಘಣಾದಿ, (5) ಘಟಾದಿ, and (6) ವೃತಾದಿ; under ಅದಾದಿ, there are (1) ರುದಾದಿ, and (2) ಸ್ತೃಪಾದಿ; under ದಿವಾದಿ, there are (1) ಕವಾದಿ and (2) ಪುಷಾದಿ; under ತುದಾದಿ, there are (1) ಮುಚಾದಿ and (2) ಕುಟಾದಿ; under ಕ್ರ್ಯಾದಿ, there is ಪ್ವಾದಿ; and under ಚೌರಾದಿ, there is ಜ್ಞಪಾದಿ. So also for the same purpose, many roots have indicatory letters attached to them. These letters according to *Pāṇini's* list are, (1) ಆ, (2) ಇ, (3) ಋ, (4) ಈ, (5) ಉ, (6) ಊ, (7) ಋ, (8) ೠ, (9) ಎ, (10) ಒ, (11) ಙ, (12) ಜ, (13) ಟ, (14) ಡ, (15) ಮ, and (16) ಷ. But the later grammarians have added to the above, (1) ಯ, (2) ಇ, (3) ಏ, (4) ಔ, (5) ಅ, (6) ಏ, and many other consonants. Reserving an explanation of

some of these indicatory letters for their proper places we have to explain the others here as follows:—(See Kav).

ಇಜ್ = ದ್ಯುತಾದಿ a sub-division of ಭ್ವಾದಿ.

ಐ = ಯಜಾದಿ. Do

ಜ = ಜ್ಯಲಾದಿ. Do

ಣ = ಘಣಾದಿ. Do

ಮ = ಘಟಾದಿ. Do

ಮಿ = ಘಟಾದಿ (optionally) Do

ವ = ವೃತಾದಿ. Do

ಲ = ಅದಾದಿ.

ಲಾ = ಸ್ವಪಾದಿ a sub-division of ಅದಾದಿ.

ಘ = ರುದಾದಿ. Do

ಕ್ಷ = ಜಕ್ಷಾದಿ. Do

ಲಿ = ಜಹೋತ್ಯಾದಿ.

ಯ = ದಿವಾದಿ.

ಯ = ಪುಷಾದಿ a sub-division of ದಿವಾದಿ.

ಭ = ಶವಾದಿ Do

ನ = ಸ್ವಾದಿ.

ಶ = ತುದಾದಿ.

ಶಿ = ಕುಟಾದಿ a sub-division of ತುದಾದಿ.

ಘ = ಮುಚಾದಿ. Do

ಧ = ರುಧಾದಿ. Do

ದ = ತನಾದಿ. Do

ಗ = ಕ್ರಾದಿ.

ಗಿ = ಸ್ವಾದಿ a sub-division of ಕ್ರಾದಿ.

ಕ = ಚುರಾದಿ.

ಕ = ಜ್ಞಸಾದಿ.

ತ = ಅದಂತ roots or roots ending in ಅ, a sub-division of ಜ್ಞಸಾದಿ.

ಕಿ = ಭ್ವಾದಿ or ಚುರಾದಿ (optionally.)

ರ = Roots peculiar to the Vedas.

12. Observe that when roots are given in the list of roots with a final ಁ without the indicatory ತ, the roots end in close consonants, the ಁ being used merely to give an easy utterance. (See Kav).

13. It should further be observed that there are many roots belong to more than one class, going under one class or another often according to the sense in which they are used, they having thus more than one sense, and sometimes even without such a difference in sense. The latter is the case especially with regard to roots ending in ಁ ; for all these as a rule come under both the 1st and the 10th class. (Sid. II. 185). And there are many other roots likewise coming under one or other of these two classes. Näy, it is said by some grammarians that all the roots grouped under the 10th class form only a part of the 1st class, and therefore take the self-descriptive affixes only optionally (Sid. II. 170). So all roots signifying “to kill” though grouped under other than the 10th class may as a rule take the self-descriptive affixes of the 10th class also optionally. (Sid. II. 177). And even other roots than those with the above signification may, it is said by some, be used with the self-descriptive affixes of the 10th class. (Sid. II. 188). These distinctions which are to be found marked only in the list of roots should be well remembered. And even when there is no sanction in the list, some roots may be found used by authors as those of one class, though they properly belong to another class. Thus in the passage “ನವಿಶ್ಯ ಸದವಿಶ್ಯ ಸ್ತಂ” the root ಶ್ಯನ್ which according to the list belongs to the 2nd class is used as a root of the 1st class. (Sid. II. 121). These differences of usage also should be borne in mind.

14. Observe also that there is no indicatory letter for ಭೃಷಿ.

15. Taking the 10th class roots as the first kind of derivative roots, a second kind of such roots will be found to be:—

- (i) Roots formed by means of affixes which give the sense of the causer of the action, such as one who directs

the action to be done and so on *i. e.* causative roots. (III. 1.26).

- (ii) Roots formed by means of affixes which give the sense of repetition or intensity of the action, or, if the original sense is motion, the sense of crookedness only *i. e.* roots which may be called the frequentative roots. (III. 1.22).
- (iii) Roots formed by means of affixes which give the sense of wishing the action *i. e.* desiderative roots. (III. 1.7).

16. It is to be remarked with reference to the causative, frequentative, and desiderative affixes, that the employment of these affixes when the additional signification of the affixes is intended to be expressed, is by no means compulsory, and that the same meaning may be expressed by a phrase instead, if desired.

17. And it should be observed that some roots involve in their sense the force of the above derivation affixes. Thus, the root चम has by itself a causative force *e. g.* यज्ज्ञ दत्तं चमयामति. "he causes *Yajñadatta* to refrain" (B. 799). But it should be remembered that by causative roots we do not mean such roots.

18. Nor in the case of the causative is there any fixed rule as to what thing or person should be taken as the immediate agent of the action, and what, as the causer thereof. For, whatever the speaker arbitrarily chooses to treat as the former or as the latter, he is at liberty to speak of as such. For example, in the case of cooking, it is equally allowable to say that "the fire cooks" or "the cook cooks" or "the fuel cooks". But when the choice of the immediate agent has thus been made then the person who or the thing which is the mover of that agent must be called a causative agent. (I. 4.54, 55).

19. There is a peculiar way of using the causative form in Sanskrit in connection with transitive roots, and this is to take a root of this kind as denoting the simple action signified by it as abstracted from the idea of the actual performance

of it (ನಿವೃತ್ತಪ್ರೇಷಣಾ) and treat the causative form of the root as expressing the actual performance of the action, thus rendering the resultant import of the causative root equal to the ordinary import of the original root. Thus take ಅರ್ಥ, “to beg,” as meaning only “begging” and the causative root from it ಅರ್ಥ as meaning “to perform the act of begging;” then since the resultant signification of ಅರ್ಥ is only equal to “to beg” and nothing more, we may derive from it the word ಅರ್ಥಯಂತಿ as the third person plural of the present tense and use it in the sense of “they beg,” though when this peculiar causative form is not used, the word as formed from the original root with its proper *self-descriptive* affix of the 10th class will be ಅರ್ಥಯಂತಿ, not ಅರ್ಥಯಂತಿ, because ಅರ್ಥ is a root of the *atmanepadi* (Sid. II. 197.)

20. With regard to the desiderative affixes, they are applied only when the wish of the agent of the action has reference to the same act, for, in such a case as ಗಮನೇನೇಚ್ಛತಿ, “by going he wishes”, the desiderative affix cannot be employed; here the man wishes by the going to accomplish something else, and the going is not the act wished. Nor do the affixes apply, when the wisher and the agent of the action are not the same. For, in such a case as ಓಷ್ಯಾಃ ಪಠಂತಿಚ್ಛತಿ ಗುರುಃ, “the teacher wishes that the pupils should read”, the affixes cannot be employed; here the wisher is the teacher, and the agents of the action are the pupils (B. 753).

21. Observe that the desiderative form is also, though rarely, used to express that there is probability or little doubt, (ಅಶಂಕ,) that the action is about to happen. Thus, ಶ್ವಾಮೂಷತಿ= “the dog is probably about to die” and ಕೂಲಂಪಿವತಿಷತಿ= “the bank is in all probability about to fall.” (Sid. II. 202).

22. But no desiderative root can be formed from a root which is already a desiderative root. (Sid. II. 205).

23. One great feature of certain classes of the verbal affixes being their liability to take the augment ಇಽ either in

its proper form alone, or with the *ṛ* elongated under certain conditions, after certain roots either optionally or absolutely, the roots themselves both original and derivative, are, with reference to this circumstance, to be divided into *aniṭ*, (ಅನಿಟ್) *seṭ*, (ಸೇಟ್) and *veṭ*, (ವೇಟ್) according as they do or do not take the augment absolutely, or take it only optionally. But it is to be observed that a root which is *aniṭ* with reference generally to one class of affixes taking the augment has often to be *seṭ* or *veṭ* absolutely or optionally, in regard to some particular affixes only. And so a root generally *seṭ* or *veṭ* has to be *aniṭ* absolutely or optionally, in relation to some particular affixes.

24. Again, the roots both original and derivative may be divided according as they admit of the *parasmaipadi* or *ātmanepadi* mode of conjugation or both. As we have already said, *ātmanepadi* is the proper mode always for the passive voice. In the active voice, though generally *parasmaipadi* mode is proper, *ātmanepadi* mode is used in this voice also in some cases which are as follows :—

(A.) *As to original roots.*

- (i) When the verbal root is distinguished in the list of roots by a gravely accented indicative vowel, or by an indicative *ṛ* (I. 3. 12) *e. g.* : ಆಸ, ವಸ, (here the final *ಃ* is a gravely accented indicative vowel). ಪೂಜ್, ಶೀಜ್.
- (ii) When the verbal root is distinguished by an indicative vowel circumflexly accented, or by an indicative *ಃ*, if the essential direct fruit of the action accrues to the agent (I. 3. 72) but only optionally, if this fact of the fruit of the action accruing to the agent is indicated by a word expressed along with the root (ಉಪಪದಃ) (I. 3. 77). *e. g.* : ಯಜ, ಪಚ (here the final *ಃ* is a circumflexly accented indicative vowel). ಪೂಜ್, ಕೃಜ್. From these roots, come in the *parasmaipadi* ಯಜಂತಿ, ಪಚಂತಿ, ಸುನ್ವಂತಿ, and ಕುರ್ವಂತಿ and in the *ātmanepadi* ಯಜಂತೆ, ಪಚಂತೆ, ಸುನ್ವಂತೆ, and ಕುರ್ವಂತೆ,

the verbs in both cases meaning, “they sacrifice,” “they cook,” “they distill” and “they do.” If the second form is used, it means that the agent of the several acts of sacrificing, cooking, &c., intends to secure for himself the essential fruit of his act, such as the merit of the sacrifice, the food got ready by the cooking, and so forth. But if the first form is used, it means that the agent does these acts for the sake of others as in the case of hired sacrificers, and cooks, who sacrifice and cook for their employers who derive the merit of the sacrifice or own the food cooked. Here that these sacrificers and cooks get fees or pay is no objection to the application of the rule; for the essential object of the employers who initiate the sacrifice and order the cooking is not the payment to the sacrificers and cooks, but the merit of the sacrifice and the food which they intend to obtain for themselves. Still, if we use the word ಸ್ವಃ along with the verbs, we may use either the *átmanepadi* or the *parasmaipadi*. Thus, we may say ಸ್ವಯಾಜ್ಞಾಯಜತಿ or ಸ್ವಯಾಜ್ಞಾಯಜತಿ & ಸ್ವಂಕಟಂಕರೋತಿ or ಸ್ವಂಕಟಂಕುರುತಿ; for the word ಸ್ವಃ shows that the act denoted by the verbs is done for the benefit of the agent himself.

- (iii) When the interchange of the action denoted by the root is to be expressed, (I. 3. 14) except when the root means “to go” or “to injure.” (I. 3. 15) and except when the interchange is denoted distinctly by the use of the expressions ಇತರೇತರ, ಅನ್ಯೋನ್ಯ and ಪರಸ್ಪರ, along with the root. (I. 3. 19) e. g : ವ್ಯತಿಲಾನೀತಿ (here the act of cutting denoted by the verb being considered as being the appropriate office of another, the *átmanepadi* is used). But ಇತರೇತರಸ್ಯ or ಅನ್ಯೋನ್ಯಸ್ಯ or ಪರಸ್ಪರಸ್ಯವ್ಯತಿಲಾನಂತಿ. And ವ್ಯತಿಗಚ್ಛಂತಿ, ವ್ಯತಿಸರ್ಪಂತಿ and ವ್ಯತಿಹಿಂಸಂತಿ (here the verbs mean “to go” or “to injure”).

B. As to derivative roots.

- (i) When the affix by means of which the root is formed is distinguished by an indicator ಁ . (I. 3. 12 ; III. 1. 30) except when such an affix is a *lukated* affix. (VII. 3. 94). Thus ಕಾಢು which is from the root ಕಢು + the affix ಁಞಃ, a verbal affix *i. e.* ಁ with an indicator ಁ attached to it, is conjugated in the *átmanepadi*; but ಪಾಪಞಃ which is from the root ಪಞಃ + the affix ಀಁಞಃ, another verbal affix, is conjugated in the *parasmaipadi*.
- (ii) When the root is a desiderative root, if the original root itself from which it has been formed is one to be conjugated in the *átmanepadi* mode. (I. 13. 62). Thus, the desideratives from ಅಞಃ and ಞಃ are conjugated in the *átmanepadi* because ಅಞಃ and ಞಃ themselves are to be so conjugated.
- (iii) When the root is a root of the 10th class, if the essential direct fruit of the action goes to the agent. (I. 3. 74) but only optionally if this fact of the fruit of the action accruing to the agent is indicated by words expressed along with the root. (I. 3. 77). Thus, from ಚೋರಃ, a root of the 10th class, comes ಚೋರಯತೆ, “he steals”, in the *átmanepadi* if the agent steals for his own use, but ಚೋರಯತಿ as well as ಚೋರಯತೆ if the word ಸ್ವಃ is used along with the verb.
- (iv) When the root is a causative root, if the essential direct fruit of the action accrues to the agent, (I. 3. 74) but only optionally, if this fact of the fruit of the action accruing to the agent is indicated by a word used along with the verb (I. 3. 77) and provided that the causative root is not formed from (a) original roots meaning “to eat” or “to

swallow" and "to tremble," "shake" or "move" (I. 3. 87) and (b) other non-causative intransitive roots that have had an agent endowed with a will (ಚಿತ್ತಮ್). (I. 3. 88). Thus from ಕಾರಿ and ಪಾಚಿ the causatives from ಕೃ "to do" and ಪಚ್ "to cook" if the agent acts or cooks for his own use, come ಕಾರಯತಿ and ಪಾಚಯತಿ or ಸ್ವಂಕಾರಯತಿ, ಸ್ವಂಪಾಚಯತಿ as well as ಸ್ವಂಕಾರಯತಿ, ಸ್ವಂಪಾಚಯತಿ. But from ನಿಗಾರಿ, ಭೋಜಿ, ಕಂಪಿ and ಚಲಿ, the causatives from ನಿಗೃ "to swallow," ಭುಜ್ "to eat," ಕಂಪ "to shake" and ಚಲ್ "to move," though the several acts denoted by the verbs are done by the agent for his own use, come only ನಿಗಾರಯತಿ, ಭೋಜಯತಿ, ಕಂಪಯತಿ, and ಚಲಯತಿ in the *parasmaipadi*. And from ಅಸಿ and ಶಾಯಿ, the causatives from ಅಸ್ "to sit" and ಶೀ "to sleep," if a person such as *Devadatta* is caused to do the act of sitting and sleeping, though he does it for his own use, come only ಅಸಯತಿ and ಶಾಯಯತಿ in the *parasmaipadi*; for "to sit" and "to sleep" are intransitive roots and *Devadatta* is an agent endowed with a will. However if one person such as *Devadatta* causes another person *Yajñadatta* to cause a third person *Rámadatta* to do an act denoted by an intransitive root as "mounting" for instance, though *Rámadatta* mounts for his own benefit, the verb to be used in such a case is ಆರೋಹಯತಿ in the *átmanepadi* from the root ಆರುಹ್ "to mount," not ಆರೋಹಯತಿ; for the causative root is from another causative root, not from a non-causative. And from ಕಾರಿ, the causative from ಕೃ, if the person caused to do the act denoted by the verb does it for his own use, comes only ಕಾರಯತಿ though the person has a will; for the original root ಕೃ, though a non-causative root, is not an intransitive root. And from ಶೋಷಿ, the causative from ಶುಷ್, "to dry," if that which

dries is a thing not possessed of a will as ವ್ರೀಹಯಃ, “paddy,” for instance, though the fruit of the action, i. e. the drying, affects only the paddy itself, comes ಶೋಷಯತೆ in the *átmanepadi*, though “to dry” is an intransitive root:—e. g. : ಶೋಷಯತೆ ವ್ರೀಹೀನ್ ತವಃ, “the sunshine causes the paddy to dry.”

- (v) When the root is a causative root, even though the essential direct fruit of the action does not accrue to the agent, provided that the causative root is formed from a non-causative original root that governed an object, by making the object the agent, and the meaning of the non-causative root is not “to remember” or “to recollect” (I. 3. 67). Thus, taking the sentences ಆರೋಹಂತಿ ಹಸ್ತಿನಂ ಹಸ್ತಪಕಾಃ, “the elephant-keepers mount the elephant” and ಪಶ್ಯಂತಿ ಭೃತ್ಯಾಃ ರಾಜಾನ್, “the attendants see the king,” if we paraphrase them into other sentences having substantially the same meaning, by making the objects “elephant and king” the subjects, and turning the verbs “ಆರೋಹಂತಿ” and “ಪಶ್ಯಂತಿ” into verbs of the causative form, these causative verbs should be in the *átmanepadi*, the paraphrases being therefore ಆರೋಹಯತೆ ಹಸ್ತಸ್ಯ ಯಮೇವ, “the elephant makes itself to be mounted” and ದರ್ಶಯತೆ ರಾಜಾಸ್ಯ ಯಮೇವ, “the king makes himself to be seen.” But a similar paraphrase of

- (1) ಗಣಯತಿ ಗಣಂ ಗೋಪಾಲಕಃ = ಗಣಯತಿ ಗಣಃ ಸ್ವಯಮೇವ (only *parasmaipadi* because the causative is from ಗಣಯತಿ which is itself a causative verb).
- (2) ಲುನಾತಿ ದಾತ್ರೇಣ ... = ಲಾವಯತಿ ದಾತ್ರಂ ಸ್ವಯಮೇವ (only *parasmaipadi* because the instrument, not the object, is made the subject).

(3) ಸ್ಮರತಿ ವನಗುಲ್ಮಸ್ಯ ಕೇರಲಃ = ಸ್ಮರಯತಿ ಕೇರಲಂ ವನಗುಲ್ಮಃ ಸ್ವಯಮೇವ
(only *parasmaipadi* because the
verb ಸ್ಮರತಿ means “to remember”
or “to recollect”).

25. Observe that causative roots formed as above by making the object an agent differ from roots in the reflective voice, which also express the object as the agent, in that the latter refer to a state or action belonging to the object, while the former refer to a state or action belonging to the agent. (Kás. on I. 3. 67).

26. Observe also that in the list of roots compiled by the later native and European Sanskrit scholars, it is customary to designate by indicatory ಁ or ಌ respectively the roots distinguished by gravely accented and circumflexly accented vowels also. (See Kav.).

27. And it is to be remarked that though the general rule in regard to roots with gravely accented indicatory vowels is that they should as abovesaid be conjugated in the *átmanepadi*, yet this rule is liable to exceptions, some of these roots admitting therefore also *parasmaipadi*. Thus in the sentence ಸ್ವಾಯನ್ನಿರ್ಮೂಲಕಸಂಧೀ, the root ಸ್ವಾಯಃ though having a gravely accented indicatory vowel has been conjugated in the *parasmaipadi*. (Sid. II. 112).

28. Observe further that notwithstanding the above rules regarding the mode of conjugation, the usage of the best authors is often found at variance with them, and that the correct mode has therefore to be determined in many cases by practice alone. (See Kav.).

29. Again the roots both original and derivative, may be divided into two classes, (1) Regular and (2) Irregular, the latter consisting of those roots which take their affixes in an exceptional manner according to what may be considered the exception to the general rules, and differently from the

former which in taking the affixes may be held to conform to the general rules in question.

30. We propose to shew the distinction of roots as above-said by letters and signs prefixed to the roots as follows :—

I = ಭ್ಯಾದಿ ; II = ಅದಾದಿ ; III = ಜಹೋತ್ಯಾದಿ ; IV = ದಿವಾದಿ ; V = ಸ್ಯಾದಿ ; VI = ತುದಾದಿ ; VII = ರುಧಾದಿ ; VIII = ತನಾದಿ ; IX = ಕ್ರ್ಯಾದಿ ; X = ಜೌರಾದಿ ; *ni* = X roots, or causative roots, or both, as the case may be ; C = Causative ; F = Frequentative ; D = Desiderative ; E = *set* ; E = *anit* ; E = *vet* ; EO = *set* roots which have either *ṛ*, or *ṛ* elongated, optionally ; P = *parasmaipadi* ; A = *ātmané-padi* ; U = ಉಭಯಪದಿ (*ubhayapadi*) i.e. either P or A at option ; PA = ordinarily A but irregularly P ; AP = ordinarily P, but irregularly A ; AU = ordinarily U, but irregularly A only in some cases. PAU = ordinarily U, but irregularly P only in some cases and A only in others ; R = Regular ; Ir. = Irregular :—

31. And it is to be added that we propose to prefix E, EO and E. to affixes also when it is intended to speak of them as having taken *ṛ* or *ṛ*, or as not having taken the augment respectively, and to prefix P, A, or U to them when we intend to denote them respectively as *parasmaipadi*, *ātmanepadi* or *ubhayapadi* affixes.

32. Confining our attention for the present only to regular roots and reserving for a future occasion a consideration of the primitive affixes except those by which the participles and gerunds as well as the infinitive are formed, and the verbal secondary affixes, we may first take a cursory glance at the remaining kinds of verbal affixes as follows :—

I.—DERIVATION AFFIXES.

- | | |
|---|--|
| (1) Affixes attached to the roots without altering their sense. | (i) ಅಯ್ಯ ⁶ substituted for <i>ಁ</i> |
| | (ii) 4 <i>ಁ</i> . |
| | (iii) <i>ಁ</i> . (III. 1. 30, 25 ; VI. 4. 51., 52, 55) |

- (2) Affixes making C roots. (i) ಅಜ್ಞಃ substituted for ಣಿ.
(ii) 4 ಣಿ.
(iii) ಣಿ. (III. 1. 30. 25, 26 ; VI. 4. 51, 52, 55)
- (3) Affixes making F roots. (i) ಯಜ್ಞಃ
(ii) 1 ಯಜ್ಞಃ (III. 1. 22 ; II. 4. 74)
- (4) Affixes making D roots (i) ಸನ್ಞಃ
(ii) ಸನ್ಞಃ III. 1. 7 ; I. 2. 9, 10, 26)

II.—TENSE AFFIXES.

1. Tense affixes for the present, the imperative, the imperfect, and the optative, in the active voice:—

For I roots comprising, besides roots of the 1st class, also all derivative roots except those formed by 1 ಯಜ್ಞಃ ...

ಶಪಃ (III. 1.68)

„ II. roots comprising, besides roots of the 2nd class, also the derivative roots formed by 1 ಯಜ್ಞಃ

1 ಶಪಃ (II. 4.72)

„ III. roots

...

...

2 ಶಪಃ (II. 4.75)

„ IV. roots

...

...

ಶ್ಯನ್ಞಃ (III. 1.69)

„ V. roots

...

...

- (i) ನ್ವ್ಯಃ substituted for ಕ್ವ್ಯಃ;
(ii) ನ್ಞಃ substituted for ಕ್ವ್ಯಃ;
(iii) ನುವ್ಞಃ substituted for ಕ್ವ್ಯಃ;
(iv) ಕ್ವ್ಯಃ (VI. 4. 77, 87, 107; III. 1. 73).

„ VI. roots

...

...

...

ಶ್ಞಃ (III. 1.77).

- VII. roots (i) ನ್ನ, substituted for ಶ್ನ; (ii) ಶ್ನ (VI. 4.111; III. 1.78).
- VIII. roots (i) ವ್ substituted for ಉ; (ii) 4 ಉ; (iii) ಉ. (III. 1.79; VI. 4.87,107).
- IX. roots (i) ನಿ, substituted for ಶ್ನ; (ii) ನ್ substituted for ಶ್ನ; (iii) ಶನಚ್ substituted for ಶ್ನ. (iv). ಶ್ನ (VI. 4.113, 112; III. 1.81, 83).
- (2) Tense affixes for the present, the imperative, imperfect, and optative, in the passive voice ... ಯಕ್ (III. 1.67).
- (3) Tense affixes for the aorist (i) ಕ್, (ii) 4 ಕ್, (iii) ಚಜ್ (iv) ಚಜ್-ಸನ್, (v) 4 ಸಿಚ್, (vi) 4 ಸಿಚ್, (vii) ಸಿಚ್, (viii) ಸಿಚ್, (ix) ಸಿಚ್-ಚಿಣ್ (x) ಚಿಣ್ (I. 2. 12, 17; III. 1. 66, 43, 44, 45; VI. 1. 68; VI. 4. 62; VIII. 2. 27; Sid. I. 111).
- (4) Tense affixes for the first future (i) ತ್; (ii) ತಾ, (iii) ತಾಹ್; (iv) ತಾಸ್; (v) ತ್-ಚಿಣ್; (vi) ತಾ-ಚಿಣ್; (vii) ತಾಹ್-ಚಿಣ್; (viii) ತಾಸ್-ಚಿಣ್; (II. 4.85; III. 1.33; VIII. 2.25; VI. 4.143, 62; VII. 4. 50, 51, 52).
- (5) Tense affixes for the second future and the conditional (i) ಸ್ಯ; (ii) ಸ್ಯ-ಚಿಣ್;

III. PERSONAL AFFIXES.

- (1) Personal affixes for the present. (VII. 1. 3, 5; VII. 2. 81; III. 4. 78, 79, 80).

3RD PERSON.			2ND PERSON.			1ST PERSON.		
s.	d.	pl.	s.	d.	pl.	s.	d.	pl.
(i) P.	ತಿಪ್, ತನ್ ₂ ,	ಅಂತಿ ₂ ;	ಸಿಪ್, ಥನ್ ₂ ,	ಥ ₂ .	ಮಿಪ್, ವನ್ ₂ ,	ಮನ್ ₂ ,		
	or							
	ಅತಿ ₂ .							
(ii) A.	ತೆ ₂ ,	ಆತೆ ₂ ,	ಅಂತೆ ₂ ;	ಸೆ ₂ ,	ಆಥೆ ₂ ,	ಥೆವಿ ₂ .	ಎ ₂ ,	ವಹೆ ₂ ,
	or	or		or	or			
	ಇತೆ ₂	ಅತೆ ₂		ಇಥೆ ₂				

- (2) Personal affixes for the perfect. (VII. 1. 34; III. 4. 79, 80, 81, 82).

(i) P.	ಣತ್, ಅತುನ್,	ಉನ್	ಥತ್, ಅಥುನ್,	ಅ;	ಣತ್ ₅ ,	ವ,	ಮ
	or	or	or	or	or	or	or
	ಔ ₅ ,	ಅತುನ್ ₁ ,	ಉನ್ ₁ ,	ಥತ್ ₅ ,	ಅಥುನ್ ₁ ,	ಅ ₁ ,	ಔ ₅ ,
						ವ ₁ ,	ಮ ₁
(ii) A.	ಎಶ್, ಆತೆ,	ಇರೇಜ್;	ಸೆ,	ಆಥೆ,	ಥೆವಿ;	ಎ,	ವಹೆ,
	or	or	or	or	or	or	or
	ಎಶ್ ₁ ,	ಅತೆ ₁ ,	ಇರೇಜ್ ₁ ,	ಸೆ ₁ ,	ಆಥೆ ₁ ,	ಥೆವಿ ₁ ;	ಎ ₁ ,
						ವಹೆ ₁ ;	ಮಹೆ ₁ ,

- (3) Personal affixes for the first future. (III. 4. 79, 80, 99; II. 4. 87).

(i) P.	ಡಾ ₅ ,	ರೌ ₂ ,	ರಕಿ ₂ ;	ಸಿಪ್, ಥನ್ ₂ ,	ಥ ₂ ;	ಮಿಪ್, ವನ್,	ಮನ್.
(ii) A.	ಡಾ ₂ ,	ರೌ ₂ ,	ರಕಿ ₂ ;	ಸೆ ₂ ,	ಆಥೆ ₂ ,	ಥೆವಿ ₂ ,	ಎ ₂ ,
						ವಹೆ ₂ ,	ಮಹೆ ₂ .

- (4) Personal affixes for the second future. (VII. 1. 3; VII. 2. 81; III. 4. 79).

(i) P.	ತಿಪ್, ತನ್ ₂ ,	ಅಂತಿ ₂ ;	ಸಿಪ್, ಥನ್ ₂ ,	ಥ ₂ ,	ಮಿಪ್, ವನ್ ₂ ,	ಮನ್ ₂ .
(ii) A.	ತೆ ₂ ,	ಇತೆ ₂ ,	ಅಂತೆ ₂ ;	ಸೆ ₂ ,	ಇಥೆ ₂ ,	ಥೆವಿ ₂ ,
					ಎ ₂ ,	ವಹೆ ₂ ,
						ಮಹೆ ₂ .

- (5) Personal affixes for the imperative. (III. 4. 86, 101, 85, 87, 92, 99, 79, 90, 91, 93; VII. 1. 35, 3, 4, 5; VII. 2. 81; VI. 4. 101, 105, 106).

(i) P.	ತು ₅ ,	ತಾಮ್ ₂ ,	ಅಂತು ₂ ;	ಹಿ ₂ ,	ಧಿ ₂ ,	ತಮ್ ₂ ,	ತ ₂ ;	ಅನಿ ₅ ,	ಆವ್ ₅ ,	ಆಮ್ ₅ ;
	or	or	or	or	or	or	or			
	ತಾತಜ್,	ಅತು ₂	ಹಿ ₂ ,	ತಾತಜ್						

(ii) A. ತಾಮ್₂, ಆತಾಮ್₂, ಅಂತಾಮ್₂; ಸ್ವ₂, ಆಫಾಮ್₂, ಧ್ವಮ್₂;

or
ಇತಾಮ್₂ ಅತಾಮ್₂

or
ಇಫಾಮ್₂

ಐ₅ - ಆವಹೈ₅ - ಆಮಹೈ₅

(6) Personal affixes for the imperfect. (III. 4. 100, 85, 101, 109, 99, 111; VI. 1. 68; VII. 1. 3, 4, 5).

(i) P. ತ್₅, ತಾಮ್₂, ಅಂತ₂; ಸ್₅, ತಮ್₂, ತ₂; ಅಮ್₅ ವ₂ ಮ್₂
or
4 ತ್₅ ಜುಸ್₂ 4 ಸ್₅

(ii) A. ತ₂, ಆತಾಮ್₂, ಅಂತ₂; ಫಾಸ್₂, ಆಫಾಮ್₂, ಧ್ವಮ್₂; ಇಟೆ₂, ವಹಿ₂, ಮಹಿಜ್;
or
ಇತಾಮ್₂ ಅತ₂ ಇಫಾಮ್₂,

(7) Personal affixes for the optative. (III. 4. 108, 105, 106).

(i) P. ತ್₂, ತಾಮ್₂, ಜುಸ್₂; ಸ್₂, ತಮ್₂, ತ₂; ಅಮ್₂, ವ₂, ಮ್₂.

(ii) A. ತ₁, ಆತಾಮ್₁, ರನ್₁; ಫಾಸ್₁, ಆಫಾಮ್₁, ಧ್ವಮ್₁; ಅ₁, ವಹಿ₁, ಮಹಿ₁
or
ತ₂, ಆತಾಮ್₂, ರನ್₂ ಫಾಸ್₂, ಆಫಾಮ್₂, ಧ್ವಮ್₂ ಅ₂ ವಹಿ₂ ಮಹಿ₂

(8) Personal affixes for the benedictive. III. 4. 108, 105, 106).

(i) P. ತ್₁, ತಾಮ್₁, ಜುಸ್₁; ಸ್₁, ತಮ್₁, ತ₁; ಅಮ್₁, ವ₁, ಮ್₁.

(ii) A. ತ₁, ಆತಾಮ್₁, ರನ್₁; ಫಾಸ್₁, ಆಫಾಮ್₁, ಧ್ವಮ್₁; ಅ₁, ವಹಿ₁, ಮಹಿ₁
or
ತ ಆತಾಮ್ ರನ್ ಫಾಸ್ ಆಫಾಮ್ ಧ್ವಮ್ ಅ ವಹಿ ಮಹಿ

(9) Personal affixes for the aorist (VII. 1. 3, 5; III. 4. 100, 109, 110; VIII. 3. 78).

(i) P. ತ್₅, ತಾಂ₂ ಅಂತ₂; ಸ್₅, ತಂ₂, ತ₂; ಅಂ₅, ವ₂, ಮ್₂.
or
ಜುಸ್₂

(ii) A. ತ₂, ಆತಾಂ₂, ಅಂತ₂; ಫಾಸ್₂, ಆಫಾಂ₂, ಧ್ವಮ್₂; ಇಟೆ₂ ವಹಿ₂ ಮಹಿಜ್
or
4 ತ₂ ಇಯ್+ತಾಂ₂ ಅತ₂ ಇಯ್+ಫಾಂ₂
=ಇತಾಂ₂ =ಇಫಾಂ₂

(10) Personal affixes for the conditional (VII. 1. 3; III. 4. 100).

(i) P. ತ್₅, ತಾಂ₂, ಅಂತ₂; ಸ್₅, ತಂ₂, ತ₂; ಅಂ₅, ವ₂, ಮ್₂.

(ii) A. ತ₂, ಇತಾಂ₂, ಅಂತ₂; ಫಾನ್₂, ಇತಾಂ₂, ಧ್ವಂ₂; ಇಟ₂, ವಹಿ₂, ಮಹಿಜ್.

IV. Primitive affixes by which participles and gerunds, as well as the infinitive, are formed.

(1) For Participles. (i) ಕೃತ್ಯ₂, (ii) ಕೃಸು, (iii) ಕೃವತು, (iv) ತವತು. (v) ನವತು₂ substituted for ಕೃವತು, (vi) ಕಾನಜ್₂ (vii) ಕಾನಜ್, (viii) ಕೃ, (ix) ತ. (x) ನ₂ substituted for ಕೃ. (III. 2. 124, 107, 102; VIII. 2. 42, 43, 44, 45; I. 4. 100; I. 2. 21; III. 3. 14; III. 4. 70).

(2) For Gerunds. (i) ಲ್ಯಪ್₂ substituted for ಕ್ವಾಪ್ಯ, (ii) ತ್ವಾಪ್ಯ, (iii) ಕ್ವಾಪ್ಯ, (iv) ಣಮಾಲ್. (III. 4. 21, 22; I. 2. 18; VII. 1. 37).

(3) For Infinitive ತುಮಾನ್. (III. 3. 158, 167; III. 4. 66).

34. Observations.

(1) The present, imperative, imperfect, and optative tenses in the active voice we shall call the special tenses, in distinction from others which we may call the general tenses.

(2) The derivative roots formed by means of the affix ೀಯಜ್ are called ಚರ್ಕರೀತಾಃ (B. 636). We shall call these roots F. P. roots, and the roots formed by ೀಯಜ್ F. A. roots.

(3) Though FP. roots must immediately after their formation appear as the corresponding original roots from which they have been formed without any change of form and consequently are *prima facie* to be considered as being liable to all the grammatical operations that belong to the original roots in question, yet this liability is prohibited in the case of the following:—

(i) Operations which are expressed as referring to the original roots by reason of their belonging to a group (ಗಣ). Thus take F. P. ಭೂ formed from ಭೂ of the 1st

class; the F. P. root will not take ੜੜ which the original root ੜੜ has to take in the special tenses as its tense affix, because the affix is one expressly prescribed for the group of the 1st class and has to be taken by ੜੜ owing to its being one of the roots belonging to this group.

- (ii) Operations which are expressed as referring to the original roots on account of their indicatory letters. Thus the F. P. root formed from an original root having indicatory ੜੜ will not have to be conjugated in the *átmanepadi* in the active voice, though the latter root is so to be conjugated, because the liability of the latter root arises from a rule relating to an indicatory letter, namely, that roots distinguished by an indicatory ੜੜ should be conjugated in the *átmanepadi*.
- (iii) Operations which are prescribed expressly for the original roots as being monosyllabic roots. Thus the F. P. root from an original monosyllabic root will not be E- root, though the latter is such, because the fact of the latter being such is due to a rule referring expressly to monosyllabic roots.
- (iv) Operations prescribed for the original roots by quoting them along with their indicatory letters. Thus an operation prescribed for the original root ੜੜ by quoting it as ੜੜੜੜ will not apply to the FP. root formed from it.
- (v) Operations prescribed for the original roots by quoting these roots in forms caused by attaching to them the affixes ੜੜੜ or ੜੜੜੜ i. e. any affix having indicatory ੜੜ+ੜੜੜ. Thus an operation enjoined for the original root ੜੜ by quoting it as ੜੜ (ੜੜ @ gf+ ੜੜੜ) or for the original root ੜੜ by quoting it as ੜੜੜ (ੜੜ—f+ੜੜੜ+ੜੜੜ) will not apply to the FP. roots formed from them (Sid. II. 25).

(vi) However, operations prescribed for the original roots by quoting these roots merely by adding ಇ to them as is often done, will not come within the prohibition relating to operations prescribed by quoting them with ಕಪ್ or ಕ್ತಿಪ್ as abovesaid. Thus, an operation enjoined for ವಚ್ or ಸ್ವಪ್ by quoting them merely as ವಚಿ and ಸ್ವಪಿ with an additional ಇ will apply to FP. roots formed from them. (Sid. II. 215).

(4) All the affixes of ಲಜ್ are collectively called ಚ್ಲೆ.

(5) The personal affixes of each tense, which, as will have been seen, have been arranged into 18 parts are held to have been originally as follows :—

	PARASMAIPADI.			ĀTMANEPAḌI.		
	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Dual</i>	<i>Plural</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural</i>
3rd person	ತಿಪ್	ತನ್	ಝ	ತ	ಆತಾಮ	ಝ
2nd person	ಸಿಪ್	ಧನ್	ಧ	ಧಾನ್	ಆಧಾಮ	ಧ್ಯಮ
1st person	ಮಿಪ್	ವನ್	ಮನ್	ಇಟಿ	ವಹಿ	ಮಹಿಜ್

and it is held that these which may be termed the original personal affixes have, in those tenses in which they do not appear in their own form, come in only by substitutes, as aforesaid.

(6) The affixes (1) ಕ್ತ, (2) ನ೨ substituted for ಕ್ತ, (3) ತ, (4) ಕ್ತವತು, (5) ನವತ್೨ substituted for ಕ್ತವತು, and (6) ತವತು, are called *nishṭha*, and the affixes (1) ಕತ್ಯ೨ and (2) ಕಾನಚ್೨ are called ಸತ್ *sat* (I.1.26; III 2.126).

35. We will now proceed to a consideration of some preliminary subjects the rules relating to which are to be fully remembered in order to understand the conjugation of the verbs. But it will be convenient to include the primitive affixes among the verbal affixes treated of; for the rules apply generally to all verbal affixes alike except the verbal secondary affixes, and the few exceptions relating to some particular

primitive affixes may well be noticed here in the same manner as exceptions to some particular affixes of the other kinds are noticed. And here it will be sufficient to know that we shall, in giving the rules, have occasion to refer specially to the following primitive affixes though they have not been enumerated above : viz (1) ವಸು, (2) ಕ್ರಿನ್, (3) ಕ್ರಿಚ್, (4) ಚಾನಶ್, (5) ಯತ್, (6) ಲಚ್, (7) ಕ್ರಿಪ್, (8) ಣಮುಲ್, (9) ಣ್ಯತ್ and (10) ವನಿಪ್.

CHAPTER II.

AUGMENTATION OF VERBAL AFFIXES.

1. The augments which the verbal affixes receive before they are actually attached to the bases are *firstly* (1) ಯಾಸುಃ acutely accented, (2) ಸ್ತಯಾಃ (3) ಸ್ತಯಾಃ-ಚಿಃ and (4) ಸುಃ. The first comes to all the personal affixes of the optative and benedictive in the *parasmaipadi* (III. 4. 103), and the second to the same in the *ātmanepadi* (III. 4. 102). In the *ātmanepadi*, if the voice is passive, the third comes optionally in the place of the second to the personal affixes of the optative and benedictive, provided the roots concerned are roots which in their original enunciation ended in vowels, that is to say, they are original roots that ended in vowels, as well as *ni*-roots formed from original roots. (VI. 4. 62). The fourth comes as an additional augment to the personal affixes ತ and ಘ್ನ in the *atmanepadi* (III. 4. 107). But, while in the optative, the ಸ of ಯಾಸುಃ, and of ಸ್ತಯಾಃ, and of ಸುಃ, is *loped*, and the ಯಾ of ಯಾಸುಃ itself is to be replaced by ಇಯ್, when standing after what ends in short ಏ, there is no such elision and substitution in the benedictive. (VII. 2. 79 ; VII. 2. 80) *e. g.*—(a) *parasmaipadi* optative affixes :—
(j) after bases ending in ಏ, ಓ, ತಾಮ್ &c.=ಇಯ್+ತ್, ತಾಮ್, ಉನ್, ನ್, ತಮ್, ತ, ಲಮ್, ವ, or ಮ್, = ಇತ್, ಇತಾಮ್, ಇಯುನ್, ಇನ್, ಇತಮ್, ಇತ, ಇಯಮ್, ಇವ, ಇಮ—(2) after bases other than those

ending in ಅ—ತ್, ತಾಮ್ &c.=ಯಾ+ತ್ &c.=ಯಾತ್, ಯಾತಾಮ್, ಯುಸ್, ಯಾಸ್, ಯಾತಂ, ಯಾತ, ಯಾಂ, ಯಾವ, ಯಾಮ. (b) *ātmanepadi* optative affixes:—ತ, ಆತಾಮ್, ಅತಾಮ್, &c.=ಈಯ+ತ, &c.=ಈತ, ಈಯಾತಾಮ್, ಈರನ್, ಈಥಾಸ್, ಈಯಾಥಾಮ್, ಈಧ್ಯಮ್, ಈಯ, ಈವಹಿ, ಈಮಹಿ. (c) *parasmaipadi* benedictive affixes:—ತ್, ತಾಮ್ &c.=ಯಾಸ್+ತ್, ತಾಮ್, ಜುಸ್, ಸ್, ತಮ್, ತ ಅಮ್, ವ or ಮ=ಯಾತ್, ಯಾಸ್ತಾಂ, ಯಾಸುಸ್, ಯಾಸ್, ಯಾಸ್ತಂ, ಯಾಸ್ತ, ಯಾಸಮ್, ಯಾಸ್ವ, ಯಾಸ್ತು.—(d) *ātmanepadi* benedictive affixes:—ತ &c.=ಸೀಯ+ಸ್+ತ, &c.=ಸೀಷ್ಯ, ಸೀಯಾತಾಂ, ಸೀರನ್, ಸೀಷ್ಯಾಸ್, ಸೀಯಾಥಾಂ, ಸೀಧ್ಯಮ್, ಸೀಯ, ಸೀವಹಿ, ಸೀಮಹಿ; these in the passive voice operating like the affix ಚೀಣ್ optionally in the case of roots which in their original enunciation ended in vowels &c.

2. The augment ಇಟ್ to which reference has already been made is next to be adverted to. This augment, generally speaking, comes to all *ārdhādhātuka* affixes, beginning with ವಲ್ letters, (VII. 2. 35), and also comes optionally as ಈಟ್, that is, with the letter ಇ lengthened after roots ending in ಖೂ long except in the case of (a) the affixes of the perfect, (b) the affixes of the benedictive *ātmanepadi*, and (c) the affix ಸಿಚ್ in the *parasmaipadi*, (VII. 2. 38 ; VII. 2. 39 ; VII. 2. 40), e.g. ತಾ=ಇತಾ and after roots ending in ಖೂ,=ಇತಾ or ಈತಾ.

3. But to the above general rule regarding the augment ಇಟ್, the first exception is in the case of a primitive affix beginning with ವಶ್ VII. 2. 8). But if the primitive affix is ವಸು to which we shall refer hereafter the augment must be inserted in the case of roots producing bases ending in long ಆ, and of roots which, when reduplicated according to rules to be adverted to further on, are reduced to a single syllable (VII. 2. 67), e. g. ವನಿಪ್ and ಮನಿಪ್=ವನ್ and ಮನ್, not ಇವನ್, ಇಮನ್. But ಯಾ+ವಸು=ಯಾ+ಇವಸ್, ಅಶ್+ವಸ್=ಅಶ್+ಇವಸ್, (ಅಶ್ being such as when reduplicated is reduced to a single syllable).

4. The second exception is in the case of the primitive affixes (1) ಕ್ರಿನ್ and (2) ಕ್ರಿಚ್ (VII. 2. 9.) e. g. ಕ್ರಿನ್ and ಕ್ರಿಚ್=ತಿ not ಇತಿ.

5. The third exception must be considered separately according as the affixes concerned are those of the perfect, the primitive affixes called *nishṭha*, or other. Taking then the affixes other than those of the perfect and *nishṭha*, it is to be generally said that the augment does not come after monosyllabic roots, or, as stated by *Pānini*, after roots having in their original enunciation a single vowel, if they are gravely accented. And applying this exception to roots ending in consonants, we find the augment excluded in the case of the following roots (VII. 2. 10) :—

LIST A.

GROUP.	ROOTS.	TOTAL NUMBER IN EACH GROUP.
Ending in क.	कृक् कृ.	1
„ „ च.	पचक्.	1
	मुचक्.	1
	रुचक्.	1
	वचक्.	1
	विचक्.	1
	सिचक्.	6
„ „ ण.	प्रणक्.	1
„ „ ङ.	त्यजक्.	1
	निजक्.	1
	भजक्.	1
	भञ्जक्.	1
	भुजक्.	1
	भृजक्.	1
	भृञ्जक्.	1
	मजक्.	1
	मञ्जक्.	1
	यजक्.	1
	युजक्.	1
	रुजक्.	1
	रञ्जक्.	1
	विजक्.	1

GROUP.	ROOTS.	TOTAL NUMBER IN EACH GROUP.
Ending in ಜ.	ಸ್ವಂಜ್. “To embrace.”	
	ಸಂಜ್. “To embrace.”	
	ಸೃಜ್. “To abandon.”	15
,, ,, ದ.	ಅದ್. “To eat.”	
	ಕ್ಷಾದ್. “To pound.”	
	ಖಿದ್. “To be distressed.”	
	ಛಿದ್. “To cut.”	
	ತುಡ್. “To torment.”	
	ನುಡ್. “To send.”	
	ಪದ್. “To go.”	
	ಭಿದ್. “To break.”	
	ವಿದ್. “To be.”	
	ವಿದ್. “To consider.”	
	ವಿದ್. “To acquire.”	
	ಶದ್. “To wither.”	
	ಸದ್. “To wither.”	
	ಸ್ವಿದ್. “To sweat.”	
	ಸ್ಕಂದ್. “To go.”	
	ಫದ್. “To evacuate.”	16
,, ,, ಧ.	ಕ್ರೌಧ್. “To be angry.”	
	ಕ್ಷೌಧ್. “To be hungry.”	
	ಬುಧ್. “To know.”	
	ಬಂಧ್. “To bind.”	
	ಯುಧ್. “To fight.”	
	ರುಧ್. “To obstruct.”	
	ರಾಧ್. “To accomplish.”	
	ವ್ಯಧ್. “To pierce.”	
	ಶುಧ್. “To be pure.”	
	ಸಾಧ್. “To accomplish.”	
	ಸಿಧ್. “To be accomplished.”	11
,, ,, ನ.	ಮನ್. “To think.”	
	ಹನ್. “To kill.”	2

GROUP.	ROOTS.	TOTAL NUMBER IN EACH GROUP.
Ending in ಪ.	ಅಪ್. "To obtain."	
	ಕ್ಷಿಪ್. "To throw."	
	ಛುಪ್. "To touch."	
	ತಪ್. "To inflame."	
	ತಿಪ್. "To drop."	
	ತ್ಸಪ್. "To be satisfied."	
	ದ್ವಪ್. "To be proud."	
	ಲಿಪ್. "To smear."	
	ಲುಪ್. "To disturb."	
	ವಪ್. "To sow."	
	ಶಪ್. "To vow."	
	ಸ್ವಪ್. "To sleep."	
	ಸೃಪ್. "To creep."	13
,, ,, ಭ.	ಯಭ್. "To complete."	
	ರಭ್. "To begin."	
	ಲಭ್. "To acquire."	3
,, ,, ಮ.	ಗಮ್. "To go."	
	ನಮ್. "To bow."	
	ಯಮ್. "To stop."	
	ರಮ್. "To sport."	4
,, ,, ಶ.	ಕ್ರುಶ್. "To cry aloud."	
	ಜಂಶ್. "To bite."	
	ದಿಶ್. "To show."	
	ದೃಶ್. "To see."	
	ಮೃಶ್. "To perceive."	
	ರಿಶ್. "To hurt."	
,, ,, ಕ.	ರುಶ್. "To hurt."	
	ಲಿಶ್. "To lessen."	
	ವಿಶ್. "To enter."	
	ಸ್ಪೃಶ್. "To touch."	10
,, ,, ಷ.	ಕೃಷ್. "To attract."	
	ತ್ವಿಷ್. "To shine."	

GROUP.	ROOTS.	TOTAL NUMBER IN EACH GROUP.
Ending in ಷ.	ತುಷ್. "To be satisfied."	
	ದ್ವಿಷ್. "To hate."	
	ದುಷ್. "To do wrong."	
	ಪುಷ್. "To cherish."	
	ಪಿಷ್. "To grind."	
	ವಿಷ್. "To pervade."	
	ಶಿಷ್. "To hurt."	
	ಶುಷ್. "To dry."	
	ಶ್ಲಿಷ್. "To embrace."	11
,, ,, ಸ.	ಘನಿಷ್. "To eat."	
	ವನಿಷ್. "To dwell."	2
,, ,, ಹ.	ದಹ್. "To burn."	
	ದಿಹ್. "To swear."	
	ದುಹ್. "To milk."	
	ನಹ್. "To tie."	
	ಮಿಹ್. "To emit."	
	ರುಹ್. "To ascend."	
	ಲಿಹ್. "To lick."	
	ವಹ್. "To bear."	8
TOTAL ...		103

6. The classification of the above roots has been thus made according to the final letters, for the sake of easy reference. But for the purposes of grammar it will be useful to divide them into two classes (a) comprising those which have short ಏ as their vowel, and (b) comprising the rest.

7. The following couplet gives the gravely accented monosyllabic roots which end in vowels (B. 510).

ಉದ್ವಾದಂತ್ಯೈರೌತಿರುಕ್ಷೈಃ ಶೀಸ್ನುನುಕ್ಷುಶ್ವಿಡೀಜ್ಶ್ರಿಭಿಃ | ವೃಜ್ವೃಷ್ಠಾಭ್ಯಾಂ
ಚವಿನ್ಯೈಕಾಚೋಜಂತೇಷುನಿಕತಾಃ ಸ್ಮೃತಾಃ ||

“ With the exception of roots ending in ಉ and ಋ, and with the exception of the roots ಯಾ, to mix, ರಾ, to sound, ಹ್ವೇ, to whet, ಶೇ to sleep, ವ್ಯೇ to distil, ನಾ, to praise, ಹ್ವಾ to sneeze, ಶ್ವಿ to increase, ದೀರ್ಘ to fly, and ಶ್ರಿ to serve and ವೈ (ವೈರ್ಘ) to serve and ವೈ (ವೈರ್ಘ) to choose, roots which contain a single vowel are called *gravely accented roots*. ”

8. And non-monosyllabic roots ending in vowels, including derivative roots all of which must of course have, as has been seen, more than one vowel, being excluded from the list A as well as from the above couplet, it will be seen that if as a general proposition it may be said that almost all monosyllabic original roots ending in vowels do not admit the augment, on the other hand, the converse may be said in the case of

- (1) All derivative roots.
- (2) All non-monosyllabic original roots ending in vowels.
- (3) All original roots ending in consonants with the exception of those given in list A above.

The few monosyllabic roots ending in vowels and admitting the augment, if we exclude (1) ಶ್ರಿ, (2) ಶ್ವಿ, (3) ಶೇ, (4) ದೀ, (5) ಯಾ, (6) ರಾ, (7) ಹ್ವೇ, (8) ವ್ಯೇ, (9) ನಾ, (10) ಹ್ವಾ, (11) ವೈರ್ಘ, and (12) ವೈರ್ಘ all of which we will advert to under the head of irregular roots,

- are (a) All roots ending in ಉ.
- (b) All roots ending in ಋ.

9. For the sake of easy reference it would be well to treat in a separate list B, all the roots ending in consonants and not being in the list A.

LIST B.

I. Roots having indicatory ಉ.

- (a) Roots which have medial ಇರ್ಘ.
- (b) Roots which have not medial ಇರ್ಘ.

II. Roots having indicatory ಉ.

- (a) Roots ending in ಇಎಃ.
- (b) Roots not ending in ಇಎಃ.

III. Others, viz :—

- (a) Roots ending in ಇಎಃ.
- (b) Roots not ending in ಇಎಃ and being,
 - (i) Roots distinguished by an indicatory ಃ.
 - (ii) Roots distinguished by an indicatory ಳ.
 - (iii) Others.

10. Now taking the notation we have already proposed to adopt in this respect as applicable only to affixes referred to in the 3rd exception, and only to that portion of those affixes which are not of the perfect and which are not *nishṭha*, it will be seen that the letters to which the notation refers will have to be prefixed as follows :—

- E. (1) To all derivative roots.
- (2) To all non-monosyllabic original roots.
- (3) To all roots ending in ಉ and ಋ and
- (4) To all roots in list B.
- E. (1) To all roots in list A, and
- (2) To all roots ending in any other vowel except ಉ and ಋ.

And to indicate that the augment in the case of roots ending in ಋ may optionally come as an ಃ (long) we may suffix O to E the sign to be used for this class of roots as above. Thus, EO will be the general sign of these roots.

11. It is however to be observed that some of the E roots as above classified reject the augment optionally while some E roots optionally admit it. In the first case, the option, which is called ವಿಭಾಷಾ, *vibhāshā*, is technically termed ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತವಿಭಾಷಾ, *prāptavibhāshā*, and in the latter case, ಅಪ್ರಾಪ್ತವಿಭಾಷಾ, *aprāptavibhāshā*. The roots which allow the option are as follows :—

I.—PRĀPTAVIBHĀSHA.

- (1) Roots which having indicatory ಊ have medial ಇತ್ (I a. of list B) except when they come before the affixes ಸನ್, ಸನ್₁, ತ್ವಾ, and ಕ್ವಾ. (VII. 2. 44; VII. 2. 49; I. 2. 10, 18).
- (2) Roots which, having indicatory ಊ, have no medial ಇತ್ (I b. of list B) except when they come before ತ್ವಾ and ಕ್ವಾ. (I. 2. 18; VII. 2. 44).
- (3) Roots ending in ಋ when they come before (a) the tense affix of the aorist in the *átmanépadī* and (b) the personal affixes of the benedictive in the *átmanépadī* which, as we have seen, take the augment ಸೇಯಾಟ್, and then appear as affixes beginning with ಸ. (VII. 2. 42).

II.—APRĀPTAVIBHĀSHA.

Roots ending in ಋ and beginning with conjunct consonants, when they come before the tense affix of the aorist in the *átmanépadī* and the personal affixes of the benedictive in the *átmanépadī* which always begin with ಸ as aforesaid. (VII. 2. 43).

12. Now resuming our notation, it is to be mentioned that the sign E is proposed to be prefixed only to roots having indicatory ಊ among all the roots admitting of optional augmentation as above.

13. There are some E roots which, being such as allow D roots to be formed from them by either ಸನ್, or ಸನ್₁, reject the augment before ಸನ್₁ while they take it before ಸನ್. These roots are :—

- (1) Roots which have indicatory ಊ and have medial ಇತ್ or which, though not having indicatory ಊ, end in ಇತ್. (VII. 2. 49; I. 2. 10).
- (2) Roots ending in ಋ. (VII. 2. 41; I. 2. 9).

14. And there are some E roots, which being such as take either ತ್ವಾ or ಕ್ವಾ as their gerundial affix, require the augment before ತ್ವಾ, while they reject it before ಕ್ವಾ. These roots are:—

- (1) Roots having indicatory ಊ. (I. 2. 18).
- (2) Roots having indicatory ಉ. (VII. 2. 53).

15. Some E roots which are such as allow D roots to be formed from them by ಸನ್₁ only, reject the augment before this affix absolutely. These are all monosyllabic roots ending in ಉ (VII. 2. 12; VII. 2. 49; VII. 2. 9). And monosyllabic roots ending in ಉ and ಋ reject the augment even before other affixes if they have indicatory ಕ (VII. 2. 11). On the other hand the E roots ending in ಅ, ಇ, ಈ, ಉ and ಋ absolutely require the augment before certain affixes. These affixes are—(1) ಸ್ಯ-ಚಿಣ್. (2) ಸಿಚ್-ಚಿಣ್. (3) ಸೀಯಾಟ್-ಚಿಣ್. (4) ತಾಸ್-ಚಿಣ್. (5) ತಾ-ಚಿಣ್. (6) ತ್-ಚಿಣ್ and ತಾಹ್-ಚಿಣ್. (VI. 4. 62). Further, the roots ending in ಅ absolutely require the augment if the affix be ಸಿಚ್ in the *parasmaipadi*, (VII. 2. 73) and roots ending in ಋ likewise absolutely admit the augment if the affix be ಸ್ಯ (VII. 2. 70).

16. With regard to the affixes of the perfect the following verse contains a synopsis of the rules relating to the omission of the augment (VII. 2. 13; VII. 2. 61; VII. 2. 62; B—516).

ಅಜನ್ಮೋಕಾರವಾನ್ವಾಯಸ್ತಾಸ್ಯ ನಿರ್ಭಲಿವೇಡಯಮ್ | ಋದಸ್ತುಈದೃಜ್ಞಿತ್ವಾ
ನಿರ್ಕ್ರಾದ್ಯನೈವಿಟಿಸೇಡ್ಭವೇತ್ ||

“The root which ends in a vowel or (ending in a consonant) has an ಅ, if it be devoid of ಇಟ್ when ತಾಸ್ follows, may optionally have ಇಟ್ when ಫಲ್ follows. That which ends in ಋ is under the same circumstances always devoid of ಇಟ್. Any verb except ಕ್ರಾದಿ should have ಇಟ್ when *lit* (affixes) follow” (the foregoing option in the case of ಫಲ್ being borne in mind).

17. The ಕ್ರಾಂತಿ roots referred to in the verse are ದ್ರ, ಕ್ರ, ಸ್ರ, ಸ್ತ, ಕೃ, ಸೃ, ಭೃ ವೃಜ್, and ವೃಜ್.

18. It will be seen that, if we exclude the above 9 roots which include two of the irregular roots already reserved, viz, ವೃಜ್ and ವೃಜ್ and the rest of which also we propose to notice under the head of irregular roots, it may be said generally that for the affixes of the perfect the augment should come or not in the case of other roots as follows:—

- (1). The augment should come for all the affixes of the perfect except ಧಲ್.
- (2). Even for ಧಲ್, the augment should come generally.
- (3). But for ಧಲ್ coming after roots ending in ಋ, the augment should be omitted.
- (4). And further for ಧಲ್, if it comes after original roots ending in any vowel except ಋ, or after such roots in list A as have ಏ as their vowel, (a, of list A), the augment may be optionally left out, though it may, if so desired, be inserted.

19. As regards the *nishthá* affixes, the general rule is, that they should not take the augment not only after E-roots, but also after E roots provided they are the following:—

- (1). Monosyllabic roots ending in ಲಾ and ಋ (VII. 2. 11).
- (2). Roots which in the case of any other affix admit the augment optionally, that is to say:—

(i) ಀ roots (VII. 2. 15); (ii) Roots having indicator ಲ (VII. 2. 15.) (iii) Roots which though having no indicator ಲಾ or indicator ಲ, end in ಇಃ (III. a. of list B.) (iv) Roots which are distinguished by an indicator ಃ, (III. b. 1. of list

B); (VII. 2. 14.) (v) Roots which are distinguished by an indicator ཅ (III. b. 2. of list B.), except when they are used so as to denote the action signified by them, that is, impersonally, or so as to denote an action that has been simply begun (VII. 2. 16, 17.), and (vi) optionally roots distinguished by an indicator ཅ (III. b. 2. of list B.) even when they are so used (VII. 2. 16, 17.)

20. In order to point out the position of the E, E., EO, and OE roots with regard to the special affixes in respect of which there is a limitation or enlargement of their general character as above stated, signs will be adopted to represent these affixes as follows:—

- 1= སྟོ-ཅིཏ་. སེཙ་-ཅིཏ་. སེལཡུལ་-ཅིཏ་. འཁ་-ཅིཏ་. འཁ་-ཅིཏ་
ཅ་-ཅིཏ་. འཁ་-ཅིཏ་.
- 2= སྟོ, (desiderative).
- 3= སྟོ, (desiderative).
- 4= སེཙ་, *parasmaipadi*.
5. སེཙ་, *átmanepadi*.
6. སེཙ་, *átmanepadi*.
7. སྟོ.
8. The personal affixes of the benedictive having indicator ཅ in the *átmanepadi*.
9. The personal affixes of the benedictive not having indicator ཅ in the *átmanepadi*.
10. *Nishá* affixes.
11. ཅཱ.
12. ཅཱ.
13. Other affixes having indicator ཅ except those of the perfect.
14. ཅཱ.
15. Other affixes of the perfect.

21. Bearing in mind the above additional notation and using the signs e, eo, e., and oe in the same sense in

which the signs E, EO, E· and Œ have been already used but with this difference that their signification is confined only to the specified few affixes represented by the figures suffixed to them, the result of the above rules, so far as the third exception to the general rule requiring augmentation by ʌ is concerned, we can represent in one view as follows:—

- | | | | |
|---|-------|--|--------|
| 1. All derivative roots | ... | ... =E. | GROUP. |
| 2. All other non-monosyllabic roots | | ... =E. | |
| 3. Monosyllabic roots ending in consonants and not ending in ʌ and not having indicator ʌ, ʌ, ʌ, ʌ, and not being in list A. (III b. 3. of list B) | ... | ... =E. | I. |
| 4. Monosyllabic roots ending in consonants and not ending in ʌ and not having indicator ʌ, ʌ, and ʌ and not being in list A but having indicator ʌ. (III. b 1. of list B) | | E. e ¹⁰ . | II. |
| 5. Monosyllabic roots ending in consonants and not ending in ʌ and not having indicator ʌ, ʌ, and ʌ and not being in list A, but having indicator ʌ. (III. b. 2. of list B) | ... | E. œ ¹⁰ . | III. |
| 6. Monosyllabic roots ending in consonants but not ending in ʌ and having indicator ʌ. (II. b. of list B) | ... | E. e ^{10, 11} . e ¹² . | IV. |
| 7. Monosyllabic roots ending in ʌ and having indicator ʌ (II. a of list B). | =E | e. 2, 10, 11. e 3, 12. | V. |
| 8. Monosyllabic roots ending in ʌ | ... | =E.)
e. 2, 10, 11, 12.) | VI. |
| 9. Monosyllabic roots ending in ʌ | =EO.) | e 3, 4, 6, 9, 14, 15., eo 3, 6. . e. 2, 5, 8, 10, 11, 13., | VII. |

10. Monosyllabic roots ending in consonants and having indicator ८ and having at the same time medial ३८^6 (I. a. of list B) = $\text{CE. e } \underline{3, 12.} \text{ e. } \underline{2, 10, 11.}$ } VIII.

11. Monosyllabic roots ending in consonants and having indicator ८ without being roots having medial ३८^6 (I. b. of list B)... = $\text{CE. e } \underline{12.} \text{ e. } \underline{10, 11.}$ } IX.

12. Monosyllabic roots which are in list A and which have ८ as their vowel (a. of list A) = $\text{E. } \text{œ} \underline{14} \text{ e} \underline{15.}$ } X.

13. Monosyllabic roots which are in list A and which have not ८ as their vowel (b. of list A). } XI.
E. $\text{e} \underline{14, 15.}$

14. Monosyllabic roots ending in ३ , ८ , and } XII.
 $\text{८.} \quad \dots \quad \dots \quad \dots = \text{E. } \text{œ} \underline{14} \text{ e} \underline{1. 15.}$

15. Monosyllabic roots ending in ३ and not } XIII.
beginning with conjunct consonants ... = $\text{E. } \text{e} \underline{1. 7, 15.}$

16. Monosyllabic roots ending in ३ and } XIV.
beginning with conjunct consonants = $\text{E. } \text{e} \underline{1, 6, 7, 9, 15.}$
 $\text{e. } \underline{5, 8.}$

17. Monosyllabic roots ending in ८ . } XV.
 $\text{œ} \underline{14} \text{ e} \underline{1. 4, 15.}$

22. It will be seen that some affixes having the same efficient letters but differenced by indicator ८ , when they come after the same roots as they may optionally do, take the augment when without the ८ , but reject the augment when with it. Thus in the *átmanepade* when roots beginning with conjunct consonants and ending in ३ , and roots ending ३८ , take optionally ३३८^6 , or ३३८^6 in the aorist and personal affixes having or not having indicator ८ in the benedictive, the affixes in both cases take the augment only when they are without the ८ . So also in the case of the desiderative and gerundial affixes

ಸನ್, ಸನ್, ಕ್ವಾ, and ತ್ವಾ. This distinction which has been clearly pointed out in the above summary should be well remembered.

23. We have hitherto seen the augment ಾ as coming only for *ārdhadhātuka* affixes, but even for *sārvadhātuka* affixes, it comes in certain cases, but always with the ಾ lengthened as follows:—

- (1) Absolutely before affixes consisting of a single consonant *i. e.* ತ and ನ coming after ಸಚ್ (VII. 3. 96) and
- (2) optionally before *sārvadhātuka* affixes distinguished by an indicatory ಷ, commencing with consonants, and coming after a F. P. base (VII. 3. 94) *e. g.* ಕೃ+ಸಚ್+ತ=ಕೃ+ಸಚ್+ಈತ ; ಕೃ+ಸಚ್+ನ=ಕೃ+ಸಚ್+ಈನ ; F. P. ರೂರವ್+ತಿಸ್=ರೂರವ್+ಈತಿ.

CHAPTER III.

TRANSFORMATION AND PRELIMINARY AUGMENTATION OF VERBAL BASES.

1. Roots which in their original enunciation end in ಎಚ್ should have their final vowel transformed into ಉ generally, but before affixes having indicatory ಶ as their initial letter, they should remain unchanged, except when the affix is ಕ್ಯ, and the root concerned is one ending in ಓ ; for, the ಓ should be entirely *lopated* before ಕ್ಯ (VI. 1. 45 ; VII. 3. 71). *e. g.* ಧ=ಧಾ. ಗ್ಲೈ=ಗ್ಲಾ. ಶೂ=ಶಾ. ಗ್ಲೈ+ಶವ್=ಗ್ಲಾಯ. ಶೂ+ಕ್ಯ=ಶೂ—4 f+ಕ್ಯ=ಕ್ಯ ; but ಗ್ಲೈ+ವಶ್=ಗ್ಲಾ+ವಶ.

2. There are two kinds of augmentation. One which may be called the *preliminary* augmentation, supplies certain

augments to either the end or the middle of the bases ; and the other which may be called the *final* augmentation furnishes augments which have to be prefixed to the bases.

3. Augments of the 1st kind are as follows:—

- (i.) ಪುಕ್ is the augment of a base ending in ಳ when the affix ಣಿ is to be attached. (VII. 3. 36)
e. g. ಸ್ಥಾ + ಣಿ = ಸ್ಥಾ + ಪುಕ್ + ಣಿ = ಸ್ಥಾ + ಷ + ಇ = ಸ್ಥಾಪಿ.
- (ii.) ಯುಕ್ is the augment of a base ending in ಳ when ಚೇಢ is to be attached (VII. 3. 33) e. g. ಸ್ಥಾ + ಚೇಢ = ಸ್ಥಾ + ಯುಕ್ + ಚೇಢ = ಸ್ಥಾ + ಯ್ + ಇ = ಸ್ಥಾಯಿ.
- (iii.) ಸಕ್ is the augment of a base ending in ಳ when ಸಿಜ್ in the *parasmaipadi* is to be attached (VII. 2. 13) e. g. ಯಾ + ಸಿಜ್ = ಯಾ + ಸಕ್ + ಸಿಜ್ = ಯಾ + ಸ್ + ಸಿಜ್ = ಯಾ ಸ್ + ಇಸ್.
- (iv.) ಯುಕ್ is the augment of a base ending in ಳ when a primitive affix having an indicator ಣ or ಣ is to be attached (VII. 3. 33). e. g. ದಾ + ಣ್ಯಲ್ = ದಾ + ಯುಕ್ + ಣ್ಯಲ್ = ದಾ + ಯ್ + ಣ್ಯಲ್.
- (v.) ತುಕ್ is the augment of a vowel when a primitive affix with an indicator ಪ has to be attached (VI. 1. 71). e. g. ಚಿ + ಕ್ವಿಪ್ = ಚಿತ್ + ಕ್ವಿಪ್.
- (vi.) ಮುಕ್ is the augment of a base ending in ಅ when the primitive affixes ಣನಜ್ and ಚಾನಜ್, (which, after having their indicator letters removed, become ಅನ,) are to be attached (VII. 2. 82) e. g. ಪಜೆ + ಅನ = ಪಜೆ + ಮುಕ್ + ಅನ = ಪಜೆ + ಮ್ + ಅನ = ಪಜೆಮಾನ.
- (vii.) ಅಮ್ is optionally the augment of E. roots ending in consonants with penultimate ಋ (VI.

1. 59), when followed by affixes beginning with ರ್ಘ and not having an indicatory ಕ
e. g. ಸೃಪ್+ತಾ=ಸ್ರಪ್ or ಸೃಪ್+ತಾ.

3. Observe that after transformation and augmentation as aforesaid, the bases should be treated exactly as they are found in their transformed or augmented condition for all future purposes. *e. g.* ಸ್ಲೃ after becoming ಸ್ಲ should afterwards be treated as if it were a base ending in ಳ, and so should receive the augments ವ್ರಕ್, ಯಕ್, and ಸಕ್ respectively before ಣಿ, ಚಿ, and ಒ. So, all bases augmented by the above augments and by ತಕ್ will have afterwards to be treated only as bases ending in the consonants ಪ, ಯ, ಸ, and ತ as the case may be, and as such they will be governed by whatever rules are hereafter given regarding bases ending in such consonants.

4. Observe likewise that the augments which the bases receive before affixes as aforesaid come to them also when such affixes come as *lopated* affixes, by virtue of one of the general principles already mentioned. ದಾ=ದಾ+ವ್ರಕ್, not only before ಣಿ, but also before 4 ಣಿ. In fact, it should be stated once for all that this general principle should very carefully be borne in mind in applying the rules for bases and affixes, and accordingly the rules stated in relation to an affix should as well be applied to the affix when we find it as a *lopated* affix as when we find it in its integrity.

5. Before we advert to the second kind of augmentation alluded to, it will be convenient to consider another subject *i. e.* the changes the verbal bases undergo otherwise than by what we have above called the transformation and augmentation of verbal bases.

CHAPTER IV.

ALTERATION OF VERBAL BASES OTHERWISE THAN BY TRANSFORMATION AND AUGMENTATION.

1. The first such alteration to be noticed is in connection with the augment ಇಟ್, and it consists of the *lopation* of the final ಅ of a base coming before an affix having this augment (VI. 4. 64) e. g. ವಪ್ + ಇಥ್ = ವಪಿಥ್.

2. Other most important changes of the bases are as follows:—

(i). The ಅ at the end of a verbal base should be lengthened when followed by a *sárvadhátuka* affix beginning with the consonants ಯಾಙ್, or by an *árdhadhátuka* affix beginning with ಯ and distinguished by an indicatory ಕ or ಜ, if it is not a primitive one. (VII. 3. 10, 25) e. g. ವಚ್ + ಮಿಪ್ or ವಸ್ or ವಸ್ = ವಚಾಮಿ, ವಚಾನಃ, ವಚಾಮಃ; ಪಿಪರಿಪ್ + ಯಕ್ or ಯಜ್ = ಪಿಪರಿಪಾಯ; but ಚಿನು + ವಸ್ or ವಸ್ = ಚಿನುವಃ, ಚಿನುಮಃ. ವಜ್ + ತಸ್ or ಥಸ್ = ವಜತಃ, ವಜಥಃ. ಕೃ + ಯ of ಲೃಪ್ (primitive affix) = ಕೃ + ಯ.

(ii). But when *árdhadhátuka* affixes other than the above follow, the ಅ of bases which end in that letter at the time when the affixes are to be attached should be entirely *lopated* (VI. 4. 48), and if the ಅ is preceded by ಯ (close) which is itself preceded by a consonant, then, provided the expression ಯ of which the ಯ and ಅ are parts is a significant part of the base i. e. an affix, not only the ಅ is *lopated*, but also the ಯ preceding the ಅ (VI. 4. 49) e. g.

ಚಿಕ್ಕೇರ್ಷ್ + ಇತುಮ್ = ಚಿಕ್ಕೇರ್ಷಿತುಮ್. ಬೆಭಿದ್ಯ where the open ಯ belongs to the derivative affix ಯಜ್ + ಇತುಮ್ = ಬೆಭಿದುತುಂ; but ಲೋಲಾಯ + ಇತುಮ್ = ಲೋಲಾಯಿತುಮ್; (only ಲ is *lopated* not ಯ because the open ಯ, though it is an affix, is preceded by a vowel, not a consonant) and ಮವ್ಯ + ಇತುಮ್ = ಮವ್ಯಿತುಂ (here the open ಯ is not that of an affix, but is a part of the root ಮವ್ಯ)

(iii.) There should be ಃ in the room of ಳ final in verbal bases, if they are bases reduplicated according to rules to be mentioned by and by, when *sārvadhātuka* affixes having indicatory ಕ or ಜ, and beginning with consonants follow; but ಳ in these bases should be entirely *lopated* before such affixes beginning with vowels. (VI. 4. 112, 113) e. g. ಮಿಮಾ (reduplicate of ಮಾ) + ತೆ = ಮಿಮಾತೆ; ಮಿಮಾ + ಅತೆ = ಮಿಮ್ + ಅತೆ = ಮಿಮತೆ.

(iv.) And as to *ārdhadhātuka* affixes, while final ಳ is changed into ಎ before ಯತ್, a primitive affix, (VI. 4. 65; VII. 4. 73) the final ಳ should be entirely *lopated* before affixes beginning with vowels, if they have an indicatory ಕ (VI. 4. 64). But though ಳ, before *ārdhadhātuka* affixes beginning with consonants, and having indicatory ಕ or ಜ, should generally remain unchanged, yet, it may optionally be changed into ಎ before such *ārdhadhātuka* affixes of the benedictive, if the roots concerned begin with a conjunct consonant. (VI. 4. 68) e. g. ದಾ + ಯತ್ = ದೆ + ಯತ್ = ದೆಯ. ಪಪಾ + ಅತುನ್ = ಪಪ್ + ಅತುನ್ = ಪಪತುಃ. ಗ್ಲಾ + ಯಕ್ = ಗ್ಲಾ + ಯಕ್ = ಗ್ಲಾಯ; ಗ್ಲಾ + ಯಾತ್ = ಗ್ಲಾ or ಗ್ಲೆ + ಯಾತ್ = ಗ್ಲಾಯಾತ್ or ಗ್ಲೆಯಾತ್. (ben).

- (v.) Whether the affixes that follow are *sārvadhātuka* or *ārdhadhātuka* the final ಇಕ vowels of bases should be *gunated*. (VII. 3. 84) *e. g.* ಭೂ+ಶವ್=ಭೋ+ಅ=ಭವ; ನಿ+ಶವ್=ನೈ+ಅ=ನಯ; ತ್ಯ+ಶವ್=ತರ+ಅ=ತರ; ಕೃ+ತ್ಯಜ್=ಕರ್+ತ್ಯ=ಕರ್ತ್ಯ.
- (vi.) And before *sārvadhātuka* affixes beginning with consonants having indicatory ಪ, the final ಉ of a base should be *vridhhiated*, not simply *gunated*, if the base (a) is not one reduplicated under rules to be referred to hereafter, and (b) has been formed from a root by any *lukated* affix. (VII. 3. 89) *e. g.* ಯಾ+ತಿಪ್=ಯೌ+ತಿ=ಯೌತಿ; but ಯೋಯಾ (reduplicated ಯಾ)+ತಿಪ್=ಯೋಯಾತಿ.
- (vii.) And likewise before the affix ಸಿಚ್, whether augmented or not with ಇಟಿ in the *parasmaipadi* all ಇಕ vowels should be *vridhhiated*. (VII. 2. 1, 5) *e. g.* ಚಿ, or ಕೃ+ಸಿಚ್=ಚೈ or ಕಾರ್+ಸಿಚ್=ಚೈಷ್ or ಕಾರ್ಷ; ಲೂ+ಇ+ಸಿಚ್=ಲೌ+ಇ+ಸಿಚ್=ಲಾವಿಷ್.
- (viii.) And even in cases other than the above, final ಇಕ vowels should be *vridhhiated* before all affixes, if the affixes have an indicatory ಇ or ಣ (VII. 2. 115; Kas on VI. 4. 49.) *e. g.* ನಿ, ಲೂ, and ಕೃ+ಣಿಚ್=ನೈ, ಲೌ, and ಕಾರ್+ಇ=ನಾಯಿ, ಲಾವಿ, and ಕಾರಿ.
- (ix.) But before the affixes ಣಿ and ಿ long vowels caused by *vridhhiation* as above should be shortened, if the roots to which the final ಇಕ vowels belonged are distinguished by indicatory ವ, though, if, after the affix ಿ ಣಿ

the affix ಚೆನ್ or the primitive affix ಣಮಾಲ್ is to be attached, the vowels so shortened may again be optionally lengthened. (VI.4.92, 93) *e.g.* ಸ್ತೃ (distinguished by indicatory ಮ)+ಣಿಚ್ = ಸ್ತೃ+ಣಿಚ್ = ಸ್ತೃ @ *s.p.*+ಇ = ಸ್ತೃರಿ not ಸ್ತೃರಿ, but ಸ್ತೃ+೪ ಣಿಚ್+ಚೆನ್ or ಣಮಾಲ್ = ಸ್ತೃರಿ or ಸ್ತೃರಿ +ಚೆನ್ or ಣಮಾಲ್.

(x.) But no *gunation* as above stated should take place before the affix ಶ್ವಮ್, and if the vowels belong to F. P. bases, before the primitive affix ಅಚ್. (I. 1. 4; Sid. II. 158, 211) *e. g.* ರು+ಶ್ವಮ್ = ರು+ಢ = ರುಣ; ಲೊಲೂ, ನೇನೀ, and ಮರೀ ವ್ಯೌಜ್ (F. P. bases)+ಅಚ್ = ಲೊಲೂ, ನೇನೀ, and ಮರೀವ್ಯೌಜ್+ಅ.

(xi.) And no *gunation* or *vriddhi* as above stated should take place before affixes having indicatory ಕ or ಜ (I. 1. 5) except before ಜನ್₂ beginning with a vowel *i. e.* ಜನ್ coming without the augment ಯಾಸುಟಿ. (VII. 3. 83) *e. g.* ಚಿ+ಕ್ತ = ಚಿತ; ಸ್ತು+ಕ್ತ = ಸ್ತುತ; ಚಿನು+ತನ್ = ಚಿನುತಃ; ಜಹು+ಜನ್₂ = ಜಹೂ+ಉನ್ = ಜಹವುಃ; but ಜಹು+ಯಾನ್ which is ಜನ್ augmented with ಯಾ ಸುಟಿ = ಜಹುಯಾಃ.

(xii.) If however, the affixes having indicatory ಕ or ಜ begin with *vowels*, the final ಇ or ಏ of bases becomes ಇಯಜ್, though, when it belongs to a base having more vowels than one, and is not preceded by a conjunct consonant forming part of the root of which the base is formed, the substitute for it is not ಇಯಜ್, but the corresponding ಯನ್. (VI.4.77, 82) *e. g.* ಚಿರೈ+ಅತಾನ್₁ = ಚಿರೈ @ ಇಯಜ್ for ಫ+ಅತಾನ್ = ಚಿರೈ ಯತಃ; but ನಿನೀ+ಅತಾನ್ = ನಿನ್ಯಿತಃ.

- (xiii.) And before *affixes of the above description*, the final ಉ or ಊ of bases becomes ಉವಜ್. (VI. 4. 77.) *e. g.* ಲಾಲೂ+ಅತುಸ್=ಲಾಲೂ @ ಉವ for *f*+ಅತುಸ್=ಲಾಲುವತುಃ.
- (xiv.) The final ಇ or ಈ and ಉ or ಊ of F. P. bases become ಇಯಜ್ and ಉವಜ್ also before the primitive affix ಅಚ್, when they get changed so before affixes having indicative ಕ or ಜ. (I. 1. 4) *e. g.* ಲೋಲೂ+ಅಚ್=ಲೋಲುವ+ಅ=ಲೋಲುವ; ನೇನೀ+ಅಚ್=ನೇನಿಯ; ಮರೀವ್ಯಜ್+ಅಚ್=ಮರೀವ್ಯಜ.
- (xv.) And as to affixes having indicative ಕ or ಜ and beginning with consonants, if the affix that follows is the affix ಸನ್₁, without the augment ಇಟ್, final ಇ and ಉ should be lengthened. (VI. 4. 16) *e. g.* ಪಿ+ಸನ್₁=ಪೀಷ; ಸ್ತು+ಸನ್₁=ಸ್ತೂಷ.
- (xvi.) And before *such* ಸನ್₁, final ಋ should be made ಊರ್, if the ಋ is preceded by a labial or dento-labial, and ಈರ್ in other cases. (VI. 4. 16; VII. 1. 100; I. 1. 51) *e. g.* ಕೃ+ಸನ್=ಕೇರ್+ಸ=ಕೀರ್ಷ; ಪೃ+ಸನ್=ಪೂರ್+ಸ=ಪೂರ್ಷ.
- (xvii.) And final ಋ should even be *gunated* (1) before ಅಜ್, (VII. 4. 16) and (2) before the affixes of the perfect having indicative ಕ, if the bases begin with conjunct consonants (VII. 4. 10.) *e. g.* ಕೃ+ಅಜ್=ಕರ್+ಅಜ್=ಕರ. ಸ್ತೃ+ಅತುಸ್₁=ಸ್ತೃಠ+ಅತುಸ್=ಸ್ತೃಠತುಃ.
- (xviii.) And final ಋ should be altered into ರಿಯ್ if the affix that follows is ಕ (VII. 4. 28; VI. 4. 77) *e. g.* ಅದೃ+ಕ=ಅದ್ರಿ @ ರಿಯ್ for *f*+ಅ=ಅದ್ರಿಯ.

(xix.) And final ಋ of a base before affixes having
 indicative ಕ or ಙ, whether they are *sārvadhātuka* or *ārdhadhātuka*, becomes ಉ, if it is
 preceded by a labial or dento-labial and ಃ otherwise (VI. 1. 40; VII. 1. 100. I. 1. 51.)
 except before such affixes of the perfect
 before which it is *gunated*. (VII. 4. 11.) *e. g.*
 $\text{ಕೃ} + \text{ಕ}_2 = \text{ಕೀರ} + \text{ಕ} = \text{ಕೀರ}$; $\text{ಕೃ} + \text{ಅತುನ್}_1 = \text{ಕರ} + \text{ಅತುನ್}$
 (perfect) = ಕರತುಃ .

(xx.) But notwithstanding anything to the contrary
 in the above rules, final ಇ and ಉ before
ārdhadhātuka affixes beginning with ಯ,
 provided they are not primitive affixes, should
 neither be *gunated* nor *vridhhiated* nor left
 unchanged, but should always be made long
 (VII. 4. 25; Kas: on VI. 4. 48) *e. g.* ಚಿ or
 $\text{ಸ್ತು} + \text{ಯಾತ್}$, ಯಜ್, and ಯಕ್ = ಚೀಯಾತ್, ಸ್ತೂ
 ಯಾತ್; ಚೀಯ, ಸ್ತೂಯ; and ಚೀಯ, ಸ್ತೂಯ;
 but $\text{ಕೃ} + \text{ಲ್ಯಪ್}$ (primitive affix) = $\text{ಕೃ} + \text{ಯ}$; ಚಿನು +
 ಯಾತ್ (*sārvadhātuka*) = ಚಿನುಯಾತ್.

(xxi.) And before (1) ಯಕ್ and (2) the affixes of the
 benedictive beginning with ಯ, final ಋ is
gunated, if the base begins with a conjunct
 consonant, and becomes ರಿಜ್, not ರೀಜ್, other-
 wise; and before ಯಜ್ also, final ಋ is *gunated*,
 if the base begins with a conjunct consonant,
 though it becomes ರೀಜ್, not ರಿಜ್ otherwise.
 (VII. 4. 29, 28, 30; Sid. II. 25, 216). *e. g.*
 $\text{ಸ್ತೃ} + \text{ಯಾಕ್}$, ಯಾತ್, and ಯಜ್ = $\text{ಸ್ತೃ} + \text{ಯ}$ &c. =
 ಸ್ತೃರ್ಯ , ಸ್ತೃರ್ಯಾತ್ , and ಸ್ತೃರ್ಯ ; $\text{ಕೃ} + \text{ಯಾಕ್}$ and ಯಾತ್ =
 $\text{ಕ್ರ} + \text{ಯಾಕ್}$ &c. = ಕ್ರಿಯ , and ಕ್ರಿಯಾತ್ . $\text{ಕೃ} + \text{ಯಾಜ್}$ =
 $\text{ಕ್ರೀ} + \text{ಯಾಜ್}$ = ಕ್ರೀಯ .

- (xxii.) The penultimate ಅ of bases ending in ಯ and ವ should be lengthened when a *sārvadhātuka* affix beginning with the consonants ಯೞ except ಯ follows. (VII. 3. 101; VII. 4. 25. Sid. II. 218). *e. g.* ಜಾಹಯ್+ಮಿ=ಜಾಹಾಯ್+ಮಿ=ಜಾಹಾಮಿ. ಚಾಕ್ಲವ್+ಮಿ=ಚಾಕ್ಲವ್+ಮಿ=ಚಾಕ್ಲಮಿ.
- (xxiii.) And there should be the substitution of ಎ for the penultimate ಅ of a base before the affixes of the perfect having indicatory ಕ, and also before ಥಲ್, when before such affixes the base, being reduplicated, afterwards gets its reduplicated portion *lopated* according to rules to be referred to hereafter. (VI. 4. 120, 121, 126). *e. g.* ಪಚ್ (in which according to rules to be referred to, the base has been first reduplicated and then deprived of its reduplicated portion)+ಅತುಸ್₁=ಪಚ್ @ ಎ for ಪ +ಅತುಸ್=ಪ್ಪಚತುಃ.
- (xxiv.) And penultimate ಅ of a base should be *vridhhiated* i. e. lengthened not only in the case of the perfect but in other cases also, when the affixes have an indicatory ಇ or ಣ. (VII. 2. 116.) *e. g.* ಪಪಚ್+ಣಲ್=ಪಪಾಚ್+ಅ=ಪಪಾಚೆ ; ಪಚ್+ಣಿ=ಪಾಚ್+ಇ=ಪಾಚೆ ; ಪಚ್+ಘುಜ್=ಪಾಚ್+ಘುಜ್.
- (xxv.) But if the affix is ಚಿಣ್ or a primitive affix having indicatory ಇ or ಣ, the penultimate ಅ is not *vridhhiated* in the case of E roots ending in ಮ. (VII. 3. 34.) *e. g.* E ಶಮ್+ಚಿಣ್ and ಣ್ವಲ್=ಶಮ್+ಞ, ಶಮ್+ಣ್ವಲ್.

- (xxvi.) And if the affix is ಣಿ or 4 ಣಿ, the ಅ so lengthened is to be shortened, optionally if the roots concerned are distinguished by an indicatory ಏ, and invariably if they are distinguished by an indicatory ಮ, though if, after the affix 4 ಣಿ, the affixes ಚಿಣ್ and ಣಮುಲ್ are to be attached the vowels so shortened may in the case of roots distinguished by an indicatory ಮ also again be optionally lengthened. (VI. 4, 92, 93; Sid. II. 85. See Kav.) e. g. ಜ್ಞಪ್+ಣಿ or 4 ಣಿ=ಜ್ಞಪ್+ಣಿ or 4 ಣಿ; but ಜ್ಞಪ್+ 4 ಣಿ+ಚಿಣ್ or ಣಮುಲ್=ಜ್ಞಪ್ or ಜ್ಞಪ್+ಚಿಣ್ or ಣಮುಲ್. So ಕಮ್+ಣಿಚ್ or 4 ಣಿಚ್ &c=ಕಮ್ or ಕಮ್+ಇ or ಚಿಣ್ or ಣಮುಲ್.
- (xxvii.) And before the affix 4 ಣಿ causative, if the affix is to be followed by ಚಿಣ್ or ಣಮುಲ್, even antepenultimate ಅ may be lengthened optionally in the case of roots of the above description. (Sid. II. 81. 271) e. g. ಕ್ಷಂಜ್+ಚಿಣ್ or ಣಮುಲ್=ಕ್ಷಂಜ್ or ಕ್ಷಂಜ್+ಚಿಣ್ or ಣಮುಲ್.
- (xxviii.) And before ಸಚ್ without the augment ಇಟ್ in the *parasmaipadi*, penultimate ಅ of a base ending in a consonant should be *vridhhiated*. (VII. 2. 3, 4.) e. g. ಪಚ್+ಸಚ್=ಪಾಚ್+ಸಚ್=ಪಾಕ್ಷ.
- (xxix.) And before ಸಚ್ without the augment ಇಟ್ in the *parasmaipadi*, antepenultimate ಅ should be *vridhhiated*. (VII. 2. 3, 4) e. g. ರಂಜ್+ಸಚ್=ರಾಂಜ್+ಸಚ್=ರಾಂಕ್ಷ.
- (xxx.) And even when ಸಚ್ in the *parasmaipadi* takes the augment ಇಟ್, penultimate ಅ should be *vridhhiated*, if the base which it follows ends in ರ or ಲ (VII. 2. 2.) and may optionally

be *vridddhiated* in other cases also, if the ಅ is light, and the roots begin with a consonant (VII. 2. 7), except (1) when the roots end in ಹ, ಮ, or ಯ or (2) when the roots have an indicator ಎ. (VII. 2. 5). e. g. ಕ್ಷರ and ಜ್ವಲ+ಇ+ಸಿಚ್=ಕ್ಷಾರಿಸ, and ಜ್ವಲಿಸ; ಕಣ+ಇ+ಸಿಚ್=ಕಣಿಸ or ಕಾಣಿಸ; but ರಕ್ಷ+ಇ+ಸಿಚ್=ರಕ್ಷಿಸ; ಅಸ+ಇ+ಸಿಚ್=ಅಸಿಸ; ಗ್ರಹ+ಇ+ಸಿಚ್=ಗ್ರಹಿಸ; ಸ್ಯಮ+ಇ+ಸಿಚ್=ಸ್ಯಮಿಸ; ವ್ಯಯ+ಇ+ಸಿಚ್=ವ್ಯಯಿಸ; ರಗ from ರಗ (having indicator ಎ)+ಇ+ಸಿಚ್=ರಗಿಸ.

- (xxxi.) The penultimate ಅ of bases before the affix ಣಿ or ಾ ಣಿ should be shortened, optionally if the roots concerned are distinguished by an indicator ಎ, and invariably if they are distinguished by an indicator ಮ, though if, after the affix ಾ ಣಿ, the affixes ಚಣ and ಣಮುಲ್ are to be attached, the vowels so shortened may again be optionally lengthened (VI. 4. 92, 93) e. g. ಜ್ಞಾಪ (indicator ಮ)+ಣಿ=ಜ್ಞಾಪ+ಇ=ಜ್ಞಾಪಿ; ಗ್ಲಾಪ (indicator ಎ)+ಣಿ=ಗ್ಲಾಪ or ಗ್ಲಾಪ+ಇ=ಗ್ಲಾಪಿ or ಗ್ಲಾಪಿ; ಜ್ಞಾಪ+ಾ ಣಿ+ಚಣ or ಣಮುಲ್=ಜ್ಞಾಪ+ಚಣ or ಣಮುಲ್.
- (xxxii.) Before ಸಿಚ್ without the augment ಇಟ್ in the *parasmaipadi*, penultimate ಇಕ್ vowels should be *vridddhiated*) VII. 2. 3, 4) e. g. ಭಿದ್+ಸಿಚ್=ಭೈದ್+ಸಿಚ್=ಭೈತ್ಸ್; ರುದ್+ಸಿಚ್=ರೌದ್+ಸಿಚ್=ರೌತ್ಸ್.
- (xxxiii.) And before ಸಿಚ್ without the augment ಇಟ್ in the *parasmaipadi*, even antepenultimate ಇಕ್ vowels should be *vridddhiated* (VII. 2. 3, 4.) e. g. ವಿಂದ್+ಸಿಚ್=ವೈಂದ್+ಸಿಚ್=ವೈಂತ್ಸ್.

(xxxiv.) Subject to the above rules, the penultimate ಇಕ್ vowels of bases ending in consonants, if light, should be *gunated* when affixes, whether *sárvadhátuka* or *árdhadhátuka*, follow. (VII. 3. 86.) e. g. ತಿಲ್, ಮುಚ್, and ದೃಪ್+ಕಪ್=ತೇಲ್, ಮೋಚ್, and ದರ್ಪ್+ಅ=ತೇಲ, ರೋಚ್, and ದರ್ಪ; ತಿಲ್, ಮುಚ್, and ದೃಪ್+ಅನ=ತೇಲನ, ಮೋಚನ, and ದರ್ಪಣ.

(xxxv.) But no *guna* or *vridhhi* of penultimate ಇಕ್ vowels should take place (1) when the vowels are derived from the augmentation of affixes by ಇಟ್ or (2) when the base is a reduplicated one and the affixes are *sárvadhátuka* affixes having indicatory ಪ and beginning with vowels, or (3) when the base is a FA base and is followed by the primitive affix ಅಚ್ (I. 1. 4.) and (4) when the affixes have indicatory ಕ or ಜ. (I. 1. 5, 6.) e. g. (1) ಭವಿತ್ (from ಭೂ+ಇತ್)+ಅ=ಭವಿತಾ (not ಭವೆತಾ); (2) ನೇನಿಜ್ (reduplicated)+ಅನಿ and ಅಮ=ನೇನಿಜಾನಿ and ನೇನಿಜಾಮ; (3) ಬೆಭಿದ್+ಅಚ್=ಬೆಭಿದ; (4) ಸ್ತು+ಕ್ತವತ್=ಸ್ತುತವತ್; ಚಿನು+ತಸ್=ಚಿನುತಃ.

(xxxvi.) If however the affixes having indicatory ಕ or ಜ begin with ಝಲ್ and also before primitive affix ಕ್ವಿಪ್, the short penultimate vowels of bases ending with a nasal should be lengthened. (VI. 4. 15.) e. g. ಶಮ್+ಕ್ವಿಪ್=ಶಾಮ್+ಕ್ವಿಪ್; ಶಮ್+ಕ್ತವತ್=ಶಾಮ್+ಕ್ತವತ್=ಶಾಂತವತ್; ಶಂಶಮ್+ತಸ್=ಶಂಶಾಮ್+ತಸ್=ಶಂಶಾಂತಃ.

(xxxvii.) Penultimate ಯು should be changed into ಈರ್ (VII. 1. 101.) e. g. ಕ್ಯಾತ್+ಣಿ=ಕೇರ್ತ್+ಇ=ಕೇರ್ಮ.

(xxxviii.) And before ಚೆಜ್ coming after a ni root, whether the root is one formed by $\bar{4}$ ಣಿ or $\bar{4}$ ಣಿ + $\bar{4}$ ಣಿ, if the base as it stands before $\bar{4}$ ಣಿ or $\bar{4}$ ಣಿ + $\bar{4}$ ಣಿ has a long penultimate vowel, this vowel should be made short. (VII. 4. 1.) e. g. ಧಾರ್ (from ಧೃ + $\bar{4}$ ಣಿ or $\bar{4}$ ಣಿ + $\bar{4}$ ಣಿ) + ಚೆಜ್ = ಧರ್ + ಅ = ಧರ. ಪಾಠ್ (from ಪಠ್ + $\bar{4}$ ಣಿ) + ಚೆಜ್ = ಪಠ. ವಿಷ್ (from ಇಷ್) + ಚೆಜ್ = ಇಷ. ಈಸ್ (from ಈಸ್) + ಚೆಜ್ = ಇಸ. ಓಚ್ (from ಉಚ್) + ಚೆಜ್ = ಉಚ. ಊಷ್ (from ಊಷ್) + ಚೆಜ್ = ಉಷ. ವಿದ್ (from ವಿದ್) + ಚೆಜ್ = ಇಧ. ಓಜ್ (from ಓಜ್) + ಚೆಜ್ = ಉಜ.

(xxxix.) But in the above case when the original root before taking the $\bar{4}$ ಣಿ has had ಋ or ೠ as its penultimate, we may either shorten the ante-penultimate vowel as aforesaid or take the form of the original root as the form of the derivative root, substituting however ಋ for ೠ when the latter is the penultimate vowel of the original. (VII. 4. 7.) e. g. ವರ್ತ್ (from ವೃತ್ + $\bar{4}$ ಣಿ) + ಚೆಜ್ = ವರ್ತ್ or ವೃತ್ + ಅ = ವರ್ತ್ or ವೃತ; ಕೀರ್ತ್ (from ಕೃತ್ + $\bar{4}$ ಣಿ) + ಚೆಜ್ = ಕೀರ್ತ್ or ಕೃತ್ + ಅ = ಕೀರ್ತ್ or ಕೃತ.

(xl.) And before ಚೆಜ್ coming after a ni root, when the original root has not had ಋ or ೠ as its penultimate, the shortening of the penultimate should not take place, if it had been distinguished by an indicatory ಋ, and this, even though it has had an indicatory ವ or ವಿ (VII. 4. 2) (See Kav.) ಓಖ್ (from ಉಖ್ಯ) + ಚೆಜ್ = ಓಖ, (indicatory ವ); ಕಣ್ (from ಕಣ್ಯ) + ಚೆಜ್ = ಕಣ್ (indicatory ವಿ).

- (xli.) Final *ಜೆ* or *ಜ* of a base is changed into corresponding *ಕು* letter when the primitive affix *ಣ್ಯತ್* or primitive affixes having indicatory *ಫಿ* follow. (VII. 3. 52) *e. g.* ಭಜ್+ಣ್ಯತ್=ಭಾಗ್ಯ; ತ್ಯಜ್+ಫಿ=ತ್ಯಾಗ; ವಚ್+ಫಿಇ=ವಾಕ್; ವಚ್+ಣ್ಯತ್=ವಾಕ್ಯ.
- (xlii.) But this change of *ಜೆ* or *ಜ* should not take place when it belongs to roots that take the augment *ಇಟ್* before primitive affixes called *nishṭha*. *e. g.* ಗರ್ಜ್+ಣ್ಯತ್=ಗರ್ಜ್ಯ.
- (xliii.) And the change should not take place according to some grammarians even when the letters belong to roots that do not take the augment *ಇಟ್* before *nishṭha*, if the roots begin with *ಕು* letters, though according to others whose authority seems to be more practically recognized, this rule appears not to hold good (VII. 3. 52; Sid. II. 3, 10). *e. g.* ಗ್ಲಬ್+ಣ್ಯತ್=ಗ್ಲೋಬ್ or ಗ್ಲೋರ್+ಣ್ಯತ್=ಗ್ಲೋಬ್ಯ or ಗ್ಲೋಕ್ಯ.
- (xliv.) The final nasal of bases is changed into *ಛ* when the primitive affix *ವನಿಪ್* follows. (VI. 4. 41) *e. g.* ಜನ್, ಕಮ್, and ಗಣ್+ವನಿಪ್=ಜಾ, ಕಾ, and ಗಾ+ವನ್=ಜಾವನ್, ಕಾವನ್, and ಗಾವನ್.
- (xlv.) And final *ಸ* of bases before the affix *ತ್* is changed into *ದ*. (VIII. 2. 73) *e. g.* ಶಾಸ್+ತ್=ಶಾದ್+ತ್=ಶಾದ್.
- (xlvi.) And final *ಸ* of bases before the affix *ಸ್* is changed into *ದ* or *ರು* (%). (VIII. 2. 74) ಶಾಸ್+ತ್=ಶಾದ್ or ಶಾರ್=ಶಾದ್ or ಶಾ%.

(xlvii.) And final ತ ಥ ದ and ಧ of bases before the affix ಸ್ is changed into ದ or ರು. (VIII. 2. 75) e. g. ಯತ್, ಕ್ಲಥ್, ಭಿದ್, and ಯುಧ್=ಯದ್, or ಯಃ, ಕ್ಲದ್ or ಕ್ಲಃ, ಭಿದ್ or ಭಿಃ, ಯಾದ್ or ಯಾಃ.

(xlviii.) And before the primitive affix ಕ್ವಿಪ್ and before affixes beginning with ಝಲ್ and having indicative ಕ or ಜ, and also before affixes beginning with nasals, final ವ is changed into ಊರ್. (VI. 4. 19). But in the above cases, final ವ coming after ರ is entirely *lopated*. (VI. 4. 21. Sid. II. 218) e. g. ದಿವ್+ಕ್ವಿಪ್=ದಿ+ಊ for ಫ+ಕ್ವಿಪ್=ದ್ರೂಃ; ದಿವ್+ತಸ್=ದಿವ್+ಊ for ಫ+ತಸ್=ದ್ರೂತಃ; but ತುರ್ವ್+ಕ್ವಿಪ್, and ತಸ್=ತುರ್ (ತೂರ್) and ತೂರ್ಃ; ಧುರ್ವ್+ಕ್ವಿಪ್, ತ, and ನ,=ಧುರ್, (ಧೂರ್) ಧೂರ್ಃ, and ಧೂರ್ಃ.

(xlix.) And before the primitive affix ಕ್ವಿಪ್ and affixes beginning with ಝಲ್ and having an indicative ಕ or ಜ, and also before affixes beginning with nasals, final ಳ coming after ರ should entirely be *lopated*. (VI. 4. 21) e. g. ಮುರ್ಫ್+ಕ್ವಿಪ್ and ತಸ್=ಮುರ್+ಕ್ವಿಪ್ and ತಸ್=ಮೂರ್ and ಮೂರ್ಃ; ಹುರ್ಫ್+ನ=ಹುರ್+ನ=ಹೂರ್ಃ.

(l.) And before the primitive affix ಕ್ವಿಪ್ and affixes beginning with a nasal, final ಳ of bases, when it is such as to take the augment ಧುಕ್, that is, when it is preceded by vowels, that is, when it is not preceded by ರ—for there are no bases ending in ಳ that have not a vowel or ರ before the ಳ—should with its augment be changed into ಕ. (VI. 4. 19) e. g. ಪ್ರಾಳ್ (irregular)+ಕ್ವಿಪ್=ಪ್ರಾಕ್+ಕ್ವಿಪ್=ಪ್ರಾಕ್=ಪ್ರಾಟ್, (irregular); ಪ್ರಾಳ್+ನ=ಪ್ರಾಶ್.

(li.) And penultimate ಸ of bases ending in consonants should be *lopated* after the affix ಶ್ವಮ.

(III. 1. 78). e. g. ಭಂಜ್+ಶ್ವಮ=ಭನ+ನ್=ಭನ+ಜ್=ಭನಜ್.

(lii.) And before ೀಯಜ್ as well as before affixes having indicator ಕ or ಜ, the penultimate nasal of bases ending in consonants should be *lopated* optionally if the roots end in ಜ and absolutely otherwise except when the roots though having a nasal as their penultimate, are invariably written in the list of roots without it, but with an indicator final ಇ in order to show that the nasal should always be supplied before the roots and that the *lopation* of this nasal should never take place.

(VI. 4. 24, 32, VII. 1. 58, Sid. II. 112) e. g.

ಧ್ವಂಸ್+ಯಜ್=ಧ್ವಸ್ಯ; ಧ್ವಂಸ್+ತಸ್ಯ=ಧ್ವಸ್ತಃ; but

ನಂದ್ (from ನದಿ)+ೀಯಜ್=ನಂದ್ಯ; ಧ್ವಂಸ್+ಇತ್

(affix not having indicator ಕ or ಜ)=ಧ್ವಂಸಿತಃ;

ಅಂಜ್+ಕ್ವಾ=ಅಕ್ವಾ or ಅಂಕ್ವಾ.

(liii.) And before affixes beginning with ಧ, final ಸ of

bases is entirely *lopated*, (VIII. 2. 25) and

before *árdhadhátuka* affixes beginning with

ಸ, final ಸ is changed into ತ. (VII. 4. 49) e. g.

ಲವಿಸ್+ಧ್ವಂ=ಲವಿಧ್ವಂ; ವಸ್+ಸ್ಯ=ವತ್ಸ್ಯ.

(liv.) And before *nishṭha* affixes, final ದ of bases is

changed into ನ. (III. 8. 42) e. g. ಭಿದ್+ನ್=ಭಿನಃ

+ನ್=ಭಿನ್.

CHAPTER V.

FINAL AUGMENTATION OF BASES.

1. The final augmentation of verbal bases takes place 1stly, by the insertion of the augments ಅಟಿ, and ಆಟಿ and 2ndly, by reduplication.

2. The augment ಅಟಿ acutely accented is attached to a base in the imperfect; aorist, and conditional, when the base does not begin with a vowel, and the augment ಆಟಿ is attached when the base begins with a vowel. (VI. 4. 71, 72). But these augments should never be inserted when the verbs are used in conjunction with the prohibitive particle ಮಾಡ್. (VI. 4. 74). *e.g.* ಗಾ=ಅಗಾ ; ಇತ್ತ್=ಆ+ಇತ್ತ್=ಐತ್ತ್ ; but when in conjunction with ಮಾಡ್, ಗಾ=ಗಾ, ಇತ್ತ್=ಇತ್ತ್.

3. The augmentation by reduplication takes place:—

1stly, as to all roots to which the affixes (1) ಸನ್ or ಸನ್₁, (2) ಯಜ್ and (3) 1 ಯಜ್ have been attached, and it takes place also when (1) 2 ಶಪ್ (2) ಚಜ್ (3) ಚಜ್-ಸನ್ and (4) personal affixes of the perfect except ಆಮ್ are to be attached. (VI. 1. 8, to 11). *e. g.*

(1)	E	ಪರ್+ಸನ್=ಪರ್+ಇಸ ...	...	...	...	=ಪರಿಷ್
(2)		ಪರ್+ಯಜ್ ...	...	...	...	=ಪಶ್ಯ
(3)		ಪರ್+ಯಜ್ ...	...	...	...	=ಪಶ್

are expressions to be reduplicated. But in the case of III. ಪ್ರೀ+2 ಶಪ್, of ಅರ್ಥ (the *ni* root from X. ಅರ್ಥ್)+ಚಜ್, and of ಧನ್+ಜಲ್, the roots themselves, as they were before the affixes were joined to them, should be reduplicated.

4. But no reduplication should take place when the base is one already reduplicated (Kás. on VI. 1. 9.) Thus, for example, if a root has been reduplicated once on account of

ಯಜ್ or ು ಯಜ್. this root should not again be reduplicated though it is afterwards made to take ಸನ್ so as to form a D. root from the F. root.

5. The complete expression as formed by reduplication, is called ಅಭ್ಯಾಸ, "reduplicated" (VI. 1. 5); but when the former part only is alluded to, it is called ಅಭ್ಯಾಸ, "the reduplicate" (VI. 1. 4.).

6. The following rules should be observed in regard to reduplication.

(i.) The augmentation by reduplication should take place in addition, but prior to the augmentation by ಅಱ್ and ಆಱ್, when according to the foregoing rules both augmentations are to take effect. *e. g.* ಪಠಿಷ in the imperfect, aorist, and conditional, should be reduplicated first and then the augment ಅಱ್ should be attached to the reduplicated root.

(ii.) And in the case of a *ni* root formed by ು ಣಿ, the root should for reduplication be taken as a root formed by ಣಿ. *e. g.* ಆಱ್ (from ಅಱ್ @ s. p. + ು ಣಿ) before ಚಱ್=ಚಱಿ.

(iii.) The first portion containing a single vowel, that is, the first syllable only in the base should be doubled. But when the base has more than one vowel and begins with a vowel, the second syllable is to be reduplicated omitting in the reduplication the letters ಸ, ಷ, ಷ, or ರ, when they occur as initial letters of a conjunct consonant being part of the second syllable, except when ರ is followed by ಃ. (VI. 1. 1 to 3; Sid. II. 207, Kàs. on VI. 1. 3.) *e. g.*

<i>Bases.</i>			<i>Portions to be reduplicated.</i>
ಪಠ್	...	...	ಪಠ್
ಉನ	...	...	ನ
D ಉದ್ಗುಷ್	...	...	ಗಿ
ಇ	...	...	ಇ
D ಉನಿಷ್	...	...	ಡಿ
D ಅಡ್ಡಿಷ	...	...	ಡಿ
ಜಾಗೃ	...	...	ಜಾ
D ಅರ್ದಿಷ	...	...	ಚಿ
F ಅರೈ	...	...	ರ

(iv.) When the affix that is a cause of reduplication is an affix beginning with a vowel, if a substitute is enjoined in respect of a preceding vowel, the substitution of it should not take place whilst the reduplication is yet to be made, that is, the reduplication should be made first, and then, the substitution. (I. 1. 59). But if (a) the vowel part of the affix beginning with a vowel is itself (necessarily) to form part of the portion that has to be reduplicated according to rule iii, or (b) the affix begins with a consonant, or (c) the substitute is enjoined only in respect of a consonant, the substitution should be made before the reduplication. (Sid. II 24 note 57). Thus take ಪಾ, ಗಮ್, and ಕೈ + the affix ಅತುಸ್ of the perfect which causes the *lopat*ion of the final ಅ in ಪಾ, and of the penultimate ಅ in ಗಮ್ irregularly, and which by *sandhi* changes the final ಋ in ಕೈ into ರ್; and take ನೀ and ಲೂ + the affix ಣಲ್ or ಣಲ್ which *gunates* or *vriddhiates* the final ಈ and ಉ, and then changes them by *sandhi* into ಅಯ್, ಆಯ್, ಅವ್, and ಆವ್. Now according to rule (iii), no

reduplication could be made in the case of ಪಾ, ಗಮ, and ಕ್ರ, because they, as changed by *lopation* and substitution as above, would severally appear in the form of the close consonants ಪ್, ಗ್, and ಕ್ರ; and the reduplicates in the case of ನೀ and ಲೂ would be ನೈ, ನೈ, ಲೋ, and ಲೌ, not ನೇ and ಲೂ as we might expect them to be. But this anomaly the present rule removes by providing that for the purposes of reduplication the roots should be taken as they stood before they underwent the changes referred to. So again take ಉರ್ಣವಿಷ) from ಉರ್ಣ+ಇಷ=ಉರ್ಣ @ *g. f.* +ಇಷ); here too as ಇಷ which is the cause of reduplication begins with a vowel, the root, for the purpose of determining the particular expression to be reduplicated, should be taken in its original form, viz. ಉರ್ಣ. But take D. ಅರಿಷ (from ಅರಿ+ಇಷ=ಋ @ *g. f.* +ಇಷ); here according to rule (iii), as the second portion of the D. root i. e. ಾ is to be reduplicated, and the ಇ of ಇಷ in consequence must, as a part of ಾ, undergo reduplication, unlike, in this respect, the ಇ of ಇಷ of ಉರ್ಣ (i. e. an ಇ which though detached from the root leaves the root still capable of furnishing a second syllable for reduplication by reason of there being a second vowel in the ಣ of ಉರ್ಣ itself), the determination of the expression to be reduplicated should not depend upon the original root ಋ, but upon the D root in its fully developed form, viz. ಅರಿಷ. So take the F root ಕ್ರೀಯ (from ಕ್ರ @ ರೀಕ್ for *f*+ಯಜ್); here though the affix is one that should cause

reduplication of the root, yet, as it begins with a consonant, the root, as it stands in its changed form of ಕ್ರೇಯ, not in its original form of ಕ್ರೈ, should determine which expression is to be reduplicated. So take ವಚ್+ the affix ಅತೌಸ್ of the perfect which causes the *samprasāraṇa* of ವ; here because ಉ is substituted for a consonant, the root ವಚ್ should by such substitution be made ಉಚ್ first, and then from this expression the part to be reduplicated should be taken.

- (v.) And when the letter to be reduplicated is ಣ substituted for ನ by the rules of *sandhi* on account of its position after ರ or ಡ or ಋ or ೠ, as has been already seen, the ಣ should, in the reduplication, be taken in its original form of ನ, not as ಣ. (Sid. II. 115 note 5). Thus, take ಉರ್ದ್, where ನು appears as ಣ on account of its position after ರ; here for reduplication ಉರ್ದ್ should be taken as if it were ಉರ್ದ್, the letter to be reduplicated being accordingly taken as ನು, not ಣು.

- (vi.) And in the case of a *ni* root, when to such a root an affix competent to cause reduplication is to be attached, the root, in order to determine the expression to be reduplicated, should be taken in the form in which it was before the affixing of the ಣಿ, so far as a letter ಂ that the root originally had or has had newly introduced by the ಣಿ is concerned. But when the ಣ of the ಣಿ in its own proper form, or in a changed form, is necessarily to form itself part of the portion that has to be

reduplicated according to rule (iii), and also when the root begins with a non-conjunct ಙ or a non-conjunct semivowel or a non-conjunct consonant of the *pavarga* the root, even in regard to its letter ಅ both original and new, should be taken in the form in which it stands immediately prior to reduplication. (VII. 4. 80 ; Sid II. 184, 204) e. g.

1. D ಉನಯಿಷ್ (from *ni* root ಉನಿ from ಉನ)=ಉನ.
ಉನಿ+ಚೆಜ್=ಉನ.
2. D ನಾಯಯಿಷ್ (from *ni* root ನಾಯಿ from ನಿ)=ನೀ.
ನಾಯಿ+ಚೆಜ್=ನೀ.
3. D ಉರ್ಣಾವಯಿಷ್ (from *ni* root ಉರ್ಣಾವಿ from ಉರ್ಣಾ)
=ಉರ್ಣಾ.
ಉರ್ಣಾವಿ+ಚೆಜ್=ಉರ್ಣಾ.
4. D ನಾವಯಿಷ್ (from *ni* root ನಾವಿ from ನು)=ನು.
ನಾವಿ+ಚೆಜ್-ಸನ್=ನು.
5. D ಜ್ಯಾವಯಿಷ್ (from *ni* root ಜ್ಯಾವಿ from ಜ್ಯಾ)=ಜ್ಯಾ.
ಜಾವಿ+ಚೆಜ್-ಸನ್=ಜ್ಯಾ.
6. D ಬ್ರಾವಯಿಷ್ (from ಬ್ರಾವಿ from ಬ್ರಾ)=ಬ್ರಾ.
ಬ್ರಾವಿ+ಚೆಜ್-ಸನ್=ಬ್ರಾ.
7. But D ಆಟಯಿಷ್ (from *ni* root ಆಟಿ from ಆಟ್)=ಆಟಯಿಷ್.
ಆಟಿ+ಚೆಜ್-ಸನ್=ಆಟ.
8. D ಆರಯಿಷ್ (from *ni* root ಆರಿ from ಋ)=ಆರಯಿಷ್.
ಆರಿ+ಚೆಜ್-ಸನ್=ಆರಿ.
9. D ಪಾವಯಿಷ್ - ಭಾವಯಿಷ್ - ಮಾವಯಿಷ್ - ಯಾವಯಿಷ್ - ರಾವಯಿಷ್ -
ಲಾವಯಿಷ್ - ಜಾವಯಿಷ್ (from *ni* roots ಪಾವಿ-ಭಾವಿ-
ಮಾವಿ-ಯಾವಿ-ರಾವಿ-ಲಾವಿ-ಜಾವಿ - from ಪೂ-ಭೂ-ಮೂ-
ಯು-ರು-ಲೂ-ಜ್ಞ)=ಪಾವಯಿಷ್-ಭಾವಯಿಷ್ &c.
ಪಾವಿ-ಭಾವಿ-ಮಾವಿ-ಯಾವಿ-ರಾವಿ - ಲಾವಿ - ಜಾವಿ+ಚೆಜ್-ಸನ್=
ಪಾವಿ &c.

10. D ಕೀರ್ತಯಿಷ್ (from *ni* root ಕೀರ್ತಿ from ಕೃತ) where no
ಅ original or introduced newly by ಣಿ is con-
cerned=ಕೀರ್ತಯಿಷ್, not ಕೃತ.

ಕೀರ್ತಿ + ಚಜ್ = ಕೀರ್ತಿ.

- (vii.) But in the case of a *ni* root to which ಚಜ್ is to
be attached, if the root has a long ante-
penultimate vowel, this vowel, when, according
to the rules already mentioned, it has to be
shortened, should always be taken in the
shortened form for the purpose of reduplica-
tion. Thus the expressions ಅಬಿ, ಅರಿ &c., in the
above examples should be taken as ಅಬಿ, and
ಅರಿ &c. in the reduplication, because accord-
ing to the rules alluded to they should before
ಚಜ್ appear as such. (Kás. on VI. 4. 51.)

- (viii.) Generally the vowels of the reduplicate when
long should be shortened (VII. 4. 51), the short
letter to be substituted for ವಿಷ್ being ಇ
for ಎ and ಐ and ಉ for ಒ and ಔ. But ಅರ್
and ಅಲ್ are respectively the substitutes of
the letter ಋ and ೠ (VII. 4. 66). e.g. ಜಾ from
ಜಾಗೃ = ಜ; ನೀ = ನಿ; ಊ = ಉ; ಬೇ from ಬೇಷ್ = ಬಿ.
ನೃ from ನೃತ್ = ನತ್; ಕೃ = ಕರ್; ಕ್ಷ from ಕ್ಷಪ್ =
ಕಲ್.

- (ix.) And ಇಯಜ್ and ಉವಜ್ are the substitutes of the
ಇ and ಉ of the reduplicate when a hetero-
geneous vowel follows. (VI. 4. 61) e. g.

ಇಷ್ changed into ವಿಷ್ before ಣಲ್ = ಇ + ವಿಷ್ = ಇಯೆಷ್.

ಉಷ್ changed into ಓಷ್ before ಣಲ್ = ಉ + ಓಷ್ = ಉವೋಷ್.

- (x.) And in the reduplicate the initial consonant only
is left, the other consonants being *lopated*

(VII. 4. 59). *e.g.* ಪತ್=ಪ ; ಹ್ರ from ಹ್ರ=ಹ ; ಡ್ರ from ಡ್ರೌಕ್=ಡ್ರ.

(xi.) But if in the reduplicate ಖಃ letters are preceded by ಕಠ, the former only remain, the other consonants being *lopated*. (VII. 4. 61). *e.g.* ಸ್ಪರ್ಧ್=ಪ, ಕ್ಕು ತ್=ಚ್ಚು.

(xii.) A letter of the *chavarga* should be the substitute of one of the *kavarga* and also of ಷ in the reduplicate (VII. 4. 62). *e.g.* ಹ=ಚಿ, ಣ=ಜಿ.

(xiii.) And the letters ಜಠ come in the room of ರ್ಘಠ, and ಚಠ in the room of ಖಃ, in the reduplicate. (VIII. 4. 54). *e.g.*

ಝ from ಘ್ರಯ =ಜಿ.

ಞ from ಞೌಕ್ =ಜು.

7. Though the ಏ, the ಇ, and the ಉ, which alone, according to the above rules, can occur in the reduplicate should generally stand without change in the reduplicate so far as reduplication is concerned, there are the following exceptions :—

(a) As to reduplication on account of ಸಠ or ಸಠ₁.

In the room of the ಏ of the reduplicate there should be ಇ (VII. 4. 79). *e.g.* ಪ from ಪಠಪ್=ಪಿ.

(b) As to reduplication on account of ಚಜಠಸಠ.

(1) ಇ instead of ಏ of the reduplicate should be substituted; and

(2) there should be the lengthening of the ಇ of the reduplicate and of the ಉ when they are light and this in the case of ಇ, whether it is an ಇ substituted for ಏ according to the preceding rule or otherwise (VII. 4. 94). *e.g.*

ಪ	from	ni. root ಪಾಪ್	...	...	=ಪೀ.
ನಿ	,,	ನಾಪ್	...	...	=ನೀ.
ಲ	,,	ಲಾಪ್	...	...	=ಲೂ.

(c) As to reduplication on account of ಯಜ್ or ಿಯಜ್.

(1) There should be the augment ಸುಕ್ *i. e.* *anusvāra*, (this remaining as *anusvāra* or becoming homogeneous with the following letters when these are ಯಯ್,) in the case of the reduplicate ending in ಅ, if the ಅ is not derived from an ಆ of the original root, and if the reduplicate belongs to a root ending in a nasal (ಅನುನಾಸಿಕ) (VII. 4. 85; Kās. thereon); and the ಅ should in other cases be made long (VII. 4. 83); and while the ಅ should be augmented with ರೀಕ್ and ವೀಕ್ in the case of a reduplicate belonging to ಯಜ್ and with ರೀಕ್, ರಿಕ್, or ರುಕ್, or ವೀಕ್, ವಿಕ್, or ಲುಕ್ in the case of a reduplicate belonging to ಿಯಜ್. according as the root is one having a medial ಷ or ಞ not derived by *samprasāraṇa*, it should be augmented with ರೀಕ್, ರಿಕ್, or ರುಕ್ as aforesaid in the case of a reduplicate belonging to ಿಯಜ್, even when the root is one ending in ಷ. (VII. 4. 90; Kās. thereon; Sid. II. 216; M. W. 510) *e. g.*

ಜ (from FA ಗಮ್ಯ or from FP ಗಮ್)=ಜಂ.

ಯ (from FA ಯಜ್ಯ or from FP ಯಜ್)=ಯೂ.

ವ (from FA ವೃತ್ಯ or FA ವೃಕ್ಷ್ಯ)=ವರೀ.

ಚ (from FA ಕ್ಷಪ್ತ್ಯ)=ಚರೀ.

ವ (from FP ವೃತ್ or FP ವೃಕ್ಷ್ಯ)=ವರೀ, ವರಿ, or ವರ್.

ಚ (from FP ಕ್ಷಪ್)=ಚರೀ, ಚರಿ, or ಚರ್.

ಚ (from FP ಕೃ)=ಚರೀ, ಚರಿ, or ಚರ್.

But ಜ (from FA ಗೃಹ್ಯ=ಗ್ರಹ್ @ *smp*+ಯಜ್) or (from FP ಗ್ರಹ್ from ಗ್ರಹ್ @ *smp*+ಿಯಜ್)=ಜಾ.

(2.) The ಳ್ letters of a reduplicate should be *gunated* whether the affix is ಯಜ್ or ಿಯಜ್. (VII. 4. 82) *e. g.* ಚಿ=ಚೈ, ಲು=ಲೂ.

(d) As to reduplication on account of རྩོད་.

In the room of ཨ, there should be ར, if the reduplicates are of roots which end in the letter ཨ (VII. 4. 76, 77) e. g.

ཐ (from ཐྱུ) = ཐི.

མ (from མྱ) = མི.

(e) As to reduplication on account of the affix of the perfect,

In the room of ཨ which is initial in the reduplicate, there should be ཨ, and the ཨ so substituted is made ཨ+སུཌ་ i. e. ཨན་, invariably if the root concerned (1) begins with ཨ and contains a double consonant or rather more than one consonant or (2) begins with the letter ཨ and ends in a consonant, and optionally if the roots concerned begin with ཨ and contain more consonants than one. (VII. 4. 70, 71; Sid. II. 47) e. g.

ཨ of ཨུཌ་ = ཨ.

ཨ of ཨུཌ་ = ཨ+སུཌ་ = ཨན་.

ཨ of ཨུཌ་ = ཨ+སུཌ་ = ཨན་.

But ཨ of ཨ = ཨ.

and ཨ of ཨུཌ་ = ཨ+སུཌ་ or *nil* = ཨན་ or ཨ.

8. Though in the case of the affixes of the perfect, a reduplication, as has been already said, takes place, the reduplicate is to be *lopated* before such affixes having indicatory ཅ and before ཐུ་ that has taken the augment རུ་, if the roots concerned had in their original form begun with any letter except ཐ in such a manner that in the reduplication no different letters substituted in the reduplicate for the letters from the original roots are to come at the beginning of the reduplicated base, if in that part of the base which remains after *loping* the reduplicate as above, there can be ཨ between non-conjunct consonants, and the ཨ further is not one that has come from

the *gunation* of the letter ಋ or from the *gunation* of the letters ಇ and ಉ first into ಎ and ಒ and the substitution then of ಅಯ್ and ಅವ್ for ಎ and ಒ by *sandhi*. (VI. 4. 120, 121, 126.)

e. g. ರಣ್ + ಅತುಸ್ or ಇಥ್ = ರಣತುಸ್, ರಣಿಥ್ = ರಣತುಸ್, ರಣಿಥ್; but (1) ವಮ್ initial ವ) (2) ಶ್ಮಾ (ಋ gets *gunated*) (3) ದಿವ್ (has no ಅ between consonants) (4) ತ್ಸುರ್ (has ಅ between conjunct consonants) and (5) ಕಣ್ (does not retain the ಕ in the reduplicate but changes it into ಜ್) + ಅತುಸ್ and ಇಥ್ = ವವಮತುಸ್, ವವಮಿಥ್; ಕಕರತುಸ್, ಕಕರಿಥ್; ದಿದಿವತುಸ್, ದಿದಿವಿಥ್; ತತ್ಸುರತುಸ್, ತತ್ಸುರಿಥ್; ಜಕಣತುಸ್, ಜಕಣಿಥ್; and ರಾಸ್ (has ಆ between consonants) + ಆಚೆ, ಆತೆ, ಇರೇ = ರರಾಸೆ, ರರಾಸಾತೆ, ರರಾಸಿರೇ; and ನೀ (ಈ gets *gunated* first) and ಲೂ (ಊ gets *gunated* first) + ಇಥ್ = ನಿನಿಇಥ್, ಲುಲವಿಥ್.

The following tables clearly explain the above rules relating to reduplication:—

A.

PARTS OF THE ROOTS ACTUALLY FOUND IN THE REDUPPLICATE.

Roots.	PARTS.	
	Consonantal.	Vowel.
1. Roots beginning with ಕು followed by ಋ.	The ಋ let- ters omitting the ಕು.	The vowel immediate- ly following the conson- antal parts.
2. Others beginning with consonants.		
3. Roots beginning with vowels and not being monosyllabic and having immediately after the initial vowel any conjunct consonants beginning with ನ, ವ, ಷ, or ರ.	The first con- sonant omitting the ನ, ವ, ಷ, or ರ.	

A—(Continued).

PARTS OF THE ROOTS ACTUALLY FOUND IN THE REDUPLICATE.

Roots.	PARTS.	
	<i>Consonantal.</i>	<i>Vowel.</i>
4. Roots beginning with vowels and not being monosyllabic and having immediately after the initial vowel any conjunct consonants beginning with ெ and ending with ு.	The ு omitting the ெ.	The vowel immediately following the consonantal parts.
5. Roots beginning with vowels and not being monosyllabic and having immediately after the initial vowel other consonants whether conjunct or non-conjunct.	The first consonant.	
6. Roots beginning with vowels and being monosyllabic.	Nil.	The vowel itself, if the root is a single vowel; otherwise, the initial vowel.

B.

CHANGES WHICH THE CONSONANTS UNDERGO IN THE REDUPLICATE.

<i>Original Letters.</i>	<i>Letters to be substituted.</i>		
1. ெ, ு, ொ, and ோ	ொ.
2. ே, ை, ௉, ொ and ோ	௉.
3. ௌ and ்	ௌ.
4. ் and ்	்.
5. ் and ்	௎.
6. ் and ்	௑.
7. ் and ்	௒.
8. ் and ்	௓.
9. ்	௔.
10. Others	Nil.

C.

CHANGES WHICH THE VOWELS UNDERGO IN THE REDUPLICATE.

Affixes on account of which reduplication takes place and in connections with which the vowels or expressions placed opposite to them are substituted for the original vowels under the columns (1), (2), (3) and (4) at the top.

Original vowels.

	(1) ಅ & ಆ.	(2) ಋ, ೠ & ಇ.	(3) ಇ, ಈ, ಎ & ಐ.	(4) ಉ, ಊ, ಋ & ೠ.
1. ಸನ್ or ಸನ್ ₁.	...	.... ಇ	....	(a) ಉ
2. ಯಜ್.	.... ಆ	(b) ಆ or ಅರಿ, ಅವಿ.	.... ಎ	.... ಋ
3. ಿಯಜ್	.... ಆ	(c) ಆ or ಅರಿ, ಅರಿ, ಅವಿ, ಅವಿ, ಅವಿ.	.... ಎ	.... ಋ
4. ಚಜ್-ಸನ್	....	.... ಈ	....	.... ಊ
5. ಚಜ್	....	.... ಲಿ	.... ಇ	.... ಉ
6. aff. of the perfect	....	(d) ಅ or ಆ or ಆನ್.	(a) ಇ or ಇಯ್	(a) ಉ or ಉವ್
7. ಽಚಜ್	....	.... ಲಿ	(a) ಇ or ಇಯ್	(a) ಉ

- (a) The second forms ಇಯ್ and ಉನ್ come when followed by heterogeneous vowels.
- (b) If the original letter is ಋ or ೠ arising from the medial ಋ or ೠ of original roots not derived by *samprasaraṇam*, ಆ should not be used, but ಅದೀ in the case of ಋ, and ಅವೀ in the case of ೠ.
- (c) If the original letter is ಋ or ೠ arising from the final or medial ಋ or ೠ of original roots not derived by *samprasāraṇam*, then ಆ should not be used, but ಅದಿ, ಅದೀ, and ಅಠ್ in the case of ಋ, and ಅವಿ, ಅವೀ, and ಅಠ್ in the case of ೠ.
- (d) ಆ is used generally, but if the original vowel is initial in the reduplicate ಆನ್ is used, *invariably* if the root to which the reduplicate belongs, (1) begins with ಅ, and contains more than one consonant or (2) beginning with ಋ ends in consonants, and *optionally* if the root concerned begins with ಆ and contains more consonants than one.

CHAPTER VI.

CONJUGATION OF VERBS.

1. Conjugation of verbs consists in selecting from among the verbal affixes already adverted to such as are appropriate for the different inflectional senses intended to be expressed in connection with the roots, and forming from the roots and affixes complete words expressing the meaning intended. In considering this subject, we shall endeavour to give as completely as possible models illustrative of the rules bearing upon it. But this remark does not apply to the rules of special *sandhi* already alluded to, and as these rules have been applied to the models actually given only so far as they are concerned, care should be taken to apply to other words to be formed after the models in question the special *sandhi* required by the rules.

2. We shall now use the following abbreviations for convenience:—

- (1) Roots ending in ຍ
(conjunct)=Roots ending in ຍ and beginning with conjunct consonants.
- (2) Roots ending in ຍ
(non-conjunct)=Roots ending in ຍ and not beginning with conjunct consonants.
- (3) Roots ending in ຍາ
(labial)=Root ending in ຍາ with a labial or dento-labial before the ຍາ
- (4) Roots ending in ຍາ
(non-labial)=Roots ending in ຍາ without a labial or dento-labial before the ຍາ.
- (5) Roots ending in ຍ
(labial)=Roots ending in ຍ with a labial or dento-labial before the ຍ.
- (6) Roots ending in ຍ
(non-labial)=Roots ending in ຍ without a labial or dento-labial before the ຍ.
- (7) Roots ending in open ຍ preceded by a consonant=Roots ending in open ຍ, the ຍ being a significant part of the root and being preceded by a consonant.

3. Beginning then with the formation of derivative roots, the affixes which the roots of the 10th class take in order to render themselves fit for actual use as already stated will be first adverted to. These affixes are, as we have seen, (1) ຄື, (2) ອຍ, and (3) ດ ຄື, and, when actually employed along with the roots, produce derivative roots as follows:—

Root X	ಕಥೆ=ಕಥೆ-f+ಇ	=ಕಥಿ.	ಕಥೆ-f+ಅಯ್	....	=ಕಥೆಯ್.	ಕಥೆ-f+ಇ-ಇ	...	=ಕಥ್.	(1)
"	X	ಚಿ=ಚಿ @ ಫ+ಇ=ಚಾಯಿ	ಚಿ @ ಫ+ಅಯ್	....	=ಚಾಯ್.	ಚಿ @ ಫ+ಇ-ಇ	...	=ಚಾಯ್	
		@ sap=ಚೆಯಿ.	@	sup=ಚೆಯಯ್.	@ sap=ಚೆಯಯ್.	@	sup=ಚೆಯಯ್.	@ sap=ಚೆಯಯ್.	(2)
"	X	ಸ್ತ=ಸ್ತ @ ಫ+ಇ=ಸ್ತಾಯಿ.	ಸ್ತ @ ಫ+ಅಯ್	....	=ಸ್ತಾಯ್.	ಸ್ತ @ ಫ+ಇ-ಇ	...	=ಸ್ತಾಯ್.	
"	X	ವಿ=ವಿ ... =ಲಾಯಿ.	ವಿ ...	....	=ಲಾಯಯ್.	ವಿ ...	...	=ಲಾಯ್.	
"	X	ಯು=ಯು ... =ಯಾವಿ.	ಯು ...	....	=ಯಾವಯ್.	ಯು ...	...	=ಯಾವ್.	
"	X	ಧೂ=ಧೂ ... =ಧಾವಿ.	ಧೂ ...	....	=ಧಾವಯ್.	ಧೂ ...	...	=ಧಾವ್.	
"	X	ಧೈ=ಧೈ ... =ಧಾರಿ.	ಧೈ ...	....	=ಧಾರಯ್.	ಧೈ ...	...	=ಧಾರ್.	
"	X	ಪೂ=ಪೂ ... =ಪಾರಿ.	ಪೂ ...	....	=ಪಾರಯ್.	ಪೂ ...	...	=ಪಾರ್.	(3)
"	X	ಜಲ್=ಜಲ್ @ ಫ+ಇ=ಜಾಲಿ	ಜಲ್ @ ಫ+ಅಯ್	....	=ಜಾಲಯ್.	ಜಲ್ @ ಫ+ಇ-ಇ	...	=ಜಾಲ್.	(4)
"	X	ಜ್ವಪ=ಜ್ವಪ್ =ಜ್ವಪಿ	ಜ್ವಪ್	....	=ಜ್ವಪಯ್	ಜ್ವಪ್	....	=ಜ್ವಪ್.	
		@ sap=ಜ್ವಪಿ.	@	sup=ಜ್ವಪಯ್.	@ sap=ಜ್ವಪಯ್.	or ಜ್ವಪ್ @ sap=ಜ್ವಪ್.	or ಜ್ವಪ್ @ sap=ಜ್ವಪ್.	@ sap=ಜ್ವಪ್.	(5)
"	X	ಯಮ್=ಯಮ್ =ಯಾಮಿ	ಯಮ್	....	=ಯಾಮಯ್	ಯಮ್	....	=ಯಾಮ್.	
		or ಯಾಮಿ @ sap=ಯಾಮಿ.	or ಯಾಮಯ್ @	sup=ಯಾಮಯ್	or ಯಾಮಯ್ @	sup=ಯಾಮಯ್	or ಯಾಮಯ್ @	sup=ಯಾಮಯ್.	(6)

1st form by ಣಿ.

2nd form by ಅಯ್.

3rd form by ಾಣಿ.

Root X	ಜ್ಞಾಪ್=ಜ್ಞಾಪ್ @ sp+ಇ=ಜ್ಞಾಪಿ.	ಜ್ಞಾಪ್ @ sp+ಅಯ್ =ಜ್ಞಾಪಯ್.	ಜ್ಞಾಪ್ @ sp+ಇ-ಇ =ಜ್ಞಾಪ್.	(7)
”	X ಸ್ಮಿಟ್=ಸ್ಮಿಟ್ @ gp+ಇ=ಸ್ಮಿಟಿ.	ಸ್ಮಿಟ್ @ gp+ಅಯ್ =ಸ್ಮಿಟಯ್.	ಸ್ಮಿಟ್ @ gp+ಇ-ಇ =ಸ್ಮಿಟರ್.	
”	X ಚುರ್=ಚುರ್ =ಚೋರಿ.	....	ಚುರ್	=ಚೋರ್.
”	X ವೃಥ್=ವೃಥ್ =ವರ್ಥ.	....	ವೃಥ್	=ವರ್ಥ್.
”	X ಕ್ಲಪ್=ಕ್ಲಪ್ =ಕಲ್ಪಿ.	....	ಕ್ಲಪ್	=ಕಲ್ಪ.
”	X ಕೃತ್=ಕೃತ್ @ ಈರ್ for p+ಇ=ಕೀರ್ತಿ.	ಕೃತ್ @ ಈರ್ for p+ಅಯ್=ಕೀರ್ತಯ್.	ಕೃತ್ @ ಈರ್ for p+ಇ-ಇ =ಕೀರ್ತ್.	(8)
”	X ಸಾಮ್=ಸಾಮ್+ಇ=ಸಾಮಿ.	ಸಾಮ್+ಅಯ್	ಸಾಮಿ+ಇ-ಇ	=ಸಾಮ್.
”	X ಕಿಟ್=ಕಿಟ್ =ಕೀಟಿ.	ಕಿಟ್	ಕಿಟ್	=ಕೀಟ.
”	X ಲೂಪ್=ಲೂಪ್ =ಲೂಪಿ.	....	ಲೂಪ್	=ಲೂಪ್.
”	X ಲೋಕ್=ಲೋಕ್ =ಲೋಕಿ.	....	ಲೋಕ್	=ಲೋಕ್.
”	X ಚಿನ್=ಚಿನ್ =ಚಿನ್ರಿ.	....	ಚಿನ್ಯ ಚಿನ್ಯ	=ಚಿನ್ಯ. (10)

4. The above examples furnish 10 models according to which periphrastic derivative roots from all original roots of the 10th class can be formed, and the explanation of the models is as follows :—

- (1.) Applies to original roots ending in ಅ.
- (2.) Applies to original roots ending in ಇಕ್⁶ and distinguished by an indicatory ಮ.
- (3.) Applies to original roots ending in ಇಕ್⁶ and not distinguished by an indicatory ಮ.
- (4.) Applies to original roots ending in consonants with penultimate ಅ and not distinguished by an indicatory ಮ or ವಿ.
- (5.) Applies to original roots ending in consonants with penultimate ಅ and distinguished by an indicatory ಮ.
- (6.) Applies to original roots ending in consonants with penultimate ಅ and distinguished by an indicatory ವಿ.
- (7.) Applies to original roots ending in consonants with penultimate ಆ and distinguished by an indicatory ಮ.
- (3.) Applies to original roots ending in consonants with penultimate light ಇಕ್⁶.
- (9.) Applies to original roots ending in consonants with penultimate ಯ.ಅ.
- (10.) Applies to original roots ending (1) in consonants with penultimate long ಇಕ್⁶ vowels other than ಯ.ಅ, (2) in consonants with penultimate ಆ and not distinguished by an indicatory ಮ and (3) in conjunct consonants.

5. It is necessary now to determine when each of the three different forms of derivative roots given in each model should be used. The rules on this point are as follows:—

Use (a) the first form generally (III. 1. 25); but

(b) the second form in the perfect tense ;

(c) the third form when E *ni* affixes are used (VI. 4. 52); and

(d) the third form also when E *árdhadhátuka* affixes are used, and when ಸ್ಯ-ಚಿಣ್ or ಸಿಚ್-ಚಿಣ್ or personal affixes of the *benedictive* with ಸೇಯಾಟ್-ಚಿಣ್ or ತ್-ಚಿಣ್ or ತಾ-ಚಿಣ್ or ತಾಸ-ಚಿಣ್ or ತಾಹ್-ಚಿಣ್ is used. (VI. 4. 61).

6. Either of the two alternatives given under each of the forms of the 6th model may be used at pleasure. But in regard to the two alternatives given under the third form of the 5th model it should be noted that though either the one or the other may be used at option, when the derivative roots are afterwards to take the affix ಚಿಣ್, ಏಮಾಲ್, ಸ್ಯ-ಚಿಣ್, ಸಿಚ್-ಚಿಣ್, ತ್-ಚಿಣ್, ತಾ-ಚಿಣ್, ತಾಸ-ಚಿಣ್, ತಾಹ್-ಚಿಣ್, or personal affixes of the *benedictive* with ಸೇಯಾಟ್-ಚಿಣ್, only the second alternative form should be used in other cases.

7. The causative roots are, as we have seen, formed exactly from the same affixes as the periphrastic roots of the 10th class, and therefore their forms, as derived from original roots of a corresponding description, are found fully to agree with each other. Thus, a causative root from an original root ending in ಅ may be formed after model (1); one from an original root ending in ಇಕ್ and distinguished by an indicative ಎ after model (2), and so on. Only it should be remembered that the affixes as causative affixes may come after all roots whatsoever, whether original or derivative, and therefore even after the 10th class of roots after they have themselves taken

their proper self-descriptive affixes. But observe that in forming causative roots from roots of the 10th class, the latter roots with their proper self-descriptive affixes attached to them should appear in the third form, when they take all the three forms of the causative affixes, because these affixes are *àrdhadhātuka* affixes beginning with vowels. Thus X ಚೂರ್ + C ಣಿ, C ಅಯ್, and C 4 ಣಿ is ಚೂರ್ + ಣಿ, ಅಯ್, and 4 ಣಿ = ಚೂರ, or ಚೂರಯ್, and ಚೂರ್. These C roots, it will be seen, are exactly like the original periphrastic roots, and indeed this will be found to be the case in regard to every C root formed from periphrastic roots of the 10th class.

8. Observe that the models above given do not include roots ending in ಳ or in ಎಚ್. The reason is that before the affixes alluded to, whether *self-descriptive* or causative, while roots ending in ಎಚ್ always change the ಎಚ್ into ಳ, these roots after being so changed, as well as roots originally ending in ಳ, are to take the augment ವುಕ್ before the affixes are actually attached as has been already said, and therefore are in fact to be operated upon by the affixes as roots ending in consonants with penultimate ಳ, producing periphrastic and C roots after model (7), if the original roots are distinguished by an indicator ಮ, and after model (10) if otherwise. Thus X ಜ್ಞಾ which is distinguished by an indicator ಮ gives its periphrastic root as well as its C root as ಜ್ಞಾಪಿ, ಜ್ಞಾಪಯ್, and ಜ್ಞಾಪ್. So X ವಾ which is not distinguished by an indicator ಮ gives its periphrastic as well as its C root as ವಾಪಿ, ವಾಪಯ್, and ವಾಪ್. So the C root from I ಶ್ರಾ which is distinguished by an indicator ಮ is ಶ್ರಪಿ, ಶ್ರಪಯ್, ಶ್ರಪ್; but the C root from I ಸ್ಥಾ which is not distinguished by an indicator ಮ is ಸ್ಥಾಪಿ, ಸ್ಥಾಪಯ್, ಸ್ಥಾಪ್.

9. Observe further that in model (2) no examples of original roots ending in any other vowel than ಇ have been given, because no such roots distinguished by indicator ಮ are found belonging to the 10th class, but that in applying the

model for the formation of C roots from roots of other classes roots ending in ಋ and ೠ may be found. Thus, the C roots from ಸ್ಕೃ and ದೃ which are distinguished by indicator ಪ, are ಸ್ಕೃರಿ, ಸ್ಕೃರಯ್, and ಸ್ಕೃರ್, and ದರಿ, ದರಯ್ and ದರ್. And note likewise that for the samereason in model (7) no examples of bases with any other penultimate long vowel except ಌ, or of those with penultimate ಌ and distinguished by indicator ಏ, have been given, but that in applying the model to other roots than those of the 10th class, not only bases with penultimate ಌ and distinguished by indicator ಏ may be found but also roots with penultimate ಏ and distinguished by indicator ಪ. Thus, the C roots from ಸ್ನಾ which is distinguished by an indicator ಪ and from ಜಡ್ are (1) ಸ್ನಾಪಿ or ಸ್ನಾಪಿ, (2) ಸ್ನಾಪಯ್ or ಸ್ನಾಪಯ್, and (3) ಸ್ನಾಪ್ or ಸ್ನಾಪ್; and (1) ಜಡಿ (2) ಜಡಯ್ and (3) ಜಡ್. So, the C root from ಸ್ಲೃ which, as has already been seen, is to be reduced to the form of ಗ್ಲಾಪ್ is (1) ಗ್ಲಾಪಿ or ಗ್ಲಾಪಿ, (2) ಗ್ಲಾಪಯ್ or ಗ್ಲಾಪಯ್, and (3) ಗ್ಲಾಪ್ or ಗ್ಲಾಪ್, because the root ಸ್ಲೃ is distinguished by indicator ಏ. And it is to be said in regard to model (10) and with reference to its application to C roots from roots ending in consonants with penultimate nasals and with ಅ preceding the nasals, that some of these roots have an indicator ಪ, and therefore should in the third form of the C root derived from them have the ಅ optionally lengthened, when the C root has afterwards to take the affixes ಚಿಣ್ or ಣಮುಲ್ or ಸ್ಯ-ಚಿಣ್ and other affixes having the condition of ಚಿಣ್. Thus the third form of the C root from ಕ್ಷಾಜ್ when ಚಿಣ್ or ಣಮುಲ್ is afterwards to be affixed is either ಕ್ಷಾಜ್ or ಕ್ಷಾಜ್. In short, while in connection with C roots, it should be remembered that the ಇಕ್ letters referred to in model (2) and the penultimate long vowels referred to in model (7) respectively include the letter ಋ and the letter ೠ practically, as well as ಇ and ಌ found actually in the examples given under the respective models, it should not at the same time be forgotten that

roots distinguished by indicator ಎ should be excluded from model (7) and roots distinguished by indicator ವ with penultimate nasals as above mentioned should be excluded from model (10) and that these roots should be treated according to other models as follows:—

1st form.	2nd form.	3rd form.
<p>ಸ್ನಾಪ from ಸ್ನಾ } with indica- } tory ಎ. } =ಸ್ನಾಪಿ or ಸ್ನಾಪಿ @ sap=ಸ್ನಪಿ.</p>	<p>ಸ್ನಾಪ+ಅಯ್=ಸ್ನಾಪಯ್ or ಸ್ನಾಪಯ್ @ sap=ಸ್ನಪಯ್.</p>	<p>ಸ್ನಾಪ+ಇ—ಇ=ಸ್ನಾಪ or ಸ್ನಾಪ @ sap=ಸ್ನಪ (7 a).</p>
<p>ಕ್ಷಜ್ಜ from ಕ್ಷಜ=ಕ್ಷಜ್ಜ+ಇ =ಕ್ಷಜ್ಜ.</p>	<p>ಕ್ಷಜ್ಜ+ಅಯ್ =ಕ್ಷಜ್ಜಯ್.</p>	<p>ಕ್ಷಜ್ಜ+ಇ—ಇ=ಕ್ಷಜ್ಜ or ಕ್ಷಜ್ಜ @ lap=ಕ್ಷಜ್ಜ. (10 a)</p>

10. Again it should be observed that when C roots from D roots and F roots are to be formed, the D and F roots concerned should be dealt with after one or other of the models already given, the appropriate models with reference to their final and penultimate letters being ascertained. Thus, since, as we shall see hereafter, all D roots will end in ಲ, the C roots from them should be formed after model (1). For example, taking D ಪಿಪತಿಷ derived from root ಪಠ್, the C root from it will be, (1) ಪಿಪತಿಷಿ, (2) ಪಿಪತಿಷಯ್ and (3) ಪಿಪತಿಷ್. So the C root from F P ಲೋಲಾ will be (1) ಲೋಲಾವಿ (2) ಲೋಲಾವಯ್, and (3) ಲೋಲಾವ್. But in forming C roots from FA roots formed from original roots which previously ended in consonants, we should not follow (1) but a different model which is not among those already given. This which may be put down as (1 a) is as follows:—

F A ಬೇಭಿದ್ಯ = ಬೇಭಿದ್ಯ—(f+p) + ಇ, ಅಯ್, and ಇ—ಇ= (1) ಬೇಭಿದಿ (2) ಬೇಭಿದಯ್ and (3) ಬೇಭಿದ್.

11. Remark that so far as the formation of causative roots is concerned, original roots ending in ಎ with penultimate ಲ are with very few exceptions among roots disting-

ished by indicatory ಮ. Thus C root from ಕಮ is not ಕಾಮಿ but (1) ಕಮಿ, (2) ಕಮಯ್, and (3) ಕಮ or ಕಾಮ.

12. Lastly, it should be remarked that according to *Sákatáyana* roots ending in ಅ, when they take the causative affixes as well as the self-descriptive affixes of the 10th class, should not be treated after model (1) but should have their final ಅ lengthened and treated afterwards with ಪುಕ್ after model (10). Thus according to this authority, the C root from ಕಥ is (1) ಕಥಾಪಿ, (2) ಕಥಾವಯ್ and (3) ಕಥಾಪ್, not (1) ಕಥಿ (2) ಕಥಯ್ and (3) ಕಥ್ (Sid. II. 187).

13. The F roots which, as has been seen, are formed by the affixes ಯಜ್ and ಿ ಯಜ್, can, as a general rule, be derived only from monosyllabic roots beginning with consonants (III. 1. 22) and not ending in ಯ preceded by ವ, or in ವ except when it is preceded by ರ (Sid. II. 217), but they may be derived from such roots by the use of either the one affix or the other. The forms of the FA roots are as follows:—

FA Roots..

ಪಿ = ಪಿ @ lf+ಯ=ಪೀಯ and after red. ...	=ಪೇಪಿಯ.	
ಧು=ಧು =ಧೂಯ ...	=ದೊಧೂಯ.	(1)
ಸ್ತೃ=ಸ್ತೃ @ gf+ಯ=ಸ್ತರ್ಯ ...	=ತಾಸ್ತರ್ಯ.	(2)
ಕೃ =ಕೃ @ ರೀ for f+ಯ=ಕ್ರೀಯ	=ಚೇಕ್ರೀಯ.	(3)
ಪೂ=ಪೂ @ ಊರ್ for f+ಯ=ಪೂರ್ಯ	=ವೊಪೂರ್ಯ.	(4)
ಕೃಾ=ಕೃಾ @ ಈರ್ for f+ಯ=ಕೇರ್ಯ ...	=ಚೇಕೇರ್ಯ.	(5)
ಕೃಾತ್=ಕೃಾತ್ @ ಈರ್ for p+ಯ=ಕೇರ್ತ್ಯ ...	=ಚೇಕೇರ್ತ್ಯ.	(6)
ಭ್ರಂಕ್=ಭ್ರಂಕ್— p+ಯ =ಭ್ರಶ್ಯ ...	=ಭಾಭ್ರಶ್ಯ.	(7)
ಜ್ಞಾ=ಜ್ಞಾ+ಯ =ಜ್ಞಾಯ ...	=ಜಾಜ್ಞಾಯ.	
ನೀ=ನೀ =ನೀಯ ...	=ನೇನೀಯ.	
ಭೂ=ಭೂ ... =ಭೂಯ	=ಬೊಭೂಯ.	
ಗಮ=ಗಮ ... =ಗಮ್ಯ	=ಜಜ್ಗಮ್ಯ.	
ಪತ್=ಪತ್ =ಪತ್ಯ ...	=ಸಾಪತ್ಯ.	
ದಾನ್=ದಾನ್ ... =ದಾನ್ಯ	=ಸಾದಾನ್ಯ.	

ದಿವ್=ದಿವ್	...	=ದಿವ್ಯ	....	=ದೇದಿವ್ಯ=ದೇದೀವ್ಯ.
ಲಿಪ್=ಲಿಪ್	....	=ಲಿಪ್ಯ	...	=ಲೇಲಿಪ್ಯ.
ಕುರ್=ಕುರ್	...	=ಕುರ್ಯ	....	=ಚೋಕುರ್ಯ=ಜೋಕೂರ್ಯ.
ಕ್ರೀಡ್=ಕ್ರೀಡ್	...	=ಕ್ರೀಡ್ಯ	....	=ಚೇಕ್ರೀಡ್ಯ.
ಬುಧ್=ಬುಧ್	....	=ಬುಧ್ಯ	....	=ಬೋಬುಧ್ಯ.
ಪೂರ್=ಪೂರ್	...	=ಪೂರ್ಯ	...	=ಪೊಪೂರ್ಯ.	
ಪೃಥ್=ಪೃಥ್	...	=ಪೃಥ್ಯ	...	=ಪರೀಪೃಥ್ಯ.	
ಲೋಪ್=ಲೋಪ್	....	=ಲೋಷ್ಠ್ಯ	...	=ಲೋಲೋಷ್ಠ್ಯ.
ನನ್ದ from ನದಿ }	=ನನ್ದ	...	=ನನ್ದ್ಯ	...	=ನಾನನ್ದ್ಯ.
ರವ್=ರವ್	....	=ರವ್ಯ	...	=ರಾರವ್ಯ.
ಕ್ಷರ್=ಕ್ಷರ್	...	=ಕ್ಷರ್ಯ	...	=ಚಾಕ್ಷರ್ಯ.	
ಗವ್=ಗವ್	...	=ಗವ್ಯ	...	=ಜಾಗವ್ಯ.	
ಮುಚ್ಛ್=ಮುಚ್ಛ್	...	=ಮುಚ್ಛ್ಯ	....	=ಮೋಮುಚ್ಛ್ಯ=ವೋ ಮೂಚ್ಛ್ಯ. (8)

14. Explanation of the above forms is as follows :—

- (1.) applies to original roots ending in ಇ or ಉ.
- (2.) applies to original roots ending in ಋ (conjunct).
- (3.) applies to original roots ending in ಋ (non-conjunct).
- (4.) applies to original roots ending in ಋ (labial).
- (5.) applies to original roots ending in ಋ (non-labial).
- (6.) applies to original roots ending in consonants with penultimate ಋ.
- (7.) applies to original roots ending in consonants with penultimate nasals.
- (8.) applies to original roots ending otherwise than as above.

15. The forms of FP roots, it is needless to say, are, before reduplication, necessarily like the forms of the original roots from which they are formed; for the affix is 1 ಯಜ್. Thus the FP roots from ಭ್ರಂಶ್ and ನನ್ದ before reduplication are ಭ್ರಂಶ್ and ನನ್ದ, the penultimate nasal remaining unelided in the former, though it is not distinguished by an indicatory ಇ.

16. The forms for F roots as regards the roots given in the examples for FA roots are as follows :—

ಪಿ=ಪೀಪಿ ; ಧು=ದೋಧು ; ಸ್ತು=ತಸ್ತು or ತರಿಸ್ತು or ತರೀಸ್ತು ; ಕೃ=ಚಕೃ or ಚರಿಕೃ or ಚರೀಕೃ ; ಪ್ಯಾ=ಪಾಪ್ಯಾ ; ಕ್ಯಾ=ಚಾಕ್ಯಾ ; ಕ್ಯಾತ್=ಚಾಕ್ಯಾತ್ ; ಭ್ರಂಶ್=ಬಾಭ್ರಂಶ್ ; ಕುರ್=ಚೋಕುರ್ ; ದಿವ್=ದೇದಿವ್ ; ಮುಚ್ಛ್=ಮೋಮುಚ್ಛ್ ; ಜ್ಞಾ=ಜಾಜ್ಞಾ ; ನೀ=ನೇನೀ ; ಭೂ=ಬೋಭೂ ; ಗಮ್=ಜಗ್ಮಮ್ ; ಪತ್=ಪಾಪತ್ ; ದಾನ್=ದಾದಾನ್ ; ಲಿಪ್=ಲೇಲಿಪ್ ; ಕ್ರೀಡ್=ಚೇಕ್ರೀಡ್ ; ಬುಧ್=ಬೋಬುಧ್ ; ವೃಥ್=ಪರ್ವಥ್ or ಪರಿವೃಥ್ or ಪರೀವೃಥ್ ; ಲೋಷ್=ಲೋಲೋಷ್ ; ನನ್ದ್=ನಾನನ್ದ್ ; ರವ್=ರಾರವ್ ; ಕ್ಷರ್=ಚಾಕ್ಷರ್ ; ಗರ್ವ್=ಜಾಗರ್ವ್.

17. The D roots which, as already seen, can be formed by the affixes ಸನ್₁, and ಸನ್, can be formed from all roots whether original or derivative, whether monosyllabic or otherwise, and whether beginning with vowels or consonants ; but while some D roots can be formed by ಸನ್₁ or ಸನ್ *exclusively*, others may be formed by either of the affixes at *option*. The rule is that D roots are to be formed.

(1.) by ಸನ್₁ only from

- (a) roots ending in ಇಕ್ except roots in ಋ (I. 2. 9).
- (b) E. roots ending in consonants which have medial ಇಕ್ (I. 2. 10; Sid. II. 199).

(2.) by ಸನ್₁ or ಸನ್ from

- (a) roots ending in ಋ (I. 2. 9).
- (b) E roots which have medial ಇಕ್. (I. 2. 10; Sid. II. 199).
- (c) E roots ending in ಇವ್ (I. 2. 10).
- (d) E roots which, beginning with consonants and ending in ರಲ್ *i. e.* any consonant except ಯ or ವ, have penultimate ಇ, ಘ, ಉ, or ಊ. (I. 2. 26).

(3.) by ಸನ್ only (III. 1. 7) from

- (a) roots ending in ಳ.
- (b) E. roots ending in consonants which have no medial ಇಕ್.

(c) OE roots which have no medial ಇಕ್.

(d) E roots not ending in ಇವ್ and not being roots which, beginning with consonants and ending in ರಲ್, have ಇ, ಈ, ಉ, or ಊ as their penultimate.

18. The forms the D roots would take are as follows :—

DIVISION I.

A e.³ Roots.

ಪಿ=ಪಿ @ ಲಿ+ಸ=ಪೀಷ and after reduplication=ಪಿಪೀಷ.

ದ್ರ	=ಮದ್ರಷ.
ಇ	=ಈಷ.
ಉ	=ಉಷ. (1)

ಭೃ=ಭೃ @ ಉರ್ for ಫ+ಸ=ಭೂರ್ಷ

ಸ್ವೃ	=ಸುಸ್ವರ್ಷ. (2)
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ಕ್ರೃ=ಕ್ರೃ @ ಈರ್ for ಫ+ಸ=ಕ್ರೀರ್ಷ....

ನೀ	=ನಿನೀಷ. (3)
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ಸೂ	=ಸುಸೂಷ.
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ಸಿಚ್	=ಸಿಸಿಕ್ಷ.
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ಕ್ಷೌದ್	=ಚೌಕ್ಷೌತ್ಸ.
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ದುಹ್	=ದಃಧುಕ್ಷ.
------	-----	-----	-----------

ಸೃಜ್	=ಸಿಸೃಕ್ಷ.
------	------	-----	-----------

ತೃಪ್	=ತೃತೃಪ್ಸ.
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VI ವಿನ್ದ from ವಿದಿ....	=ವಿವಿನ್ದ. (4)
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B e.³ Roots.

ಗಾ=ಗಾ+ಸ=ಗಾಸ	=ಜಿಗಾಸ.
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ಸದ್	=ಸದ್ಸ.
-----	------	------	--------

ತೃಜ್	=ತೃತೃಕ್ಷ.
------	-----	------	-----------

ದಹ್	=ದಿಧಕ್ಷ.
-----	-----	------	----------

ರಾಧ್	=ರಿರಾತ್ಸ.
------	-----	-----	-----------

ಮಸಜ್	=ಮಿಮಕ್ಷ.
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ರಂಜ್	=ರಿರಂಜ್ಸ. (5)
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DIVISION II.

A $e^3 e^0 e^2$ Roots.

ಪ್ಯಾ=ಪ್ಯಾ @ $gf+ಇವ$ or ಈವ, or ಪ್ಯಾ @ ಉರ್ for $f+ಸ=$
ವರಿಕ, ವರೀಕ, or ಪೂರ್ವ=ಪಿವರಿಕ, ಪಿವರೀವ, or ಪಿಪೂರ್ವ. (1)

ಸ್ತಾ=ಸ್ತಾ @ $gf+ಇಸ$ or ಈವ, or ಸ್ತಾ @ ಈರ್ for $f+ಸ=$
=ಸ್ತರಿಕ, ಸ್ತರೀಕ, or ಸ್ತೀರ್ಷ=ತಿಸ್ತರಿಕ, ತಿಸ್ತರೀಕ, or ತಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಷ. (2)

B $e^3 e^2$ Roots.

ದಿವ್=ದಿವ್ @ $gp+ಇಸ$, or ದಿವ್ @ ಉ for $f+ಸ=$ ದೇವಿವ
or ದ್ಯೂಪ=ದಿದೇವಿವ or ದಿದ್ಯೂಪ. (3)

ಸಿಧ್, ಗುವ್, ಸ್ತೃಹ್, ಕ್ಷವ್=ಸಿಧ್ &c., @ $gp+ಇವ$ or ಸಿಧ್
&c., $+ಸ=$ ಸಧಿವ or ಸಿತ್ನ &c.,=ಸಿಸಧಿವ or ಸಿಸಿತ್ನ; ಜಗೊಪಿವ or
ಜಗುಪ್ಪ; ತಿಸ್ತರ್ಪಿವ or ತಿಸ್ತೃಕ್ಷ; ಚಿಕಪ್ಪಿವ or ಚಿಕ್ಷಪ್ಪ. ... (4)

ಸ್ತೃಹ್=ಸ್ತೃಹ್ @ ಈರ್ for $p+ಇಸ$ or ಸ=ಸ್ತೀರ್ಪಿವ or ಸ್ತೀರ್ಕ್ಷ
=ತಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಪಿವ or ತಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಕ್ಷ. ... (5)

ತೃನ್=ತೃನ್+ಇಸ or ತೃನ್ — $p+ಸ=$ ತೃನ್ಪಿವ or ತೃಕ್ಷ=
ತಿತೃನ್ಪಿವ or ತಿತೃಕ್ಷ. (6)

DIVISION III.

 $e^2. 3.$ Roots.

ವಿಖ್, ರುಚ್=ವಿಖ್ &c., $+ಸನ್$ or ಸನ್₁=ವಿಖ್ &c. $gp+ಇಸ$
or ವಿಖ್ &c., $+ಇಸ=$ ವಿಖಿವ or ವಿಖಿವ=ವಿಲಿಖಿವ, ವಿಲಿಖಿವ; ರುರೊಚಿವ,
ರುರಾಚಿವ.

DIVISION IV.

 $œ^3$ Roots.

ಕ್ಷಮ್=ಕ್ಷಮ್+ಇಸ or ಸ=ಕ್ಷಮಿವ or ಕ್ಷಂಸ=ಚಿಕ್ಷಮಿವ or ಚಿಕ್ಷಂಸ.

DIVISION V.

 e^3 Roots.

ಇಧ್=ಇಧ್ @ gp + ಇಸ=ವಧಿಷ	....	=ವಿಧಿಷ.
ಈಜ್	...	=ವಿಜಿಜಿಷ.
ಉಚ್	....	=ಓಚಿಚಿಷ.
ಉನ್	....	=ಓನಿನಿಷ.
ಋಧ್	....	=ಅರ್ಧಿಧಿಷ.
ವೃಧ್	...	=ವಿವರ್ಧಿಷ.
ಕ್ನಯ್	...	=ಚುಕ್ನಯಿಷ.
ವೃತ್	...	=ವಿವರ್ತಿಷ. (1)
ಕ್ಯಾತ್=ಕ್ಯಾತ್ @ ಈರ್ for p + ಇಸ=ಕೀರ್ತಿಷ		=ಚಿಕ್ರೀರ್ತಿಷ. (2)
ಪೀವ್=ಪೀವ್ + ಇಸ=ಪೀವಿಷ	...	=ಪಿಪೀವಿಷ.
ಪೂರ್	...	=ಪ್ರಪೂರಿಷ.
ಪೂಯ್	...	=ಪ್ರಪೂಯಿಷ.
ಅಕ್	...	=ಅಚಿಕಿಷ.
ಅರ್ಚ್	....	=ಅಚಿರ್ಚಿಷ.
ಆಸ್	....	=ಆಸಿಸಿಷ.
ವಿಜ್	....	=ವಿಜಿಜಿಷ.
ಚಲ್	....	=ಚಿಚಲಿಷ.
ಸನ್	....	=ಸಿಸನಿಷ.
ದಾನ್	....	=ದಿಷನಿಷ.
ಸ್ತೀಪ್	....	=ತಿಸ್ತೀಪಿಷ.
ಚರ್ಚ್	....	=ಚಿಚರ್ಚಿಷ. (3)
FA ವೋವೋರ್ಯ = ವೋವೋರ್ಯ — $(f + p)$ + ಇಸ=ವೋವೋರಿಷ=		ವೋವೋರಿಷ. (4)
FA ಲೋಲೂಯ = ಲೋಲೂಯ — f + ಇಸ + ಲೋಲೂಯಿಷ=ಲೋ		ಲೂಯಿಷ.
ಆಂದೋಲ	....	=ಆಂದೋಲಿಷ=ಆಂದೂಂದೋಲಿಷ.
ಕುಮಾರ	....	=ಕಮಾರಿಷ=ಚಕುಮಾರಿಷ.
ಕಥ್	....	=ಕಥಿಷ=ಚಿಕಥಿಷ. (5)
C ಅರ್ಥ್=ಅರ್ಥ್ @ gf + ಇಸ		=ಅರ್ಥಯಿಷ=ಅತಿರ್ಥಯಿಷ.
C ಆಟ	....	=ಆಟಟಯಿಷ.

C ಆರಿ	....	....	=ಆರಿರಯಿಷ್.	
C ಪಾವಿ	....	....	=ಪಿಪಾವಯಿಷ್.	
C ಮಾವಿ	....	....	=ಮಿಮಾವಯಿಷ್.	
C ಯಾವಿ	....	....	=ಯಿಮಾವಯಿಷ್.	
C ರಾವಿ	....	....	=ರಿರಾವಯಿಷ್.	
C ಲಾವಿ	....	...	=ಲಿಲಾವಯಿಷ್.	
C ಜಾವಿ	...	....	=ಜಿಜಾವಯಿಷ್.	(6)
C ನಾಯಿ	....	....	=ನಿನಾಯಯಿಷ್.	
C ಜ್ಯಾವಿ	....	....	=ಜಿಜ್ಯಾವಯಿಷ್.	
C ಬ್ರಾವಿ	....	....	=ಬಿಬ್ರಾವಯಿಷ್.	
C ನಾವಿ	...	...	=ನುನಾವಯಿಷ್.	
C ಊರ್ಣಾವಿ	...	....	=ಊರ್ಣಾನಾವಯಿಷ್.	
C ಸ್ನೇವಿ	....	...	=ಸಿನ್ಸೇವಯಿಷ್.	
ಜಿರಿ	....	...	=ಜಿಜಿರಯಿಷ್.	
ದಿಧಿ	....	....	=ದಿಧಿಧಯಿಷ್.	
ಊರ್ಣ	...	...	=ಊರ್ಣನವಿಷ್.	
ಜಾಗ್ಯ	...	....	=ಜಿಜಾಗರಿಷ್.	(7)

19. Explanation of the above examples is as follows :—

- (1.) of Division I applies to original roots ending in ಇ and ಉ.
- (2.) of Division I applies to original roots in ಋ (labial).
- (3.) of Division I applies to original roots in ಋ (non-labial).
- (4.) of Division I applies to other roots ending in ಇಕ್ than the above and roots ending in ಋ and ಉ roots ending in consonants which have medial ಇಕ್.
- (5.) of Division I applies to other roots ending in ಆ, and ಉ roots ending in consonants which have no medial ಇಕ್.
- (1.) of Division II applies to roots ending in ಋ (labial).
- (2.) of Division II applies to roots ending in ಋ, (non-labial).

(3.) of Division II applies to roots ending in ಇವ್.

(4.) of Division II applies to ಀ roots with penultimate ಇಠ್ other than ಋ.

(5.) of Division II applies to ಀ roots with penultimate ಋ.

(6.) of Division II applies to ಀ roots with medial ಇಠ್ and with penultimate nasal.

Division III applies to E roots which beginning with consonants and ending in ಠ್ have penultimate ಇ, ಀ, ಉ, and ಊ.

Division IV applies to ಀ roots which have no medial ಇಠ್.

(1.) of Division V applies to roots (1) beginning with ಇಠ್ vowels and ending in consonants, (2) beginning with consonants and ending in ಋ with penultimate ಉ, and (3) beginning with consonants and ending in consonants with penultimate ಋ.

(4.) of Division V applies to roots beginning with consonants and ending in consonants with penultimate ಋ.

(3.) of Division V applies to monosyllabic roots ending in consonants other than the above.

(4.) of Division V applies to non-monosyllabic roots ending in open ಋ preceded by a consonant.

(5.) of Division V applies to non-monosyllabic roots ending in ಁ other than the above.

(6.) of division V applies to other non-monosyllabic roots ending in ಇಠ್.

20. Turning now to the tense affixes and first to those which belong to the special tenses the following will be found to be the bases into which the roots are converted by the affixes in question :—

*Active Voice.**Roots of the 1st class.*

Roots ending in ಇಕ್.

X. ಚೋರಿ = ಚೋರಿ + ಶಪ್ = ಚೋರಿ @ *gf* + ಲ = ಚೋರಯ ; C ಚೋರಿ = ಚೋರಯ.

ಕ್ಷಿ = ಕ್ಷಯ ; ಕ್ಷೀ = ಕ್ಷಯ ; ಊ = ಅವ ; ಪೂ = ಪವ ; ಧೈ = ಧರ ; ತೈ = ತರ. (1)

Roots with penultimate light ಇಕ್.

ಪಿಟ್ = ಪಿಟ್ + ಶಪ್ = ಪಿಟ್ @ *gp* + ಲ = ಪೇಟ ; ಪುಷ್ = ಪೋಷ ; ದೃಪ್ = ದರ್ಪ. (2)

Other roots than the above.

D ಪಿಪೀಷ್ = ಪಿಪೀಷ್ + ಶಪ್ = ಪಿಪೀಷ್ + ಲ = ಪಿಪೀಷ್ ; FA ಚೇಕ್ರೀಯ = ಚೇಕ್ರೀಯ ; ಗಾ = ಗಾ ; ದೆ = ದಯ ; ದೈ = ದಾಯ ; ದಧ್ = ದಧ ; ಭ್ರಾಜ್ = ಭ್ರಾಜ ; ನೀವ್ ನೀವ ; ಜೋಷ್ = ಜೋಷ ; ನಿಕ್ಷ್ = ನಿಕ್ಷ. (3)

Roots of the 2nd Class

FP ಚೇಕ್ರೀ + ಿ ಶಪ್ = ಚೇಕ್ರೀ ; ಖ್ಯಾ = ಖ್ಯಾ ; ಇ = ಇ ; ಈ = ಈ ; ಕ್ಷು = ಕ್ಷು ; ಷೂ = ಷೂ ; ಜಾಗ್ಯ = ಜಾಗ್ಯ ; ಅದ್ = ಅದ್ ; ಶಾಸ್ = ಶಾಸ್ ; ದ್ವಿಪ್ = ದ್ವಿಪ್ ; ಈಡ್ = ಈಡ್ ; ದುಹ್ = ದುಹ್ ; ವೃಜ್ = ವೃಜ್.

Roots of the 3rd Class

ಗಾ + ೨ ಶಪ್ = ಜಿಗಾ ; ಕಿ = ಚಿಕಿ ; ಭಿ = ಬಿಭಿ ; ಹು = ಜುಹು ; ಪ್ಯಾ = ಪಿಪ್ಯಾ ; ಭಸ್ = ಬಿಭಸ್ ; ಧಿಕ್ಷ್ = ದಿಧಿಕ್ಷ್ ; ತುರ್ = ತುತುರ್.

Roots of the 4th Class

Roots ending in ಋ (labial)

ಪ್ಠಾ = ಪ್ಠಾ + ಶ್ಯನ್ = ಪ್ಠಾ @ ಊರ್ for *f* + ಯ = ಪೂರ್ಯ. (1)

Roots ending in ಋ (non-labial.)

ಜ್ಞಾ = ಜ್ಞಾ + ಶ್ಯನ್ = ಜ್ಞಾ @ ಈರ್ for *f* + ಯ = ಜೀರ್ಯ. (2)

Roots ending in ಋ.

ಛೋ = ಛೋ + ಶ್ಯನ್ = ಛೋ — *f* + ಯ = ಛೈ (3)

Other roots than the above.

ಮಾ = ಮಾ + ಶ್ಯನ್ = ಮಾ + ಯ = ಮಾಯ ; ಡೀ = ಡೀಯ ; ದೂ = ದೂಯ ; ತ್ರಸ್ = ತ್ರಸ್ಯ ; ಸಾಧ್ = ಸಾಧ್ಯ ; ದಿವ್ = ದಿವ್ಯ (ದೀವ್ಯ) ; ವ್ರೀಡ್ = ವ್ರೀಡ್ಯ ; ಸುಹ್ = ಸುಹ್ಯ ; ಪೂಜ್ = ಪೂಜ್ಯ ; ಸ್ಮತ್ = ಸ್ಮತ್ಯ ; ಪುಷ್ = ಪುಷ್ಯ. (4)

ROOTS TO WHICH THE MODELS REFER.

EXAMPLES.

Roots of the 5th Class

Roots ending in vowels,

 $\text{ಸಿ} = \text{ಸಿ} + \text{ಸ್ನ}_2 = \text{ಸಿನು} \dots$ 1st form $\text{ಸಿ} = \text{ನ್}_2 = \text{ಸಿನ್} \dots$ 2nd form $\text{ಸಿ} + \text{ನ್ವ}_2 = \text{ಸಿನ್ವ} \dots$ 3rd form

$\text{ಸು} = \text{ಸುನು}, \text{ಸುನ್}, \text{ಸುನ್ವ}; \text{ದ್ರೂ} = \text{ದ್ರೂನು}, \text{ದ್ರೂನ್}, \text{ದ್ರೂನ್ವ}; \text{ಋ} = \text{ಋನು}, \text{ಋನ್}, \text{ಋನ್ವ} \dots$ (1)

Roots ending in consonants without penultimate nasals.

 $\text{ಶಕ್} = \text{ಶಕ್} + \text{ಸ್ನ}_2 = \text{ಶಕ್} + \text{ನು} = \text{ಶಕ್ನು}$

1st form

 $\text{ಶಕ್} + \text{ನುವ} = \text{ಶಕ್ನುವ} \dots$ 2nd form (2)

Roots ending in consonants with penultimate nasals.

 $\text{ದವ್ಭ} = \text{ದವ್ಭ} + \text{ಸ್ನ}_2 = \text{ದವ್ಭ} - p +$ $\text{ನು} = \text{ದಭ್ನು} \dots$ 1st form $\text{ದವ್ಭ} - p + \text{ನುವ}_2 = \text{ದಭ್ನುವ} \dots$ 2nd form (3)*Roots of the 6th Class*

Roots ending in ಋ

 $\text{ಕೃ} = \text{ಕೃ} + \text{ಶ}_2 = \text{ಕೃ} @ \text{ಇರ್ for } f + \text{ಅ} =$ $\text{ಕಿರ} \dots$ (1)

Roots ending in ಋ

 $\text{ಮೃ} = \text{ಮೃ} + \text{ಶ}_2 = \text{ಮೃ} @ \text{ರಿಯರ್ for } f +$ $\text{ಅ} = \text{ಮ್ರಿಯ} \dots$ (2)

Roots ending in ಇ and ಈ.

 $\text{ಕ್ಷಿ} = \text{ಕ್ಷಿ} + \text{ಶ}_2 = \text{ಕ್ಷಿ} @ \text{ಇಯರ್ for } f + \text{ಅ} =$ $\text{ಕ್ಷಿಯ} \dots$ (3)

Roots ending in ಉ and ಊ.

 $\text{ಧ್ರು} = \text{ಧ್ರು} + \text{ಶ}_2 = \text{ಧ್ರು} @ \text{ಉವರ್ for } f +$ $\text{ಅ} = \text{ಧ್ರುವ}; \text{ಕು} = \text{ಕುವ} \dots$ (4)

Roots ending in consonants.

 $\text{ದಿಶ್} = \text{ದಿಶ್} + \text{ಶ}_2 = \text{ದಿಶ್} + \text{ಅ} = \text{ದಿಶ}; \text{ಕುರ್} =$ $\text{ಕುರ}; \text{ಕೂಡ್} = \text{ಕೂಡ}; \text{ತೃಪ್} = \text{ತೃಪ}; \text{ರಿವ್ಘ} =$ $\text{ರಿವ್ಘ} \dots$ (5)*Roots of the 7th Class*

Roots with penultimate nasals.

 $\text{ಭಜ್} = \text{ಭಜ್} + \text{ಸ್ನ}_2 = \text{ಭಜ್} + \text{ನ} \text{ bef. } p - p = \text{ಭನಜ್}$ \dots 1st form $\text{ಭಜ್} + \text{ನ್}_2 = \text{ಭಜ್} + \text{ನ್} \text{ bef. } p - p$ $= \text{ಭಜ್} \dots$ 2nd form (1)

ROOTS TO WHICH THE MODELS REFER.

EXAMPLES.

Roots without penultimate nasals.

ರುಧ್=ರುಧ್+ಶ್ಚಮ್₂=ರುಧ್+ನ aft. p
=ರುಣಧ್ 1st form

ರುಧ್+ನ್₂=ರುಧ್+ನ್ aft. p=ರುನ್₂
2nd form

ಭಿದ್=ಭಿನದ್, ಭಿನ್₂; ಋಚ್=ಋನಚ್,
ಋನ್₂; ಛ್ರಿದ್=ಛ್ರಿನದ್, ಛ್ರಿನ್₂ ... (2)

Roots of the 8th Class

Roots ending in consonants with penultimate light ಇಕ್ vowels.

ಋಣ್=ಋಣ್+ಉ=ಋಣ್ @ gp+ಉ=
ಅರ್ಣ್ 1st form

ಋಣ್+ಫ಼ಉ=ಋಣ್ @ gp+nil=ಅರ್ಣ್
2nd form

ಋಣ್+ವ್=ಋಣ್ @ gp+ವ್=ಅರ್ಣ್ವ್
3rd form (1)

Other roots than the above.

ತನ್=ತನ್+ಉ=ತನು 1st form

ತನ್+ಫ಼ಉ=ತನ್ 2nd form

ತನ್+ವ್=ತನ್ವ 3rd form (2)

Roots of the 9th Class

Roots ending in vowels.

ಜಾ=ಜಾ+ನೀ₂=ಜಾ+ನೀ=ಜಾನೀ 1st form

ಜಾ+ನ್₂=ಜಾನ್ 2nd form

ಜಾ+ಶ್ಚಾ₂=ಜಾನಾ 3rd form

ಕ್ರೇ=ಕ್ರೇಣೀ, ಕ್ರೇಣ್, ಕ್ರೇಣಾ; ಸಿ=ಸಿನೀ,
ಸಿನ್, ಸಿನಾ; ಸ್ಕು=ಸ್ಕುನೀ, ಸ್ಕುನ್, ಸ್ಕುನಾ;
ಕ್ನಾ=ಕ್ನಾನೀ, ಕ್ನಾನ್, ಕ್ನಾನಾ; ಸ್ತ್ರಾ=
ಸ್ತ್ರಾಣೀ, ಸ್ತ್ರಾಣ್, ಸ್ತ್ರಾಣಾ; ಪ್ವ=ಪ್ವಣೀ,
ಪ್ವಣ್, ಪ್ವಣಾ. ... (1)

Roots ending in consonants with penultimate nasals.

ಮನ್₂=ಮನ್₂+ನೀ₂=ಮನ್₂—p+ನೀ
=ಮನ್₂ೀ ... 1st (a) form

ಮನ್₂+ಶಾನಚ್₂=ಮನ್₂—p+ಆನ=
ಮಥಾನ ... 1st (b) form

$$\text{ಮನ್}_\text{ಧ} + \text{ನ್}_2 = \text{ಮನ್}_\text{ಧ} - p + \text{ನ್} = \text{ಮಢ್ನ್}$$

2nd. form

$$\text{ಮನ್}_\text{ಧ} + \text{ಶ್ನ್}_2 = \text{ಮನ್}_\text{ಧ} - p + \text{ನ್} = \text{ಮಢ್ನ್}$$

3rd form (2)

Other Roots ending
in consonants.

$$\text{ನಭ್} = \text{ನಭ್} + \text{ನಿ}_2 = \text{ನಭ್} + \text{ನಿ} = \text{ನಭ್ನಿ}$$

1st (a) form

$$\text{ನಭ್} + \text{ಶನ್}_2 = \text{ನಭ್} + \text{ನಿ} = \text{ನಭಾನ}$$

1st (b) form

$$\text{ನಭ್} + \text{ನ್}_2 = \text{ನಭ್ನ್} \quad \dots \quad \text{2nd form}$$

$$\text{ನಭ್} + \text{ಶ್ನ್}_2 = \text{ನಭ್ನ್} \quad \dots \quad \text{3rd form (3)}$$

21. It will be seen that more than one form of bases have been obtained in regard to roots of the 5th, 7th, 8th, and 9th Classes, and it will therefore be necessary to state when one form or other is appropriate. The rules on this subject are as follows:—

(A) *For roots of the 5th Class.*

(1.) *FOR MODEL I.*

Use (1) the 2nd or the 1st form when affixes beginning with the letters ಮ and ವ except ಮಿಪ್ are to be attached to the bases (VI. 4. 107; Sid. II. 70).

(2) the 3rd form when *sārvadhātuka* affixes beginning with vowels are to be attached (VI. 4. 78).

(3) the 1st form when affixes other than the above are to be attached (III. 1. 73) *e. g.* (1) ಮಣು + ತಿ; (2) ಮಣ್ವ್ + ಅನ್ಮಿ; (3) ಮಣ್ + ವಸ್ or ಮಣು + ವಸ್; (4) ಮಣ್ + ಮಸ್ or ಮಣು + ಮಸ್; (5) ಮಣು + ಮಿಪ್.

(2.) *FOR MODELS II AND III.*

Use (1) the 2nd form when affixes beginning with vowels not distinguished by an indicatory ಪ are to be attached (III. 1. 73; VI. 4. 77).

- (2) the 1st form when affixes other than the above are to be attached (III. 1. 73) *e. g.* (1) ಶಕ್ಕ್ಯ + ತಿ (2) ಶಕ್ಕ್ಯ ವ್ + ಅನ್ತಿ.

(B) *For roots of the 8th Class.*

- Use (1) the 2nd or the 1st form when affixes beginning with the letters ಮ and ವ except ಮಿಪ್ are to be attached to the bases (III. 1. 79; VI. 4. 107).
- (2) the 3rd form when *sárvadhátuka* affixes beginning with vowels are to be attached (VI. 4. 87).
- (3) the 1st form when affixes other than the above are to be attached (III. 1. 79) *e. g.* (1) ತನು + ತಿ (2) ತನ್ವ್ಯ + ಅನ್ತಿ (3) ತನ್ + ವಸ್ or ತನು + ವಸ್ (4) ತನ್ + ಮಸ್ or ತನು + ಮಸ್ (5) ತನು + ಮಿಪ್.

(C) *For roots of the 7th Class.*

- Use (1) the 2nd form when *sárvadhátuka* affixes having an indicator ಕ or ಙ are to be attached to the bases (VI. 4. 3).
- (2) the 1st form when other affixes are to be attached (VIII. 1. 78.) *e. g.* (1) ರುಣಧ್ + ತಿಪ್; (2) ರುನ್ಧ್ + ತಸ್₂.

(D) *For roots of the 9th Class.*

(1.) *FOR MODEL I.*

- Use (1) the 1st form when *sárvadhátuka* affixes beginning with consonants and having an indicator ಕ or ಙ are to be attached to the bases (VI. 4. 113).
- (2) the 2nd form when *sárvadhátuka* affixes beginning with vowels and having an indicator ಕ or ಙ are to be attached (VI. 4. 112).
- (3) the 3rd form when affixes other than the above are to be attached (III. 1. 81) *e. g.* (1) ಕ್ರೇಣೀ + ತಸ್₂; (2) ಕ್ರೇಣೀ + ಅನ್ತಿ₂; (3) ಕ್ರೇಣೀ + ತಿಪ್.

(2). FOR MODELS II AND III.

Use (1) the 1st (a) form when *sárvadhátuka* affixes beginning with consonants and having an indicatory ಕ or ಞ except ಿಃ₂ are to be attached (VI. 4. 13).

(2) the 1st (b) form when ಿಃ₂ is to be attached (III. 1. 83).

(3) the 2nd form when *sárvadhátuka* affixes beginning with vowels and having an indicatory ಕ or ಞ are to be attached (VI. 4. 112).

(4) the 3rd form when affixes other than the above are to be attached (III. 1. 81). *e. g.* ಮಧ್ವೀ + ತಸ್ಯ₂; (2) ಮಧಾನ + ಿಃ₂; (3) ಮಧ್ವ + ಅನ್ತಿ; (4) ಮಧ್ವಾ + ತಿಪ್; (1) ನಭ್ವೀ + ತಸ್ಯ₂; (2) ನಭಾನ + ಿಃ₂; (3) ನಭ್ವ + ಅನ್ತಿ; (4) ನಭ್ವಾ + ತಿಪ್.

22. The passive tense affix ಯಕ್ which also, as we have seen, belongs only to the present, the imperative, the imperfect, and the optative, turns roots into bases as follows :—

ROOTS TO WHICH THE MODELS REFER.

EXAMPLES.

Roots ending in open ಯ(ಯ್ + ಅ,) preceded by a consonant.

FA ಪೊಪೂರ್ಯ = ಪೊಪೂರ್ಯ + ಯಕ್ = ಪೊಪೂರ್ಯ - ಯ + ಯ = ಪೊಪೂರ್ಯ (1)

Other roots ending in ಅ.

FA ಲೋಲೂಯ = ಲೋಲೂಯ + ಯಕ್ = ಲೋಲೂಯ - f + ಯ = ಲೋಲೂಯ್ಯ; D ಆಂದೋಲಿಷ = ಆಂದೋಲಿಷ್ಯ; ಕಥ + ಯ = ಕಥ್ಯ (2)

Roots ending in ಇ. and ಉ.

ಕ್ಷಿ = ಕ್ಷಿ + ಯಕ್ = ಕ್ಷಿ @ lf + ಯ = ಕ್ಷೀಯ; ಉ = ಉಯ (3)

Roots ending in ಋ

ಭೃ = ಭೃ + ಯಕ್ = ಭೃ @ ಿ for f + ಯ = ಭ್ರಿಯ (4)

Roots ending in ಋ (labial.)

ಪ್ರಾ = ಪ್ರಾ + ಯಕ್ = ಪ್ರಾ @ ಊ for f + ಯ = ಪ್ರಾರ್ಯ (5)

ROOTS TO WHICH THE MODELS REFER.

EXAMPLES.

Other roots ending
in ಋ.

ಕೃ=ಕೃ+ಯ=ಕೃ @ ಈ for f+
ಯ=ಕೇರೈ (6)

Roots with penulti-
mate ಋ.

ಕೃತ=ಕೃತ+ಯ=ಕೃತ @ ಈ for
f+ಯ=ಕೇರೈ (7)

Other roots than
the above.

X. ಜೊರ್+ಯ=ಜೊರ್+ಯ=ಜೊರೈ;
ಗಾ=ಗಾಯ; ಗ್ಲಾ from ಗ್ಲೈ=ಗ್ಲಾಯ;
ಕ್ಷಿ=ಕ್ಷೀಯ; ಪೂ=ಪೂಯ; ದಧ್=ದಧೈ;
ಭ್ರಾಜ್=ಭ್ರಾಜೈ; ಪಿಟಿ=ಪಿಟೈ; ನೀವ್=ನೀವೈ;
ಪುಷ್=ಪುಷೈ; ಚೂಷ್=ಚೂಷೈ; ದೃಪ್=
ದೃಪೈ; ಚೇಷ್=ಚೇಷೈ; ಲೋಷ್=
ಲೋಷೈ (8)

23. It is to be remarked that the *class* distinction of the roots disappears, as will have been observed from the examples, in regard to ಯಕ್, it coming equally in the case of all the roots, whatever be their class.

24. Adverting now to the bases produced by the tense affixes in other tenses, these may be divided into two parts, the first embracing those in which the final letters of the roots from which they are formed are changed by the tense affixes, and the second, those in which there is no such change. The former comprises the bases produced by the affixes in the future, the conditional, the 1st and 2nd future, and the aorist; and the latter, those in the perfect and the benedictive. To the former we shall now direct our attention.

25. The bases for the 2nd future, and the conditional in the active and passive voices are formed by ಸ್ಯ, whether the roots are original or derivative, but in the passive voice, if the roots concerned are original roots ending in vowels or *ni* roots, the bases may be formed optionally by ಸ್ಯ-ಚಿಣ್ (III. 1. 33; VI. 4. 62) as follows :—

(A) For both active and passive voices.

E. Roots except roots ending in ಋ.

Roots ending in ಇಕ್.

ಕ್ರೀ=ಕ್ರೀ+ಸ್ಯ=ಕ್ರೀ @ gf+ಸ್ಯ=ಕ್ರೀಸ್ಯ; ನೀ
=ನೀಷ್ಯ; ಚೌ=ಚೌಷ್ಯ (1)

Roots with penultimate ಇಕ್.

ಕ್ರೀಪ್=ಕ್ರೀಪ್+ಸ್ಯ=ಕ್ರೀಪ್ @ gp+ಸ್ಯ=ಕ್ರೀ
ಪ್ಸ್ಯ; ಮೌಚ್=ಮೌಚ್ಷ್ಯ; ತೃಪ್=ತೃಪ್ಸ್ಯ (2)

Roots other than the above.

ಪಚ್=ಪಚ್+ಸ್ಯ=ಪಚ್ಷ್ಯ; ಯಾ=ಯಾ
ಸ್ಯ; ದಾ from ದೈ=ದಾಸ್ಯ; ರಾಧ್=ರಾತ್ಸ್ಯ;
ಆಪ್=ಆಪ್ಸ್ಯ; ರಜ್ಜ್=ರಜ್ಜ್ಯ ... (3)

(2) OE Roots.

Roots with penultimate ಇಕ್ other than ಋ.

ಸ್ಪ್ರಹ್=ಸ್ಪ್ರಹ್+ಸ್ಯ=ಸ್ಪ್ರಹ್ @ gp+
ಇಸ್ಯ or ಸ್ಯ=ಸ್ಪ್ರಹ್ಷ್ಯ or ಸ್ಪ್ರಹ್ಷ್ಯ ... (1)

Roots with penultimate ಋ.

ಸ್ಪ್ರಾಹ್=ಸ್ಪ್ರಾ+ಸ್ಯ=ಸ್ಪ್ರಾಹ್ @ ಈರ್
for p+ಇಸ್ಯ or ಸ್ಯ=ಸ್ಪ್ರಾಹ್ಷ್ಯ or ಸ್ಪ್ರಾ
ಹ್ಷ್ಯ ... (2)

Other roots than the above.

ಸ್ಯಂದ್=ಸ್ಯಂದ್+ಸ್ಯ=ಸ್ಯಂದ್+ಇಸ್ಯ
or ಸ್ಯ=ಸ್ಯಂದಿಷ್ಯ or ಸ್ಯಂತಸ್ಯ ... (3)

(3) EO Roots.

Roots ending in ಋ.

ತ್ವಾ=ತ್ವಾ+ಇಸ್ಯ or ಈಸ್ಯ=ತ್ವಾ @ gf+
ಇಸ್ಯ or ಈಸ್ಯ=ತರಿಷ್ಯ or ತರೀಷ್ಯ.

(4) E roots as well as E. roots in ಯ which are e₆.

Roots ending in ಇಕ್.

X. ಚೋರಿ=ಚೋರಿ+ಇಸ್ಯ=ಚೋರಿ @ gf
+ಇಸ್ಯ=ಚೋರಿಯಿಷ್ಯ; C ಭಾವಿ=ಭಾವಯಿ
ಷ್ಯ; ಶ್ವಿ=ಶ್ವಯಿಷ್ಯ; ಯಾ=ಯವಿಷ್ಯ; ಭೂ=
ಭವಿಷ್ಯ; ಕೃ=ಕರಿಷ್ಯ; FP ಲೋಲಾ=
ಲೋಲವಿಷ್ಯ ... (1)

ROOTS TO WHICH THE MODELS REFER.

EXAMPLES.

Roots with penultimate ಇಕ್.

ಚಿತ್=ಚಿತ್+ಇಸ್ಯ=ಚಿತ್ @ gp+ಇಸ್ಯ
=ಚೇತಿಷ್ಯ ; ದ್ಯುತ್=ದ್ಯೂತಿಷ್ಯ ; ಮೃಷ್=ಮರ್ಷಿಷ್ಯ ; FP ಬೇಭಿದ್=ಬೇಭಿದಿಷ್ಯ (2)

Roots ending in open ಯ, preceded by a consonant.

FA ಬೆಭಿದ್ಯ=ಬೇಭಿದ್ಯ + ಇಸ್ಯ=ಬೇಭಿದ್ಯ
- (f and p) + ಇಸ್ಯ=ಬೇಭಿದಿಷ್ಯ (3)

Other roots ending in ಲ.

FA ಲೋಲಾಯ=ಲೋಲಾಯ+ಇಸ್ಯ=ಲೋಲಾಯ - f + ಇಸ್ಯ = ಲೋಲಾಯಿಷ್ಯ ;
D ಪಿಪತಿಷ್=ಪಿಪತಿಷಿಷ್ಯ ; ಕಥ=ಕಥಿಷ್ಯ (4)

Roots with penultimate ಋ.

ಕೃತ್=ಕೃತ್+ಇಸ್ಯ=ಕೃತ್ @ ಈರ್
for p+ಇಸ್ಯ=ಕೀರ್ತಿಷ್ಯ (5)

Other roots than the above.

FP ಪಾಪಜ್=ಪಾಪಜ್+ಇಸ್ಯ=ಪಾಪಜಿಷ್ಯ ;
ಭ್ರಾಜ್=ಭ್ರಾಜಿಷ್ಯ ; ವಿಶಲ್=ವಿಶಲಿಷ್ಯ ; ಧೂಪ್=ಧೂಪಿಷ್ಯ ; ಚೇಲ್=ಚೇಲಿಷ್ಯ ; ಲೋಕ್=ಲೋಕಿಷ್ಯ ; ಡೌಕ್=ಡೌಕಿಷ್ಯ ; ರಕ್ಷ=ರಕ್ಷಿಷ್ಯ (6)

(B) For only passive voice optionally.

E. roots, CE roots, EO roots, and E roots.

1. Original roots ending in ಇಕ್.

ಕ್ಷಿ=ಕ್ಷಿ+ಸ್ಯ-ಚಿಣ್=ಕ್ಷಿ @ vf+ಇಸ್ಯ=ಕ್ಷಾಯಿಷ್ಯ ; ನಿ=ನಾಯಿಷ್ಯ ; ಜು=ಜಾವಿಷ್ಯ ; ಶ್ವಿ=ಶ್ವಾಯಿಷ್ಯ ; ಯು=ಯಾವಿಷ್ಯ ; ಭೂ=ಭಾವಿಷ್ಯ ; ವೃ=ವಾರಿಷ್ಯ ; ತ್ರಾ=ತಾರಿಷ್ಯ. (1)

2. Original roots ending in ಲ.

ದಾ=ದಾ+ಸ್ಯ-ಚಿಣ್=ದಾ + ಇಸ್ಯ, and
with the augment ಯ್=ದಾಯ್+ಇಸ್ಯ
=ದಾಯಿಷ್ಯ ; ದಾ from ದೈ=ದಾಯಿಷ್ಯ. (2)

3. *ni* roots from roots with indicative ಮ or ಮಿ.

ಶಮ or ಶಾಮ್=ಶಮ or ಶಾಮ್+ಸ್ಯ-ಚಿಣ್=ಶಮ or ಶಾಮ್+ಇಸ್ಯ=ಶಮಿಷ್ಯ or ಶಾಮಿಷ್ಯ ; ಯಮ್=ಯಮಿಷ್ಯ or ಯಾಮಿಷ್ಯ (3)

ROOTS TO WHICH THE MODELS REFER.

EXAMPLES.

4. Other *ni* roots
than the above.

X. ಚೊರ್=ಚೊರ್+ಸ್ಯ-ಚಿಣ್=ಚೊರ್+
ಇಸ್ಯ=ಚೊರಿಷ್ಯ; C ಭೇದ್=ಭೇದಿಷ್ಯ. (4)

26. Observe that *ni* roots in the passive voice, if formed from roots with indicator ಮ or ಮಿ, give 3 bases, and if formed from other roots, 2 bases. *e.g.* C from the root ಕಮ which is distinguished by indicator ಮ=ಕಮಿಷ್ಯ or ಕಾಮಿಷ್ಯ or ಕಾಮಯಿಷ್ಯ; C from ಭೂ and ಭಿದ್ which are not so distinguished=ಭಾವಿಷ್ಯ or ಭಾವಯಿಷ್ಯ and ಭೇದಿಷ್ಯ or ಭೇದಯಿಷ್ಯ; X ಚೊರ್=ಚೊರಿಷ್ಯ or ಚೊರಯಿಷ್ಯ.

27. Observe further that even other roots than *ni*, if original roots ending in vowels, give two forms in the passive voice: *e.g.* ಕ್ಷಿ=ಕ್ಷಿಷ್ಯ or ಕ್ಷಾಯಿಷ್ಯ; ಶ್ರಿ=ಶ್ರಯಿಷ್ಯ or ಶ್ರಾಯಿಷ್ಯ; ದಾ=ದಾಸ್ಯ or ದಾಯಿಷ್ಯ.

28. The bases for the 1st future both in the active and the passive voice are formed by ತ್, ತಾ, ತಾಹ್, and ತಾಸ್, whether the roots are original or derivative, but in the passive voice, if the roots concerned are original roots ending in vowels, or are *ni* roots, the bases may be formed optionally by ತ್-ಚಿಣ್; ತಾ-ಚಿಣ್; ತಾಹ್-ಚಿಣ್ and ತಾಸ್-ಚಿಣ್ as follows:—

ROOTS TO WHICH THE MODELS REFER.

EXAMPLES.

(A) For both active and passive voices.

(1) *E. roots.*

Roots ending in
ಇಕ್.

ಕ್ಷಿ=ಕ್ಷಿ+ತ್=ಕ್ಷಿ @ gf+ತ್=ಕ್ಷಿತ್ 1st form.

ಕ್ಷಿ+ತಾ=ಕ್ಷಿ @ gf+ತಾ=ಕ್ಷೀತಾ 2nd form.

ಕ್ಷಿ+ತಾಹ್=ಕ್ಷಿ @ gf+ತಾಹ್=ಕ್ಷೀತಾಹ್
3rd form.

ಕ್ಷಿ+ತಾಸ್=ಕ್ಷಿ @ gf+ತಾಸ್=ಕ್ಷೀತಾಸ್
4th form.

ನೀ=ನೀತ್, ನೀತಾ, ನೀತಾಹ್, ನೀತಾಸ್; ಜ್ಯೋ
=ಜ್ಯೋತ್, ಜ್ಯೋತಾ, ಜ್ಯೋತಾಹ್, ಜ್ಯೋತಾಸ್;

ಕೃ=ಕರ್ತ, ಕರ್ತಾ, ಕರ್ತಾಹ್, ಕರ್ತಾಸ್. (1)

ROOTS TO WHICH THE MODELS REFER.

EXAMPLES.

Roots with penultimate light ಇಕ್.

ಕ್ರಿಸ್=ಕ್ರಿಸ್ @ $gp+ತ$, &c.=ಕ್ರೇಪ್, ಕ್ರೇಪ್ತ, ಕ್ರೇಪ್ತಹ್, ಕ್ರೇಪ್ತಾನ್; ಮುಚ್=ಮೊಕ್, ಮೊಕ್ತ, ಮೊಕ್ತಾಹ್, ಮೊಕ್ತಾನ್; ತೃಪ್=ತರ್ಪ್, ತರ್ಪ್ತ, ತರ್ಪ್ತಹ್, ತರ್ಪ್ತಾನ್ (2)

Other roots than the above.

ದಾ from ದೈ=ದಾತ್, ದಾತಾ, ದಾತಾಹ್, ದಾತಾನ್; ಪಚ್=ಪಕ್, ಪಕ್ತ, ಪಕ್ತಾಹ್, ಪಕ್ತಾನ್; ರುಧ್=ರುದ್ಧ, ರುದ್ಧಾ, ರುದ್ಧಾಹ್, ರುದ್ಧಾನ್; ಯಾ=ಯಾತ್, ಯಾತಾ, ಯಾತಾಹ್, ಯಾತಾನ್; ರಜ್ಜ್=ರಜ್ಜ್, ರಜ್ಜ್ಹಾ, ರಜ್ಜ್ಹಾಹ್, ರಜ್ಜ್ಹಾನ್ (3)

(2) *Æ roots.*

Roots with penultimate ಇಕ್.

ಸ್ತೃಹ್=ಸ್ತೃಹ್+ತ್ &c.=ಸ್ತ್ರಹ್ @ $gf+ಇತ್$ &c. or ತೆ &c.=ಸ್ತರ್ಹಿತ್ or ಸ್ತರ್ಹಿತ್, ಸ್ತರ್ಹಿತಾ or ಸ್ತರ್ಹಿತ್ಹಾ, ಸ್ತರ್ಹಿತಾಹ್ or ಸ್ತರ್ಹಿತಾನ್, or ಸ್ತರ್ಹಿತ್ಹಾಹ್, ಸ್ತರ್ಹಿತ್ಹಾನ್ ... (I)

Roots with penultimate ಋ.

ಸ್ತ್ರಾಹ್=ಸ್ತ್ರಾಹ್+ತ್ &c.=ಸ್ತ್ರಾಹ್ @ ಈರ್ for $p+ಇತ್$ &c. or ತೆ &c.=ಸ್ತ್ರೇರ್ಹಿತ್, or ಸ್ತ್ರೇರ್ಹಿತ್, ಸ್ತ್ರೇರ್ಹಿತಾ, or ಸ್ತ್ರೇರ್ಹಿತ್ಹಾ, ಸ್ತ್ರೇರ್ಹಿತಾಹ್ or ಸ್ತ್ರೇರ್ಹಿತ್ಹಾಹ್, ಸ್ತ್ರೇರ್ಹಿತಾನ್ or ಸ್ತ್ರೇರ್ಹಿತ್ಹಾನ್ (2)

Roots other than the above.

ಸ್ಯಂದ್=ಸ್ಯಂದ್+ಇತ್ &c. or ತೆ &c.=ಸ್ಯಂದಿತ್ or ಸ್ಯಂದ್, ಸ್ಯಂದಿತಾ or ಸ್ಯಂದ್ತಾ, ಸ್ಯಂದಿತಾಹ್ or ಸ್ಯಂದ್ತಾಹ್, ಸ್ಯಂದಿತಾನ್ or ಸ್ಯಂದ್ತಾನ್ (3)

(3) *EO Roots.*

Roots ending in ಋ.

ಕೃ=ಕೃ &c.+ಇತ್ &c. or ಈತ್ &c.=ಕೃ @ $gf+ಇತ್$ &c. or ಈತ್ &c.=ಕರಿತ್ or ಕರೀತ್, ಕರಿತಾ or ಕರೀತಾ, ಕರಿತಾಹ್ or ಕರೀತಾಹ್, ಕರಿತಾನ್ or ಕರೀತಾನ್.

E roots.

Roots ending in ಇಕ್

X ಚೋರಿ=ಚೋರಿ @ $gf+ಇತ್$ &c.=
 ಚೋರಯಿತ್, ಚೋರಯಿತಾ, ಚೋರಯಿತಾ
 ಹ್, and ಚೋರಯಿತಾಸ್. ಭೂ=ಭವಿತ್
 &c. C ಭಾವಿ=ಭಾವಯಿತ್ &c. FP ಲೋಲಾ
 =ಲೋಲವಿತ್ &c. ... (1)

Roots with penulti-
mate light ಇಕ್.

ದ್ಯುತ್ @ $gp+ಇತ್$ &c.=ದ್ಯುತಿತ್ &c;
 ವ್ಯುಷ್=ಮುಷಿತ್ &c; FP ಬೇಭದ್=ಬೆಭೇ
 ದಿತ್ &c. ... (2)

Roots ending in
open ಯ preceded by
a consonant.

FA ಬೇಭಿದ್ಯ=ಬೇಭಿದ್ಯ - $(f+p)+ಇತ್$
 &c.=ಬೇಭಿದಿತ್ &c. (3)

Other roots ending
in ಲ.

ಕಥ=ಕಥ - $f+ಇತ್$ &c.=ಕಥಿತ್ &c;
 FA ಲೋಲಾಯಾ=ಲೋಲಾಯಿತ್ &c; D
 ಪಿಪರಿಷ್=ಪಿಪರಿಷಿತ್ &c. (4)

Roots with penul-
timate ಋ.

ಕ್ಯಾತ್=ಕ್ಯಾತ್ @ ಈರ್ for $p+ಇತ್$ &c.
 =ಕೀರ್ತಿತ್ &c. (5)

Other roots than
the above.

FP ಸಾಪಚ್=ಸಾಪಚಿತ್ &c; ಭ್ರಾಜ್=
 ಭ್ರಾಜಿತ್ &c; ನೀಲ್=ನೀಲಿತ್ &c; ಧೂಪ್
 =ಧೂಪಿತ್ &c; ಜೇಲ್=ಜೇಲಿತ್ &c; ಲೋಕ್
 =ಲೋಕಿತ್ &c; ಡೌಕ್=ಡೌಕಿತ್ &c; ರಕ್ಷ್
 =ರಕ್ಷಿತ್ &c. (6)

(B) *For only passive voice optionally.**E roots, CE roots, EO
roots, and E roots.*(1) Original roots
ending in ಇಕ್.

ಕ್ಷಿ=ಕ್ಷಿ @ $vf+ಇತ್$ -ಚಿಣ್ &c; ಕ್ಷಾ
 ಯಿತ್, ಕ್ಷಾಯಿತಾ, ಕ್ಷಾಯಿತಾಹ್, ಕ್ಷಾಯಿತಾಸ್;
 ನೀ=ನಾಯಿತ್ &c; ಲೂ=ಲಾವಿತ್ &c. (1)

- (2) Original roots ending in ಃ. ದಾ=ದಾ+ಇತ್-ಚಿಣ್ &c. and with the augment ಯ್=ದಾಮಿತ್ &c; ದಾ from ದೈ=ದಾಮಿತ್ &c. ... (2)
- (3) *ni* roots from roots with indicatory ಮ or ವಿ. ಶಮ್ or ಶಾಮ್=ಶಮ್ or ಶಾಮ್+ಇತ್-ಚಿಣ್ &c.=ಶಮಿತ್ or ಶಾಮಿತ್ &c.; ಯಮ್ ಯಮಿತ್ or ಯಾಮಿತ್ &c. (3)
- (4) Other roots than the above. X. ಚೂರ್=ಚೂರ್+ಇತ್-ಚಿಣ್ &c.=ಚೂರಿತ್ &c. C ಭದ್=ಭದಿತ್ &c.

29. As to the use of the different forms above given, including the special optional forms given for the passive voice, the rules are as follows :—

- Use (1) the first form when the personal affix ಆ is to be attached to the bases (VI. 4. 143. II. 4. 85).
 (2) the second form when personal affixes beginning with ಸ or ರ or ಧ are to be attached (VI. 4. 50, VI. 4. 51. VIII. 2. 25).
 (3) the 3rd form when the personal affix ಎ is to be attached (VII. 4. 52) and
 (4) the 4th form in all other cases (III. 1. 33).

30. Observe that *ni* roots in the passive voice, if formed from roots with indicatory ಮ or ವಿ, give 3 bases, and if formed from other roots, 2 bases as follows :—

- C from ಶಮ್=ಶಮಿತ್ &c., or ಶಾಮಿತ್ &c., or ಶಾಮಾಮಿತ್ &c.
 C from ಚೂ and ಭದ್=ಭಾವಿತ್ &c., or ಭಾವಾಮಿತ್ &c; and ಭದಿತ್ &c. or ಭದಾಮಿತ್ &c.
 X ಚೂರ್=ಚೂರಿತ್ &c. or ಚೂರಾಮಿತ್ &c.

31. Observe further that even other roots than *ni*, if original roots ending in vowels, give two forms in the passive voice as follows :—

ಕ್ಷಿ=ಕ್ಷೇತ್ or ಕ್ಷಾಯಿತ್ &c; ದಾ=ದಾತ್ or ದಾಯಿತ್ &c.

32. The tense affixes of the aorist give bases as follows:—

ROOTS TO WHICH THE MODELS REFER.

EXAMPLES.

For only active voice but in both the PARASMAIPADI and the ĀTMANEPADI

FIRST DIVISION.

(1.) *ṇi* Roots from

(a.) Roots distinguished by indicative ಋ.

(b.) Roots distinguished by indicative ಋ when not treated under model (4) which see.

(c.) Roots ending in ಅ.

(d.) Roots ending in conjunct consonants.

(e.) Monosyllabic roots beginning with ಋ.

ಪಿಣ from ಪಿಣ್ಯ=ಪಿಣ+ಚಜ್=ಪಿಣ+ಅ=ಪಿಣ and after red.=ಪಿಣಿಣ; ಕಾಣ from ಕಣ್ಯಾ=ಚಕಾಣ; ಕಥ from ಕಥ=ಚಕಥ; ಉನ್ from ಉನ=ಉನನ; ಅರ್ಚ from ಅರ್ಚ=ಅಚರ್ಚ; ರಕ್ಷ from ರಕ್ಷ=ರರಕ್ಷ; ಭಿಕ್ಷ from ಭಿಕ್ಷ=ಬಿಭಿಕ್ಷ; ಪ್ರಚ್ಛ from ಪ್ರಚ್ಛ=ಪಪ್ರಚ್ಛ; ಸ್ಕನ್ದ from ಸ್ಕನ್ದ=ಚಸ್ಕನ್ದ; ಮ್ಲೇಚ್ಛ from ಮ್ಲೇಚ್ಛ=ಮಿಮ್ಲೇಚ್ಛ; ಆರ್ from ಋ=ಆರಿರ; ಅರ್ಣ from ಋಣ=ಅರ್ಣಿಣ

.... (1)

(2.) *ṇi* Roots from

(a.) Roots beginning with conjunct consonants and ending in ಇಚ್.

(b.) Roots beginning with conjunct consonants with penultimate ಇಚ್.

(c.) Monosyllabic roots beginning with other vowels than ಋ.

ಜ್ಯಾವ್ from ಜ್ಯಾ=ಜ್ಯಾವ್ + ಚಜ್=ಜ್ಯಾವ್ @ sp+ಅ=ಜ್ಯಾವ and after red, ಜುಜ್ಯಾವ; ಬ್ರಾವ್ from ಬ್ರಾ=ಬುಬ್ರಾವ; ಕ್ರಾಯ್ from ಕ್ರಿ=ಚಿಕ್ರಯ; ಪ್ರಾಯ್ from ಪ್ರಿ=ಪಿಪ್ರಯ; ಕ್ಷೇದ from ಕ್ಷಿ=ಚಿಕ್ರಿದ; ಕ್ರೇದ from ಕ್ರಿ=ಚಿಕ್ರಿದ; ಕ್ಷೋಭ್ from ಕ್ಷು=ಚುಕ್ಷುಭ; ಸ್ತೂಪ್ from ಸ್ತೂ=ತುಸ್ತುಪ; ಆಟ from ಆಟ=ಅಟಿಟ; ಆಮ್ from ಆಮ್=ಅಮಿಮ; ಎಷ್ from ಇಷ್=ಇಷಿಷ; ಈರ್ from ಈರ್=ಇರಿರ; ಓಚ್ from ಉಚ್=ಉಚಿಚ; ಉಷ್ from ಉಷ್=ಉಷಿಷ; ಎಧ್ from ಎಧ್=ಇದಿಧ; ಓಜ್ from ಓಜ್=ಉಜಿಜ ...

... (2)

(3.) *ni* Roots from

Roots beginning with non-conjunct consonants and ending in consonants with penultimate ಏ or ಋ.

ವರ್ತ from ವೃತ=ವರ್ತ+ಚಜ್-ಸನ್=ವರ್ತ @ ಏ for $[p+ap]+ಅ=ವೃತ$ and after red. ವೀವೃತ; or ವರ್ತ+ಚಜ್=ವರ್ತ+ಅ and after red.=ವವರ್ತ; ಕೀರ್ತ from ಕೃ=ಚೀಕೃತ or ಚಿಕೀರ್ತ ... (3)

(4.) *ni* Roots from

A.

(a.) Non-monosyllabic roots beginning with vowels & having its second syllable ending in other vowels than ಅ, and not being roots ending in ಅ.

(b.) Roots beginning with other non-conjunct consonants than those of the *pa-varga*, or ಯಣ್, or ಜ, and ending in ಉ or ಊ.

(c.) Roots beginning with non-conjunct consonants and ending in consonants with other penultimate ಇಚ್ than ಏ or ಋ (including such roots distinguished by indicative ಋ if any when they are not treated under (1).

A.

ಉರ್ಣಾವ್ from ಉರ್ಣಾ=ಉರ್ಣಾವ್+ಚಜ್-ಸನ್=ಉರ್ಣಾವ್ @ $sp+ಅ=ಉರ್ಣಾವ$ and after red, ಉರ್ಣಾನವ; ನಾವ್ from ನಾ=ನಾನವ; ಕಾವ್ from ಕಾ=ಚಾಕವ; ಕೀಲ್ from ಕಿಲ್=ಚೀಕಿಲ; ನೀಲ್ from ನಿಲ್=ನಿನಿಲ; ಗೋಜ್ from ಗುಜ್=ಜಾಗುಜ; ಧೂಪ್ from ಧೂಪ್=ದೂಧುಪ; ಚೇಲ್ from ಚೇಲ್=ಚೀಚಿಲ; ಧೂರ್ from ಧೂರ್=ದೂಧುರ

B.

(d.) Roots beginning with conjunct consonants and ending in ಅ.

(e.) Roots beginning with conjunct consonants and ending in consonants with penultimate ಅ or ಆ.

C.

(f.) Roots beginning with non-conjunct consonants and ending in ಅ.

(g.) Roots beginning with non-conjunct consonants and ending in ಇ, ಈ, ಋ, or ೠ.

(h.) Roots beginning with non-conjunct *pavarga*, ಯಣ್, or ಜ, and ending in ಉ or ಊ.

(i.) Roots beginning with non-conjunct consonants with penultimate ಅ or ಆ (including such roots distinguished by indicative ಋ when they are not treated under (1)).

(j.) Non-monosyllabic roots beginning with vowels and having its second syllable ending in ಅ and not being roots ending in ಅ.

B.

ಜ್ಞಾಪ್ from ಜ್ಞಾ=ಜ್ಞಪ್; ತ್ಯಾಜ್ from ತ್ಯಜ್=ತಿತ್ಯಜ್; ಭ್ರಾಜ್ from ಭ್ರಾಜ್=ವಿಭ್ರಾಜ್

C.

ದಾಪ್ from ದಾ=ದೀದಪ್; ದಾಪ್ from ದೈ=ದೀದಪ್; ನಾಯ್ from ನೀ=ನೀನಯ್; ಚಾಯ್ from ಚಿ=ಚೀಚಯ್; ಕಾರ್ from ಕೃ=ಕೀಕರ; ತಾರ್ from ತ್ರಾ=ತೀತರ; ಪಾವ್ from ಪೂ=ಪೀಪವ; ಮಾವ್ from ಮೂ=ಮೀಮವ; ಯಾವ್ from ಯೂ=ಯೀಯವ; ರಾವ್ from ರು=ರೀರವ; ಲಾವ್ from ಲೂ=ಲೀಲವ; ಜಾವ್ from ಜು=ಜೀಜವ; ಪಾತ್ from ಪತ್=ಪೀಪತ; ಮಾನ್ from ಮಾನ್=ಮೀಮನ; ದಾನ್ from ದಾನ್=ದೀದನ; ಓಲಡ್ from ಓಲಡ್=ಓಲೀಲಡ; ಕಾಣ್ from ಕಣ್=ಕೀಕಣ; ಕಣ್ from ಕಣ್=ಕೀಕಣ (4)

ROOTS TO WHICH THE MODELS REFER.

EXAMPLES.

*For only active voice and only
Parasmaipadi.*

SECOND DIVISION.

(1.) P Roots distinguished by indicative ಇ and ಯ (ಪ್ರಸಾದಿ).

(2.) P Roots distinguished by indicative ಇ when not treated under the 3rd division.

ಗಮ from ಗಮಇ=ಗಮ+ಅಜ್=ಗಮ+
ಅ=ಗಮ; ಪುಷ್=ಪುಷ; ಭಿಷ (ಭಿವಿರ್)=ಭಿದ.

THIRD DIVISION.

Consisting of,

(1.) Roots distinguished by indicative ಇ when not treated under the second division and

(2.) Other roots not treated under Divisions I. and II. as follows:—

A.

For both active and passive voices and for both the *parasmaipadi* and the *átmanepadi* in the active voice.

SECTION I. E. ROOTS EXCLUDING ROOTS ENDING IN ಆ .

(a) *Both parasmaipadi and átmanepadi.*

Roots ending in ಶ and having penultimate ಇ .

ದಿಶ್=ದಿಶ್+ಕ್ಸ=ದಿಶ್+ನ್+ದಿಶ್ಕ್ 1st form.

ದಿಶ್+ಕ್ಸ=ದಿಶ್+ನ್=ದಿಶ್ಕ್ 2nd form.

ಕ್ರಾಶ್=(1) ಕ್ರಾಶ್ಕ್ (2) ಕ್ರಾಶ್; ದೃಶ್=(1) ದೃಶ್ಕ್ (2) ದೃಶ್; ತೃಶ್=(1) ತೃಶ್ಕ್ (2) ತೃಶ್

ಶ್; ತ್ವಿಶ್=(1) ತ್ವಿಶ್ಕ್ (2) ತ್ವಿಶ್; ತುಶ್=(1) ತುಶ್ಕ್ (2) ತುಶ್; ದಿಹ್=(1) ದಿಹ್ಕ್ (2) ದಿಹ್;

ಮಿಹ್=(1) ಮಿಹ್ಕ್ (2) ಮಿಹ್; ದುಹ್=(1) ದುಹ್ಕ್ (2) ದುಹ್

ಛಾಶ್=(1) ಛಾಶ್ಕ್ (2) ಛಾಶ್; ಛಾಶ್=(1) ಛಾಶ್ಕ್ (2) ಛಾಶ್

ಛಾಶ್ (2) ಛಾಶ್ ... (1)

ROOTS TO WHICH THE MODELS REFER.

EXAMPLES.

(b). *Parasmaipadi*.

(1.) P Roots ending in ಇಕ್.

ಜೆ=ಜಿ+ಃ=ಜಿ @ $vf+\bar{n}$ =ಜೈಷ್; ನೀ
=ನೈಷ್; ಶು=ಶೌಷ್; ನೂ=ನೌಷ್; ಸ್ತೂ=
ಸ್ತೌಷ್; ತ್ತೂ=ತೌಷ್ (2)

(2) P roots ending in ಸ with penultimate ಅ.

ವಸ=ವಸಿ+ಃ=ವಸಿ @ vp and @ ತ
for $f+\bar{n}$ =ವಾತ್ಸ (3)

(3.) P roots ending in other consonants than ಸ with penultimate ಅ and

ನಹ=ನಹಿ+ಃ=ನಹಿ @ $vp+\bar{n}$ =
ನಾಹ್; ತೃಪ=ತೌರ್ಪ್; ಲುಪ=ಲೌರ್ಪ್;
ಭಿದ=ಭೈತ್ಸ್; ಪಚ=ಪಾಚ್; ರ್ಷಿಪ=ರ್ಷೈಪ್ಸ್. (4)

(4.) P roots ending in other consonants than ಶಲ್ with penultimate ಇಕ್.

(5.) P roots ending in conjunct consonants with antepenultimate ಅ.

ದಂಶ=ದಂಶಿ+ಃ=ದಂಶಿ @ $vap+\bar{n}$ =
ದಾಜ್ಞ; ಪ್ರಚ್ಛ=ಪ್ರಾಹ್; ಸ್ಕನ್ದ=
ಸ್ಕಾನ್ದನ್ (5)

(6.) Other P roots than the above viz.

(a.) P roots ending in consonants with penultimate ಆ excluding roots which being roots originally ending in ಆ have taken the augment ಸಕ್ and are therefore afterwards to be treated as roots ending in ಸ with penultimate ಆ. and

ಸಾಧ=ಸಾಧಿ+ಃ=ಸಾಧಿ+ಃ=ಸಾತ್ಸ್;
ವಿಂದ=ವಿಂತ್ಸ್ ... (6)

(b.) P roots ending in conjunct consonants without antepenultimate ಅ.

(c) *Ātmanepadi.*

A roots ending in
ಮು.

$$\text{ದ್ಯ} = \text{ದ್ಯ} + \text{ಸಿಚ್}_1 = \text{ದ್ಯ} + \text{ಸಿ} = \text{ದ್ಯಷ} \quad \dots (7)$$

A roots ending in
other ಇಕ್ letters than
ಮು.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ಚಿ} &= \text{ಚಿ} + \text{ಸಿಚ್} = \text{ಚಿ} @ \text{gf} + \text{ಸಿ} = \text{ಚೇಷ್}; \\ \text{ಕ್ಷಿ} &= \text{ಕ್ಷೇಷ್}; \text{ಕ್ಸ} = \text{ಕ್ಸೇಷ್}; \text{ಪು} = \text{ಪೋಷ್} \quad \dots (8) \end{aligned}$$

A roots ending in
other consonants than
ಶಲ್ with penultimate
ಇಕ್.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ಕ್ಷುಭ್} &= \text{ಕ್ಷುಭ್} + \text{ಸಿಚ್}_1 = \text{ಕ್ಷುಭ್} + \text{ಸಿ} = \\ \text{ಕ್ಷುಪ್ಸಿ}; \text{ಕ್ಷಿಪ್} + \text{ಕ್ಷಿಪ್ಸಿ}; \text{ಭಿದ} &= \text{ಭಿತ್ಸಿ}; \text{ಸೃಜ್} = \\ \text{ಸೃಕ್ಷ} \quad \dots \quad \dots \quad \dots (9) \end{aligned}$$

A roots ending in ಸ
with penultimate ಅ.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ವಸಿ} &= \text{ವಸಿ} + \text{ಸಿಚ್} = \text{ವಸಿ} @ \text{ತ} \text{ for } f + \text{ಸಿ} \\ &= \text{ವತ್ಸಿ} \quad \dots \quad \dots \quad \dots (10) \end{aligned}$$

Other A roots com-
prising.

(1.) A roots ending
in other consonants
than ಸ with penulti-
mate ಅ;

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ಫಚ್} &= \text{ಫಚ್} + \text{ಸಿಚ್} = \text{ಫಚ್} + \text{ಸಿ} = \text{ಫಕ್ಷ}; \text{ಸ್ವ} \\ \text{ಇಜ್} &= \text{ಸ್ವಿಜ್}; \text{ರಾಧ್} = \text{ರಾತ್ಸಿ}, \text{ಹಾ} = \text{ಹಾಸಿ}; \\ \text{ದಾ} \text{ from } \text{ದೈ} &= \text{ದಾಸಿ}; \text{ಪ್ನಾ} \text{ from } \text{ಪ್ನೈ} = \\ \text{ಪ್ನಾಸಿ}; \text{ಜ್ಯಾ} \text{ from } \text{ಜ್ಯೈ} &= \text{ಜ್ಯಾಸಿ} \quad \dots (11) \end{aligned}$$

(2.) A roots ending
in consonants with
penultimate ಆ;

(3.) A roots end-
ing in conjunct con-
sonants; and

(4.) A roots end-
ing in ಃ.

SECTION II. EO ROOTS.

(a). *Parasmaipadi.*

Roots ending in ಮು.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ಸ್ತೃಠ} + \text{ಸಿಚ್} &= \text{ಸ್ತೃಠ} @ \text{vf} + \text{ಇನ್} = \text{ಸ್ತೃ} \\ \text{ರಿಷ್} \quad \dots \quad \dots \quad \dots (1) \end{aligned}$$

(b). *Ātmanepadi.*

Roots ending in ಮು.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ಸ್ತೃಠ} + \text{ಸಿಚ್}_1 &= \text{ಸ್ತೃಠ} @ \text{ಈರ್} \text{ for } f + \text{ಸಿ} = \\ \text{ಸ್ತೃಷ್} \text{ or } \text{ಸ್ತೃಠ} + \text{ಸಿಚ್} &= \text{ಸ್ತೃಠ} + \text{ಇನ್} \text{ or } \text{ಈನ್} \\ &= \text{ಸ್ತೃಠ} @ \text{gf} + \text{ಇನ್} \text{ or } \text{ಈನ್} = \text{ಸ್ತೃರಿಷ್} \text{ or } \\ \text{ಸ್ತೃರೇಷ್} \quad \dots \quad \dots \quad \dots (2) \end{aligned}$$

ROOTS TO WHICH THE MODELS REFER.

EXAMPLES.

SECTION III. E ROOTS.

(a). *Parasmaipadi*.P roots ending in
ಅ.

$$\text{ಪಿಪರಿಷ್} + \text{ಽಚ್} = \text{ಪಿಪರಿಷ-}f + \text{ಇನ್} = \text{ಪಿಪರಿ} \quad \text{ಪಿಷ್} \quad \dots \quad \dots \quad \dots \quad (1)$$

P roots ending in
ಇಕ್.

$$\text{ಕ್ಷು} + \text{ಇನ್} = \text{ಕ್ಷು} \quad @ \quad \text{ವ್} + \text{ಇನ್} = \text{ಕ್ಷಾವಿಷ್} \quad (2)$$

P roots ending in
ರ or ಲ with penulti-
mate ಅ.

$$\text{ಕ್ಷುರ} + \text{ಽಚ್} = \text{ಕ್ಷುರ} \quad @ \quad \text{ವ್} + \text{ಇನ್} = \text{ಕ್ಷುರಿಷ್};$$

$$\text{ಜ್ವಲ} = \text{ಜ್ವಲಿಷ್}; \quad \text{ಆಲ} = \text{ಆಲಿಷ್}; \quad \text{ಹ್ಮಲ} = \text{ಹ್ಮಲಿಷ್};$$

$$\text{ವಿಷ್}; \quad \text{ತ್ಸುರ} = \text{ತ್ಸುರಿಷ್}. \quad \dots \quad \dots \quad (3)$$

P roots beginning
with consonants and
ending in other con-
sonants than ರ, ಲ, ಹ,
ಮ, and ಯ with pe-
nultimate ಅ when
not distinguished by
indicatory ಎ.

$$\text{ಕಣ} + \text{ಇನ್} \text{ or } \text{ಕಣ} \quad @ \quad \text{ವ್} + \text{ಇನ್} = \text{ಕಣಿಷ್}$$

$$\text{or } \text{ಕಾಣಿಷ್}; \quad \text{ರಣ} = \text{ರಣಿಷ್} \text{ or } \text{ರಾಣಿಷ್}; \quad \text{ತಡ} =$$

$$\text{ತಡಿಷ್} \text{ or } \text{ತಾಡಿಷ್}; \quad \text{ಚಲ} = \text{ಚಲಿಷ್} \text{ or } \text{ಚಾಲಿಷ್} \quad (4)$$

P roots which being
originally roots end-
ing in ಃ have taken
the augment ಽಕ್ and
are therefore to be
treated as bases end-
ing in ಸ with penulti-
mate ಅ.

$$\text{ಯಾಸ} + \text{ಽಚ್} = \text{ಯಾಸ} + \text{ಇನ್} = \text{ಯಾಸಿಷ್};$$

$$\text{ಜಾಜ್ಞಾಸ} \text{ from FP } \text{ಜಾಜ್ಞಾ} = \text{ಜಾಜ್ಞಾಸಿಷ್}; \quad \text{ಗಾ}$$

$$\text{from ಗೈ} = \text{ಗಾಸಿಷ್} \quad \dots \quad \dots \quad (5)$$

P roots ending in
consonants with pe-
nultimate light ಇಕ್.

$$\text{ಬುಧ} + \text{ಽಚ್} = \text{ಬುಧ} \quad @ \quad \text{ಗ್} + \text{ಇನ್} = \text{ಬೂ}$$

$$\text{ಧಿಷ್}; \quad \text{ಲಿಖ} = \text{ಲಿಖಿಷ್}; \quad \text{ಸೃತ} = \text{ನರ್ತಿಷ್} \quad \dots \quad (6)$$

P roots ending in
consonants with pe-
nultimate ಮೂ.

$$\text{ಕೈತ} + \text{ಽಚ್} = \text{ಕೈತ} \quad @ \quad \text{ಈರ} \text{ for } p + \text{ಇನ್}$$

$$= \text{ಕೇರ್ತಿಷ್} \quad \dots \quad \dots \quad \dots \quad (7)$$

Other P roots than
the above comprising,

ROOTS TO WHICH THE MODELS REFER.

EXAMPLES.

(1.) P roots beginning with consonants and ending in other consonants than ರ, ಲ, ಹ, ಮ, and ಯ with penultimate ಅ, if distinguished by indicatory ಎ.

(2.) P roots beginning with vowels and ending in other consonants than ರ, ಲ, ಹ, ಮ, and ಯ with penultimate ಅ.

(3.) P roots beginning with consonants and ending in ಹ, ಮ and ಯ with penultimate ಅ.

(4.) P roots ending in consonants with penultimate ಆ, ಈ, ಊ, and ಎಚ್, excluding roots which being originally roots ending in ಆ have taken the augment ಸ್.

(5.) P roots ending in conjunct consonants.

ಕಟ್ from ಕಟ್=ಕಟ್+ಸಿಚ್=ಕಟಿಷ್ ;
ಅಶ್=ಅಶಿಷ್ ; ಅಟಿ=ಅಟಿಷ್ ; ರಗ್=ರಗಿಷ್ ; ಹಸ್
=ಹಸಿಷ್ ; ಗ್ರಹ್=ಗ್ರಹಿಷ್ ; ತ್ಯಯ್=ತ್ಯಯಿಷ್ ;
ವಮ್=ವಮಿಷ್ ; ನಾಥ್=ನಾಥಿಷ್ ; ವಿಶಲ್=ವಿಶ
ಲಿಷ್ ; ಕೂಜ್=ಕೂಜಿಷ್ ; ತೋಡ್=ತೋಡಿಷ್ ;
ಢೌಕ್=ಢೌಕಿಷ್ ; ದಿಮ್ಭ್=ದಿಮ್ಭಿಷ್ ... (8)

(b). *Atmanepadi.*

A roots ending in open ಯ being preceded by consonants.

Other A roots ending in ಅ.

FA root ಬೇಭಿದ್ಯ=ಬೇಭಿದ್ಯ+ಸಿಚ್=ಬೇ
ಭಿದ್ಯ—(f+p)+ಇನ್=ಬೇಭಿದಿಷ್ ... (9)

FA ಲೋಲೂಯ=ಲೋಲೂಯ+ಸಿಚ್=
ಲೋಲೂಯ—f+ಇನ್=ಲೋಲೂಯಿಷ್ (10)

ROOTS TO WHICH THE MODELS REFER.

EXAMPLES.

A roots ending in ಁ, ಃ, ಌ, and ಯ including the *ni* roots in the *passive voice* only.

ಲೂ=ಲೂ+ಸಿಚ್=ಲೂ @ *gf*+ಇಸರ್=ಲ
ವಿಷ್; X ಚೂರಿ=ಚೂರಯಿಷ್; C ಭೇದಿ=
ಭೇದಯಿಷ್ (11)

A roots ending in consonants with penultimate light ಇಕ್.

ಬಾಧ್=ಬಾಧ್+ಸಿಚ್=ಬಾಧ್ @ *gp*+ಇಸರ್=
ಬೋಧಿಷ್.

Other A roots than the above, viz:—roots with penultimate ಅ, ಆ, ಀ, ಳ, ಎಚ್, and roots ending in conjunct consonants.

ಶಚ್=ಶಚ್+ಸಿಚ್=ಶಚ್+ಇಸರ್=ಶಚಿಷ್. ವಾ
ಡ್=ವಾಡಿಷ್, ಕೂಣ್=ಕೂಣಿಷ್. ಮೇದ್=ಮೇ
ದಿಷ್, ವರ್ಹ್=ವರ್ಹಿಷ್ (12)

B.

For only passive voice optionally, except in the 3rd person singular of a passive voice not being reflective.

(1.) Original roots ending in ಆ.

ದಾ=ದಾ+ಸಿಚ್-ಚಿಣ್=ದಾ+ಇನ್ and
with augment ಯ್=ದಾಯಿಷ್; ದಾ from
ದೈ=ದಾಯಿಷ್ (1)

(2.) Original roots ending in ಇಕ್.

ಕ್ಷಿ=ಕ್ಷಿ+ಸಿಚ್-ಚಿಣ್=ಕ್ಷಿ @ *vf*+ಇನ್=
ಕ್ಷಾಯಿಷ್; ನಿಃ=ನಾಯಿಷ್; ಚ್ಯಾ=ಚ್ಯಾವಿಷ್;
ಭೂ=ಭಾವಿಷ್ (2)

(3.) *ni* roots from roots with indicatory ಮ or ಮಿ.

ಕಮ್ or ಕಾಮ್=ಕಮ್ or ಕಾಮ್+ಸಿಚ್-
ಚಿಣ್=ಕಮ್ or ಕಾಮ್+ಇಸರ್=ಕಮಿಷ್ or ಕಾ
ಮಿಷ್ (3)

(4.) Other *ni* roots than the above.

X ಚೂರ್=ಚೂರ್+ಸಿಚ್-ಚಿಣ್=ಚೂರ್+
ಇಸರ್=ಚೂರಿಷ್; C ಭದ್=ಭದಿಷ್ (4)

C.

For reflective voice optionally and for passive voice not being reflective exclusively, in the 3rd person singular.

(1.) Original roots ending in ಁ.

ದಾ=ದಾ+ಚಿಣ್=ದಾ+ಇ and with the augment ಯ್=ದಾಯ್+ಇ=ದಾಯಿ; ದಾ from ದೈ=ದಾಯಿ ... (1)

(2.) Original roots ending in ಇಕ್ vowels.

ಕ್ಷಿ=ಕ್ಷಿ+ಚಿಣ್=ಕ್ಷಿ @ vf+ಇ=ಕ್ಷಾಯಿ; ನೀ ನಾಯಿ; ಜ್ಯಾ=ಜ್ಯಾವಿ; ಶ್ಯಾ=ಶ್ಯಾಯಿ; ಯಾ=ಯಾವಿ; ಭಾ=ಭಾವಿ; ವ್ಯಾ=ವ್ಯಾವಿ; ತ್ಯಾ=ತ್ಯಾವಿ (2)

D.

For passive voice whether reflective or otherwise in the 3rd person singular.

(1.) Derivative roots ending in open ಯ being preceded by consonants.

FA ಬೇಭಿದ್ಯ=ಬೇಭಿದ್ಯ+ಚಿಣ್=ಬೇಭಿದ್ಯ-(f+p)+ಇ=ಬೇಭಿವಿ ... (1)

(2.) Other derivative roots ending in ಁ and original roots ending in ಁ.

D ಪಿಪರಿಷ್=ಪಿಪರಿಷ್+ಚಿಣ್=ಪಿಪರಿಷ್—f+ಇ=ಪಿಪರಿಷಿ. FA ಲೋಲಾಯ=ಲೋಲಾಯಿ; ಕಥ=ಕಥಿ ... (2)

(3.) Derivative roots ending in ಁ.

FP ಜಾಜ್ಞಾ=ಜಾಜ್ಞಾ+ಚಿಣ್=ಜಾಜ್ಞಾ+ಇ and with augment ಯ್=ಜಾಜ್ಞಾಯ್+ಇ=ಜಾಜ್ಞಾಯಿ; FP ದಾದಾ from ದಾ from ದೈ=ದಾದಾಯಿ ... (3)

(4.) Derivative roots ending in ಇಕ್.

FP ಲೋಲಾ=ಲೋಲಾ+ಚಿಣ್=ಲೋಲಾ+vf+ಇ=ಲೋಲಾವಿ; FP ನೇನೀ=ನೇನಾಯಿ; ಯೋಯಾ=ಯೋಯಾವಿ ... (4)

(5.) Roots with penultimate ಁ except roots ending in ಮ.

ಜಲ್=ಜಲ್+ಚಿಣ್=ಜಲ್ @ vp+ಇ=ಜಾಲಿ; FP ಜಾಜಲ್=ಜಾಜಾಲಿ ... (5)

(6.) Roots with penultimate light ಇಕ್.

ಚಿತ್=ಚಿತ್+ಚಿಣ್=ಚಿತ್ @ gp+ಇ=ಚೇತಿ; ಗುಪ್=ಗೂಪಿ; ಗೃಧ್=ಗರ್ಧಿ; FP ಚೇಚಿತ್=ಚೇಚೇತಿ. ... (6)

ROOTS TO WHICH THE MODELS REFER.

EXAMPLES.

(7.) Roots with penultimate ಋ.

ಸ್ತ್ರೂಹ್=ಸ್ತ್ರೂಹ್ + ಚಿಣ್=ಸ್ತ್ರೂಹ್ @
ಈರ್ for $p + ಇ = ಸ್ಪೀರ್$; FP ತ್ರೇಸ್ತ್ರೂಹ್
=ತ್ರೇಸ್ಪೀರ್ (7)

(8.) *ni* roots from roots distinguished by indicatory ಮ or ಮಿ.

ಶಮ್ or ಶಾಮ್=ಶಮ್ or ಶಾಮ್ + ಚಿಣ್
=ಶಮಿ or ಶಾಮಿ + ಇ=ಶಮಿ or ಶಾಮಿ (8)

(9.) Other roots than the above comprising,

(a.) *ni* roots from roots other than those distinguished by indicatory ಮ or ಮಿ ;

(b.) E Roots ending in ಮ with penultimate ಃ ;

(c.) Roots with penultimate long vowels other than ಋ ; and

(d.) Roots ending in conjunct consonants.

ni ಧಾರ್ from ಧೈ=ಧಾರ್ + ಚಿಣ್=ಧಾರ್
+ ಇ=ಧಾರಿ ; ಶಮ್=ಶಮಿ ; FP ಶಂಶಮ್=ಶಂ
ಶಮಿ ; ಸ್ತೂಪ್=ಸ್ತೂಪಿ ; FP ತ್ರೋಸ್ತೂಪ್=
ತ್ರೋಸ್ತೂಪಿ ; ಶಾನ್=ಶಾನಿ ; FP ಶಂಶಾನ್=
ಶಂಶಾನಿ ; ಶೀಕ್=ಶೀಕಿ ; FP ಶೇಶೀಕ್=ಶೇಶೀಕಿ ;
ವೇಹ್=ವೇಹಿ ; FP ವೇವೇಹ್=ವೇವೇಹಿ ; ಲೋಕ್
=ಲೋಕಿ ; FP ಲೋಲೋಕ್=ಲೋಲೋಕಿ ;
ಸ್ಪರ್ಶ್=ಸ್ಪರ್ಶಿ ; FP ಪಸ್ಪರ್ಶ್=ಪಸ್ಪರ್ಶಿ ... (9)

33. The *ni* roots from which bases by ಚಿಣ್-ಸನ್ as shown in models (3) and (4) of the first division are to be formed are (1) those which on account of their formation into *ni* roots have had to cause no *lopatio*n of any ಳ್ vowel from the original roots from which they were formed, (2) those whose reduplicates when they were reduplicated according to rules already mentioned cannot be followed by any other than a light (ಅಘೌ) vowel, (VII. 4. 93.) and (3) those in which according to the rules of reduplication the ಇ of ಣಿ itself will not necessarily form part of the portion that has to be reduplicated i. e. those which have not been formed from monosyllabic original roots beginning with vowels (Sid. II 62. note 117).

35. Observe that when a *ni* root is formed from a root which is itself previously a *ni* root, though according to rules already mentioned the previous *ni* root could be only one formed by 4६, this 4६ which is of course equal to *lopated* ३ should not be held as a *lopated* ७, so far as the application of the above rule regarding formation of bases by ३७-८ is concerned. (Kas on VII 4. 93.)

35. Some graminiarians say that there is also a further condition regulating the applicability of the affix ३७-८, viz. that the *ni* root, taking it as it stands as a *ni* root formed by ६, should have been wholly the first syllable originally obtained for reduplication; that is, according to those graminiarians, ३७-८ cannot be applied to *ni* roots formed from non-monosyllabic roots, whether beginning with consonants or vowels, as well as to those formed from monosyllabic roots beginning with vowels. So, according to them, ३७-८ cannot apply to ७७७. But the correctness of this view is denied by writers of more acknowledged authority. (Sid II 62.)

36. The roots belonging to model (4) of the first division which take ३७-८ have been arranged into 3 groups purposely to show that the roots under **A** take ३७-८ only so far as the lengthening of the vowel of the reduplicate is concerned while the roots under **B** take the affix only in respect of the changing of the ७ of the reduplicate into ३, but that the roots under **C** admit of both the changing of the ७ into ३ and the lengthening of it afterwards.

37. Observe that when FP roots are formed from P roots distinguished by indicator ३, ७, or ३६, the P roots so formed will not take ७७, though the original P roots distinguished by those indicator letters are themselves to take this affix, because the liability to take this affix is caused by indicator letters. Thus, ७७७ from ७७७ will not take ७७, though ७७७ will take it and so the aorist base of it must be formed by ७७७.

38. Observe further that P roots distinguished by indicator ಇರ್ come under both the second and third divisions, and that therefore their bases may be formed optionally according to the forms given in either the one or the other. Thus ಭಿದ್ may take either ಅಜ್ giving the base ಭಿದ, or ಸಜ್, giving the base ಭೈತ್ಸ. So in the case of roots distinguished by indicator ಋ, they may come under either model (1) or model (4) of the first division.

39. Note that in the passive voice, while the base in the third person singular must be formed by the affix ಚಿಣ್ the base when the voice is reflective may in this number also be formed by ಸಜ್, or ಸಜ್-ಚಿಣ್ according to the models under A and B, if the roots concerned are original roots ending in vowels, and that also in other numbers and persons, the bases, when the roots concerned are of the aforesaid description, may be formed according to the models under A and B optionally, whether the voice is reflective or otherwise. Thus, there will be 3 bases in the case of the roots alluded to in the reflective 3rd person singular, and two bases in other numbers in both the reflective and other passive voice, though in passive voice not reflective in the 3rd person singular, there will be only one form. e. g. in the 3rd person singular passive not reflective, ಚಿ=ಚಾಯಿ; ಲೂ=ಲಾವಿ; ದಾ=ದಾಯಿ; but in the 3rd person singular reflective ಚಿ=ಚಾಯಿ or ಚಾಯಿಷ್ or ಚೈಷ್; ನು=ನಾವಿ or ನಾವಿಷ್ or ನೊಷ್; ಲೂ=ಲಾವಿ or ಲಾವಿಷ್ or ಲವಿಷ್; ದಾ=ದಾಯಿ or ದಾಯಿಷ್ or ದಾಸ್. But in the passive voice whether reflective or otherwise in other numbers than the above, ಚಿ=ಚಾಯಿಷ್ or ಚೈಷ್. ಶ್ರಿ=ಶ್ರಾಯಿಷ್ or ಶ್ರಯಿಷ್, ದಾ=ದಾಸ್ or ದಾಯಿಷ್.

40. Observe also that a ನಿ root from roots distinguished by indicator ವು or ವಿ gives 3 bases while a ನಿ root from other roots gives 2 bases in the passive voice, except in the 3rd person singular. Thus, the C root from ಕಮ್=ಕಮಿಷ್ or ಕಾಮಿಷ್ or ಕಮಯಿಷ್; from ಭೂ=ಭಾವಿಷ್ or ಭಾವಯಿಷ್; and from ಭಿದ್=ಭಿದಿಷ್ or ಭಿದಯಿಷ್; also from X ಜೋರ್=ಜೋರಿಷ್ or ಜೋರಯಿಷ್.

41. The rule regarding the use of the different forms in model (I) Section I. 3rd Division is as follows:—

Use (1) the 1st form when an *átmanepadi* affix beginning with a vowel is to be attached (VII. 3. 72) and (2) the 2nd form in other cases (III. 1. 45).
e. g. (1) ಅದಿಕ್ಷ+A ಆತಾಮ್ ; (2) ಅದಿಕ್ಷ+A ತ. But ಅದ್ಯಕ್ಷ+P ಅನ್, and ಅದ್ಯಕ್ಷ+P ತ.

42. Observe that there are no tense affixes for the perfect and the benedictive.

43. We have now arrived at the stage at which, by attaching the proper personal affixes directly to the roots in the perfect and the benedictive, and to bases formed by appropriate tense affixes in other tenses, we shall be able to form complete verbs. But before proceeding further, it will be necessary to impress on our minds the rules with reference to which, in regard to certain personal affixes, indicatory letters not expressed in the personal affixes themselves are to be considered as having been specially attached to them. The rules here are as follows:—

- (1). All the affixes which come as substitutes for the original personal affixes are held to have or not exactly the same indicatory letters which their constituents had or had not unless they themselves are specially distinguished by indicatory letters, as for example, the affix ಣೃ is, and unless the contrary is declared by the rules hereunder mentioned.
- (2). All the affixes of the present, the 1st future, the 2nd future, the imperfect, the aorist, and the conditional, which have not been distinguished by the letter ಷ originally in their own form or are not to be considered as having this letter by reason of their partaking of the character of their constituent affixes as aforesaid, must be held to have an indicatory ಷ (I. 2. 4.)
- (3). An affix of the perfect not distinguished by an indicatory ಷ or ಣ is held to have an indicatory ತ, when it does not follow a conjunct consonant (I. 2. 5),

and ಣ್ of the first person is to be held to have an
 indicator ಷ also optionally (VII. 1. 91.)

(4). The affixes ಓ and ಏ in the imperative, though
 their constituent affixes are distinguished by indi-
 catory ಷ, and therefore they should be held to have
 this ಷ itself, must specially be held to have an indi-
 catory ಞ (III. 4. 87 ; VI. 4. 101), and the affixes ಆವ
 and ಆಮ, though for the same reason they must be
 considered as not having ಷ, must be specially held
 to have ಷ as an indicator letter (III. 4. 92). All
 the other affixes of the imperative which have
 not been distinguished by an indicator ಷ, are to be
 held to have an indicator ಞ. (I. 2. 4).

(5.) All the affixes of the optative in the *parasmaipadi*
 are to be held to have an indicator ಞ (III. 4. 103),
 and all those of the same mode of conjugation in the
 benedictive are to be held to have an indicator ಃ
 (III. 4. 104). And in the *ātmanepadi* while the affixes
 of the optative are to be considered as having an
 indicator ಞ, (I. 2. 4), those of the benedictive are
 to be considered as having an indicator ಃ when they
 come without the augment ಇಽ (a) after consonants
 adjoining ಇಃ i. e. bases having medial ಇಃ, and (b)
 after bases ending in ಋ or ೠ (I. 2, 11, 12) and,
 in other cases, to remain as they are without any
 indicator letters.

44. It will have been observed that for some of the persons
 and numbers in the tenses, more than one affix are applicable,
 and consequently we should here determine when one form or
 another is appropriate. The following are the rules on this
 point:—

(1). ಅತಿ instead of ಅನ್ತಿ and ಅತು instead of ಅನ್ತು are to be used in the present and imperative *parasmaipadi* after bases reduplicated (VII. 1. 4), but in other cases ಅಂತಿ and ಅಂತು should be used. *e. g.* ವದ=ವದ+ಅತಿ or ಅತು but ಭವ=ಭವ+ಅನ್ತಿ or ಅನ್ತು. And in the *ātmanepadi*, ಅತಿ and ಅತಾಂ instead of ಅಂತಿ and ಅಂತಾಂ should be used in the present and imperative, except after the vowel ಅ after which ಅಂತಿ and ಅಂತಾಂ only should be used. And in the imperfect and the aorist, ಅತ should be used in the *ātmanepadi* except after the vowel ಅ when ಅಂತ only should be used (VII. 1. 4, 5). *e. g.* ಸುನು=ಸುನು+ಅತಿ, ಅತಾಂ, ಅತ; but ಧರ=ಧರ+ಅಂತಿ, ಅಂತಾಂ, ಅಂತ; ದಿಕ್ಷ (aorist)=ದಿಕ್ಷ+ಅಂತ; but ದೃಷ್=ದೃಷ್+ಅತ.

(2). In the *parasmaipadi* imperfect, ಜಸಃ instead of ಅಂತಃ should be used after bases reduplicated, and in other cases also optionally after what ends in ಅ; when this option is not availed of, and after what has not been reduplicated, ಅಂತಃ should be used (III. 4. 111, 109). *e. g.* ಪಾಪ್ಯಾ=ಪಾಪ್ಯಾ+ಜಸಃ; ಯಾ=ಯಾ+ಅನ್ತ or ಜಸಃ; but ಧರ=ಧರ+ಅನ್ತ.

(3). In the aorist of the *parasmaipadi*, ಜಸಃ instead of ಅಂತಃ should be used when ಸಿಚ್ is used as the tense affix, (III. 4. 109, 110); otherwise ಅಂತಃ should be used (III. 4. 109). *e. g.* ಕಾರ್ಷ=ಕಾರ್ಷ+ಜಸಃ; but ಗಮ=ಗಮ+ಅನ್ತ.

(4). In the perfect the affix ಅಮ್ should in all persons and numbers be attached to a base which begins with ಇಚ್ and has a heavy vowel or which has more than one vowel, whether it is in the *parasmaipadi* or *ātmanepadi*, the other personal affixes of the perfect being held to come after this affix ಅಮ್ in a *lukated*

form ; (B. 504 ; II. 4. 81 ; III. 1. 36) and it is specially to be remembered that the 50 in this affix is not indicative (B. 504). But when the base has no more than a single vowel, provided it is not one that begins with ಇಚ್ having a heavy vowel, ಔ, and ಒ, instead of ಁ and ಂ should be used after a root ending in ಅ (VII. 1. 34), and ಁ and ಂ after other roots (III. 4. 82). e. g. ಈಡ್=ಈಡ್+ಅಮ್ ; ಪುಲಂಫ್=ಪುಲಂಫ್+ಅಮ್ ; but ಇಚ್=ಇಚ್+ಁ and ಂ ; ಪಾ=ಪಾ+ಔ and ಒ.

- (5). In the imperative, ಏ instead of ಹ should be used after bases ending in ಝ (VI. 4. 101), but ಹ in other cases (III. 4. 87), except after bases ending in ಅ, and except after bases which have taken the affix ಕ್ಷ or ಲ as their tense affixes ; for in these latter cases, ಀ ಹ should be used (VI. 4. 105 , 106). And ತಾತಜ್ may optionally be employed when ತು or ಏ or ಹ or ಀ ಹ is to be used (VII. 1. 35). But if a base ends in ಅ by reason of a nasal that had followed it having been *loped*, ಹ instead of ಀ ಹ should be attached (VI. 4. 22; Sid II. 213). e. g. ಅಡ್=ಅಡ್+ಏ or ತಾತಜ್ ; ಲುನೀ=ಲುನೀ+ಹ or ತಾತಜ್ ; ಭವ್=ಭವ್+ಀ ಹ or ತಾತಜ್ ; ಕೃಣ್=ಕೃಣ್+ಀ ಹ or ತಾತಜ್ ; ತನ್=ತನ್+ಀ ಹ or ತಾತಜ್.

- (6). ಀ ತ್ and ಀ ಸ್ in the imperfect *parasmaipadi* should be used after bases ending in a consonant. (VI. 1. 68) ಏಏಡ್=ಏಏಡ್+ಀ ತ್ or ಀ ಸ್.

- (7). In the *útmanepadi*, in the present, the imperative, the optative, and the aorist, ಇತೆ, ಇತಾಮ್, ಇಥೆ and ಇಥಾಮ್ (III. 4. 79 ; VII. 2. 81), instead of ಆತೆ, ಆತಾಮ್, ಆಥೆ, and ಆಥಾಮ್, should be employed after bases in ಅ ; (VII. 2. 81. ; III. 4. 79) otherwise ಆತೆ, ಆತಾಮ್, ಆಥೆ,

and ಅಥಾವು only. (III. 4. 79). *e. g.* ಭವ=ಭವ+ಇತೆ, ಇತಾವು, ಇಥೆ, ಇಥಾವು; but ತನು=ತನು+ಆತೆ, ಆತಾವು, ಆಥೆ, and ಆಥಾವು.

44. Remembering the above rules as well as the other rules that bear upon the subject, we shall proceed now to determine the forms which are produced by the actual application of the personal affixes to the bases. For this purpose the bases of the special tenses may be divided into two divisions, the first of them referring to bases in which the final letters of the roots have been modified by the tense affixes, and the second, to those which are not so. The first division may again be taken in two parts, one comprising bases formed from roots of the 1st, 4th, and 6th classes, all of which are bases ending in ಅ, and the other comprising other bases which being formed from roots of the 5th, 8th, and 9th classes end in ನು, ನ್ವ, ನುವ, ನ್, ಆನ, ನಾ, and ನೀ. The bases of the second part may be taken in four sections viz. (1) containing bases ending in ನು and ನ್ವ, that is, bases formed from roots of the 8th class that had ended in vowels before the tense affixes were affixed; (2) containing bases ending in ನು and ನುವ, that is, bases from those roots of the 5th class that had not ended in vowels before the tense affixes were attached; (3) containing bases ending in ನ್, ನಾ, and ನೀ, that is, bases formed from roots of the 9th class that had ended in vowels; and (4) containing bases ending in ನ್, ನಾ, ನೀ, and ಆನ, that is, bases from roots of the 9th class that had ended in consonants. The bases of the second division may likewise be divided into two parts, one embracing reduplicated bases, that is, bases from FP roots and from roots of the 3rd class, and the other, unreduplicated bases *i. e.* bases from roots of the 2nd and 7th classes.

45. The following are paradigms for the special tenses.

PARADIGMS.

ACTIVE VOICE

PRE

BASES.

3RD PERSON.

*Singular.**Dual.**Plural.*

FIRST DIVISION.

ತಿವ್

ತನ್₂ಅಂತಿ₂

PART I. BASES ENDING IN ಅ.

ಧರ from ಧೃ. ಧರತಿ

ಧರತಃ

ಧರಂತಿ

ಚೋರಯ X ಚೌರ್. ಚೋರಯತಿ

ಚೋರಯತಃ

ಚೋರಯಂತಿ

ಚೋರಯ C ಚೋರಿ from X ಚೌರ್. ಚೋರಯತಿ

ಚೋರಯತಃ

ಚೋರಯಂತಿ

ಪಿಪರಿಷ D ಪಿಪರಿಷ from ಪರ್. ಪಿಪರಿಷತಿ

ಪಿಪರಿಷತಃ

ಪಿಪರಿಷಂತಿ

ದೀವ್ಯ IV ದಿವ್. ದೀವ್ಯತಿ

ದೀವ್ಯತಃ

ದೀವ್ಯಂತಿ

ತುದ VI ತುಜ್. ತುದತಿ

ತುದತಃ

ತುದಂತಿ

PART II. BASES NOT ENDING IN ಅ.

Section I.

ತನು or ತನ್ವ from VIII ತನ್. ತನು @ gf+ತಿ
=ತನೋತಿ

ತನುತಃ

ತನ್ವಂತಿ

ಸುನು or ಸುನ್ವ V ಸು. ಸುನೋತಿ

ಸುನುತಃ

ಸುನ್ವಂತಿ

Section II.

ಶಕ್ನ್ or ಶಕ್ನ್ವ from V ಶಕ್. ಶಕ್ನ್ @ gf+ತಿ
=ಶಕ್ನೋತಿ

ಶಕ್ನ್ತಃ

ಶಕ್ನ್ವಂತಿ

Sections III and IV.

ಕ್ರೇಣ or ಕ್ರೇಣೀ or
ಕ್ರೇಣ from IX ಕ್ರೇ. ಕ್ರೇಣತಿ

ಕ್ರೇಣೀತಃ

ಕ್ರೇಣಂತಿ

PARASMAIPADI. SENT.

2ND. PERSON.			1st PERSON.		
<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಸಿಪ್	ಧಸ್ ₂	ಧ ₂	ಮಿಪ್	ವಸ್ ₂	ಮಸ್ ₂
ಧರಸಿ	ಧರಧಃ	ಧರಥ	ಧರ @ lf+ಮಿ =ಧರಾಮಿ	ಧರ @ lf+ ವಃ=ಧರಾವಃ	ಧರ @ lf+ ಮಃ=ಧರಾಮಃ
ಚೋರಯಸಿ	ಚೋರ ಯಧಃ	ಚೋರ ಯಥ	ಚೋರಯಾಮಿ	ಚೋರಯಾ ವಃ	ಚೋರಯಾ ಮಃ
ಚೋರಯಃಸಿ	ಚೋರ ಯಧಃ	ಚೋರ ಯಥ	ಚೋರಯಾಮಿ	ಚೋರಯಾ ವಃ	ಚೋರಯಾ ಮಃ
ಪಿಪರಿಪಸಿ	ಪಿಪರಿಪ ಧಃ	ಪಿಪರಿಪಥ	ಪಿಪರಿಪಾಮಿ	ಪಿಪರಿಪಾವಃ	ಪಿಪರಿಪಾಮಃ
ದೀವ್ಯಸಿ ತುಡಸಿ	ದೀವ್ಯಧಃ ತುಡಧಃ	ದೀವ್ಯಥ ತುಡಥ	ದೀವ್ಯಾಮಿ ತುಡಾಮಿ	ದೀವ್ಯಾವಃ ತುಡಾವಃ	ದೀವ್ಯಾಮಃ ತುಡಾಮಃ(1)
ತನು @ gf+ಸಿ =ತನೋಪಿ ಸುನೋಪಿ	ತನುಧಃ ಸುನುಧಃ	ತನುಥ ಸುನುಥ	ತನು @ gf+ಮಿ =ತನೋಮಿ ಸುನೋಮಿ	ತನುವಃ or ತನ್ವಃ ಸುನುವಃ or ಸುನ್ವಃ	ತನುಮಃ or ತನ್ಮಃ ಸುನುಮಃ or ಸುನ್ಮಃ (2)
ಶಕ್ಸ್ @ gf+ಸಿ =ಶಕ್ಶೋಪಿ	ಶಕ್ಸ್ಧಃ	ಶಕ್ಸ್ಥ	ಶಕ್ಸ್ @ gf+ಮಿ =ಶಕ್ಶೋಮಿ	ಶಕ್ಸ್ವಃ	ಶಕ್ಸ್ವಮಃ (3)
ಕ್ರೀಣಾಸಿ	ಕ್ರೀಣೀಧಃ	ಕ್ರೀಣೀಥ	ಕ್ರೀಣಾಮಿ	ಕ್ರೀಣೀವಃ	ಕ್ರೀಣೀಮಃ

BASES.

3RD PERSON.

Singular.

Dual.

Plural.

ನಭ್ಯಾ or ನಭ್ಯೇ or

ನಭ್ಯ್ from IX ನಭ್.

ನಭ್ಯಾತಿ

ನಭ್ಯೇತಃ

ನಭ್ಯಂತಿ

SECOND DIVISION.

PART I.

Unreduplicated bases ...

ತಿಪ್

ತಸ್ಯ₂ಅಂತಿ₂

Bases ending in ಆ (2nd class)

ಯಾ

ಯಾತಿ

ಯಾತಃ

ಯಾಂತಿ

Bases ending in ಉ (2nd class)

ಯಾ

ಯಾ @ gf+
ತಿ=ಯಾತಿ

ಯಾತಃ

ಯಾ @ ಉಪ್
for f+ಅಂತಿ
=ಯುವಂತಿ

Bases ending in ಇ&ಈ (2nd class)

ಇ

ಇ @ gf+ತಿ=
ವತಿ

ಇತಃ

ಇ @ ಇಯ್
for f+ಅಂತಿ
=ಇಯಂತಿ

ಈ

ವತಿ

ಈತಃ

ಇಯಂತಿ

ವೀ

ವೇತಿ

ವೀತಃ

ವಿಯಂತಿ

Bases ending in ಸ (2nd class) ಸನ್.

ಸಸ್ತಿ

ಸಸ್ತಃ

ಸಸಂತಿ

Other bases ending in consonants with penultimate ಇಕ್ (2nd class).

ದುಹ್

ದುಹ್ @ gf+
ತಿ=ದೋಗ್ಧಿ

ದುಗ್ಧಃ

ದುಹಂತಿ

ಲಿಹ್

ಲೇಡಿ

ಲೀಡಃ

ಲಿಹಂತಿ

Other bases ending in consonants (7th Class).

ರಾಣಧ್ and ರಾನ್ಧ್ ... from ರಾಧ್.

ರಾಣದ್ಧಿ

ರಾನ್ಧಃ

ರಾನ್ಧಂತಿ

ರಿಣಚ್ and ರಿಂಚ್ ... from ರಿಚ್.

ರಿಣಕ್ತಿ

ರಿಂಕ್ತಿ

ರಿಣಂತಿ

ರಿಣಪ್ and ರಿಂಪ್ ... from ರಿಪ್.

ರಿಣಪ್ಪಿ

ರಿಂಪ್ಪಿ

ರಿಂಪಂತಿ

PARASMAIPADI.

sent.

2ND PERSON.

1ST PERSON.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ನಭೃಷಿ	ನಭೃತಃ	ನಭೃಥಃ	ನಭೃಷಿಮಿ	ನಭೃವಃ	ನಭೃಮಃ (4)
ಸಿಪ್	ಥಸ್ಥಿ	ಥಃ	ಮಿಪ್	ವಸ್ಥಿ	ಮಸ್ಥಿ
ಯಾಸಿ	ಯಾಥಃ	ಯಾಥಃ	ಯಾಮಿ	ಯಾವಃ	ಯಾಮಃ (1)
ಯಾ @ pf+ ಸಿ=ಯಾಸಿ	ಯಾಥಃ	ಯಾಥಃ	ಯಾ @ pf+ಮಿ =ಯಾಮಿ	ಯಾವಃ	ಯಾಮಃ (2)
ಇ @ gf+ಸಿ =ವಿಪಿ	ಇಥಃ	ಇಥಃ	ಇ @ gf+ಮಿ =ವಿಮಿ	ಇವಃ	ಇಮಃ
ವಿಪಿ	ಈಥಃ	ಈಥಃ	ವಿಮಿ	ಈವಃ	ಈಮಃ
ವೇಪಿ	ವೀಥಃ	ವೀಥಃ	ವೇಮಿ	ವೀವಃ	ವೀಮಃ (3)
ಸಸಿ	ಸಸ್ಥಿ	ಸಸ್ಥಿ	ಸಸ್ಮಿ	ಸಸ್ವಃ	ಸಸ್ಮಃ (4)
ದುಹ್ @ gp+ ಸಿ=ಧೋಕ್ಷಿ	ದುಗ್ಧಃ	ದುಗ್ಧಃ	ದುಹ್ @ gp+ ಮಿ=ದೋಹ್ಮಿ	ದುಹ್ವಃ	ದುಹ್ಮಃ
ಲೇಕ್ಷಿ	ಲೀಡಃ	ಲೀಡಃ	ಲೇಹ್ಮಿ	ಲೀಹ್ವಃ	ಲೀಹ್ಮಃ (5)
ರುಣತ್ಸಿ	ರುನ್ಧಃ	ರುನ್ಧಃ	ರುಣಥ್ತಿ	ರುಂಧ್ವಃ	ರುಂಧ್ಮಃ
ರಿಣಕ್ಷಿ	ರಿಜ್ಞಃ	ರಿಜ್ಞಃ	ರಿಣಚ್ಛಿ	ರಿಜ್ಞಾಪಃ	ರಿಜ್ಞಾಪಃ
ಽಣಕ್ಷಿ	ಽಂಷಃ	ಽಂಷಃ	ಽಣಚ್ಛಿ	ಽಂಷ್ವಃ	ಽಂಷ್ಮಃ

BASES.

3RD PERSON.

Singular.

Dual.

Plural.

ಭನಜ್ and ಭಂಜ್ ... from ಭಜ್.

ಭನಕ್ತಿ

ಭಜ್ಯತಃ

ಭಂಜಂತಿ

PART II.

Reduplicated bases ತಿವ್

ತಸ್ಯ

ಅತಿ

Bases ending in ಆ.

ಜಹಾ ... from III ಹಾ. ಜಹಾತಿ

ಜಹಾ @

ಜಹಾ-f+ಅ

ಈ for f

ತಿ=ಜಹತಿ

+ತಃ=ಜ

ಹೀತಃ

ಜಾಘ್ರಾ ... FP ಜಾಘ್ರಾ.

ಜಾಘ್ರಾ+ತಿ or ಈ

ತಿ=ಜಾಘ್ರಾತಿ or

ಜಾಘ್ರೀತಿ

ಜೇಘ್ರೀತಃ

ಜಾಘ್ರತಿ

Bases ending in ಇ and ಈ, the vowels not being preceded by conjunct consonants.

ಚಿಕಿ ... from III ಕಿ.

ಚಿಕಿ @ gf+ತಿ=ಚಿ
ಕ್ರೀತಿ

ಚಿಕಿತಃ

ಚಿಕಿ + ಯ್
for f+ಅತಿ
=ಚಿಕ್ಯತಿ

ನೇನೀ ... FP ನೇನೀ.

ನೇನೀ @ gf+ತಿ or
ಈತಿ=ನೇನೀತಿ or
ನೇನಯೀತಿ

ನೇನೀತಃ

ನೇನೈತಿ

ಚೇಕಿ FP ಚೇಕಿ.

ಚೇಕ್ರೀತಿ or ಚೇಕ್
ಯೀತಿ

ಚೇಕಿತಃ

ಚೇಕ್ಯತಿ

Bases ending in ಇ and ಈ, the vowel being preceded by conjunct consonants.

ಚೇಕ್ರೀ FP ಚೇಕ್ರೀ.

ಚೇಕ್ರೀ @ gf+ತಿ
or ಈತಿ=ಚೇಕ್ರೀತಿ
or ಚೇಕ್ರಯೀತಿ

ಚೇಕ್ರೀತಃ

ಚೇಕ್ರೀ @ ಇ
ಯ್ for f
+ ಅತಿ=ಚೇ
ಕ್ರಿಯತಿ

PARASMAIPADI.

sent.

2ND PERSON.

3RD PERSON.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಭನಕ್ತೆ	ಭಜ್ಯಃ	ಭಜ್ಯಃ	ಭನಜ್ಯ	ಭಂಜ್ಯಃ	ಭಂಜ್ಯಃ (6)
ಸಿಪ್	ಥಸ್ ₂	ಥಃ ₂	ಮಿಪ್	ವಸ್ ₂	ಮಸ್ ₂
ಜಹಾಸಿ	ಜಹಾ @ ಈ for f + ಥಃ = ಜಹೀ ಥಃ	ಜಹಾ @ ಈ for f + ಥ = ಜಹೀಥಃ	ಜಹಾಮಿ	ಜಹಾ @ ಈ for f + ವಃ = ಜಹೀವಃ	ಜಹಾ @ ಈ for f + ಮಃ = ಜಹೀಮಃ
ಜಾಘ್ರಾ + ಸಿ or ಈ ಸಿ = ಜಾಘ್ರಾ ಸಿ or ಜಾಘ್ರೀಮಿ	ಜೇಘ್ರೀಥಃ	ಜೇಘ್ರೀಥಃ	ಜಾಘ್ರಾ + ಮಿ or ಈ ಮಿ = ಜಾಘ್ರಾಮಿ or ಜೇಘ್ರೀಮಿ	ಜೇಘ್ರೀವಃ	ಜೇಘ್ರೀಮಃ (7)
ಚಿಕಿ @ gf + ಸಿ = ಚಿಕೀಮಿ	ಚಿಕಿಥಃ	ಚಿಕಿಥಃ	ಚಿಕಿ @ gf + ಮಿ = ಚಿಕೀಮಿ	ಚಿಕಿವಃ	ಚಿಕಿಮಃ
ನೇನೀ @ gf + ಸಿ or ಈಸಿ = ನೇನೇ ಮಿ or ನೇನಯೀಮಿ ಚೇಕ್ರೇಮಿ or ಚೇ ಕಯೀಮಿ	ನೇನೀಥಃ	ನೇನೀಥಃ	ನೇನೀ @ gf + ಮಿ or ಈಮಿ = ನೇನೇ ಮಿ or ನೇನಯೀಮಿ ಚೇಕ್ರೇಮಿ or ಚೇಕ ಯೀಮಿ	ನೇನೀವಃ	ನೇನೀಮಃ
ಚೇಕ್ರೇ @ gf + ಸಿ or ಈಸಿ = ಚೇ ಕ್ರೇಮಿ or ಚೇಕ್ರ ಯೀಮಿ	ಚೇಕ್ರೀಥಃ	ಚೇಕ್ರೀಥಃ	ಚೇಕ್ರೇ @ gf + ಮಿ or ಈಮಿ = ಚೇಕ್ರೇ ಮಿ or ಚೇಕ್ರಯೀ ಮಿ	ಚೇಕ್ರೀವಃ	ಚೇಕ್ರೀಮಃ

BASES.

3RD PERSON.

Singular.

Dual.

Plural.

ಚೇಕ್ಷೆ	....	FP ಚೇಕ್ಷೆ.	ಚೇಕ್ಷೇತಿ or ಚೇ ಕ್ಷೆಯೊತಿ	ಚೇಕ್ಷಿತಃ	ಚೇಕ್ಷಿಯತಿ
ಜಿಹ್ವೆ	...	III ಜಿಹ್ವೆ.	ಜಿಹ್ವೇತಿ	ಜಿಹ್ವತಃ	ಜಿಹ್ವಯತಿ

Bases ending in ಉ and ಊ.

ದೋಧು from	FP ದೋಧು.	ದೋಧು @ gf + ತಿ or ಈ = ದೋಧೊತಿ or ದೋಧವೀತಿ	ದೋಧುತಃ	ದೋಧು @ ಉರ್ for f + ಅತಿ = ದೋಧುವತಿ
ಲೋಲೂ ...	FP ಲೋಲೂ.	ಲೋಲೊತಿ or ಲೋಲವೀತಿ	ಲೋಲೂತಃ	ಲೋಲುವತಿ

Bases ending in ಋ.

ಇಯ್ಯ	....	from III ಋ.	ಇಯ್ಯ @ gf + ತಿ = ಇಯರ್ತಿ	ಇಯ್ಯತಃ	ಇಯ್ಯತಿ
ಪಿಪ್ಪ	...	III ಪ್ಪ.	ಪಿಪರ್ತಿ	ಪಿಪ್ಪತಃ	ಪಿಪ್ಪತಿ
ಅರಿಯ್ಯ	....	FP ಅರಿಯ್ಯ from ಋ.	ಅರಿಯರ್ತಿ or ಅ ರಿಯರೀತಿ	ಅರಿಯ್ಯತಃ	ಅರಿಯ್ಯತಿ
ಚರಿಕ್ಕೈ	....	FP ಚರಿಕ್ಕೈ.	ಚರಿಕರ್ತಿ or ಚರಿ ಕರೀತಿ	ಚರಿಕ್ಕೈತಃ	ಚರಿಕ್ಕೈತಿ

Bases ending in ಯೂ (labial).

ಪಿಪ್ಪಾ	from III ಪ್ಪಾ.	ಪಿಪ್ಪಾ @ gf + ತಿ = ಪಿಪರ್ತಿ	ಪಿಪ್ಪಾ @ ಊರ್ for f + ತ = ಪಿಪ್ಪೂರ್ತಃ	ಪಿಪ್ಪಾ @ ಉರ್ for f + ಅತಿ = ಪಿಪ್ಪೂರತಿ
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PARASMAIPADI.

sent.

2ND PERSON.			1ST PERSON.		
Singular.	Dual.	Plural.	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ಚೇಕ್ಷೇಷಿ or ಚೇಕ್ಷಯಿಷಿ	ಚೇಕ್ಷಿಥಃ	ಚೇಕ್ಷಿಥ	ಚೇಕ್ಷೇನಿ or ಚೇ ಕ್ಷಯಿನಿ	ಚೇಕ್ಷಿವಃ	ಚೇಕ್ಷಿಮಃ
ಜಿಹ್ರೇಷಿ	ಜಿಹ್ರೇಥಃ	ಜಿಹ್ರೇಥ	ಜಿಹ್ರೇನಿ	ಜಿಹ್ರೇವಃ	ಜಿಹ್ರೇಮಃ(9)
ದೋಧು @ gf +ಸಿ or ಈಸಿ = ದೋಧೇಷಿ or ದೋಧವೇಷಿ	ದೋಧ-ಥಃ	ದೋಧ-ಥ	ದೋಧು @ gf +ನಿ or ಈನಿ = ದೋಧೇನಿ or ದೋಧವೇನಿ	ದೋಧುವಃ	ದೋಧುಮಃ
ಲೋಲೋಷಿ or ಲೋಲವೇಷಿ	ಲೋಲೂಥಃ	ಲೋಲೂಥ	ಲೋಲೋನಿ or ಲೋಲವೇನಿ	ಲೋಲೂವಃ	ಲೋಲೂಮಃ (10)
ಇಯ್ಯು @ gf+ ಸಿ=ಇಯುಷಿ	ಇಯ್ಯುಥಃ	ಇಯ್ಯುಥ	ಇಯ್ಯು @ gf +ನಿ=ಇಯು ನಿ	ಇಯ್ಯುವಃ	ಇಯ್ಯುಮಃ
ಪಿಪುಷಿ	ಪಿಪ್ಯುಥಃ	ಪಿಪ್ಯುಥ	ಪಿಪುನಿ	ಪಿಪ್ಯುವಃ	ಪಿಪ್ಯುಮಃ
ಅರಿಯುಷಿ or ಅರಿಯುರೇಷಿ	ಅರಿಯ್ಯುಥಃ	ಅರಿಯ್ಯುಥ	ಅರಿಯುನಿ or ಅರಿಯುರೇನಿ	ಅರಿಯ್ಯುವಃ	ಅರಿಯ್ಯುಮಃ
ಚರಿಕುಷಿ or ಚರಿಕುರೇಷಿ	ಚರಿಕ್ಯುಥಃ	ಚರಿಕ್ಯುಥ	ಚರಿಕುನಿ or ಚರಿಕುರೇನಿ	ಚರಿಕ್ಯುವಃ	ಚರಿಕ್ಯುಮಃ (11)
ಪಿಪ್ಪಾ @ gf+ ಸಿ=ಪಿಪುಷಿ	ಪಿಪ್ಪಾ @ ಊರ್ for f + ಥಃ= ಪಿಪೂರ್ಥಃ	ಪಿಪ್ಪಾ @ ಊರ್ for f + ಥಃ=ಪಿ ಪೂರ್ಥಃ	ಪಿಪ್ಪಾ @ gf +ನಿ=ಪಿಪು ನಿ	ಪಿಪ್ಪಾ @ ಊರ್ for f + ವಃ=ಪಿ ಪೂರ್ವಃ	ಪಿಪ್ಪಾ @ ಊ ರ್ for f + ಮಃ=ಪಿಪೂ ರ್ವಃ

BASES.			3RD PERSON.		
			<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಪಾಪ್ಯಾ	...	FP ಪಾಪ್ಯಾ.	ಪಾಪ್ಯಾ @ <i>gf</i> + ತಿ or ಈತಿ = ಪಾಪರ್ತಿ or ಪಾ ಪರೀತಿ	ಪಾಪ್ಯೂರ್ತಃ	ಪಾಪ್ಯುರತಿ
ವಾಪ್ಯಾ	...	FP ವಾಪ್ಯಾ.	ವಾನರ್ತಿ or ವಾ ವರೀತಿ	ವಾನ್ಯೂರ್ತಃ	ವಾನ್ಯುರತಿ
<i>Bases ending in ಋ (non-labial).</i>					
ಚಾಕ್ಯಾ	....	FP ಚಾಕ್ಯಾ.	ಚಾಕ್ಯಾ @ <i>gf</i> + ತಿ or ಈತಿ = ಚಾಕರ್ತಿ or ಚಾಕರೀತಿ	ಚಾಕ್ಯಾ @ ಈ ರ್ for <i>f</i> + ತಃ = ಚಾಕೀ ರ್ತಃ	ಚಾಕ್ಯಾ @ ಇರ್ for <i>f</i> + ಅತಿ = ಚಾಕೀರತಿ
<i>Bases ending in ಯ with penultimate ಅ.</i>					
ಜಾಹಯ್	...	FP ಜಾಹಯ್.	ಜಾಹಯ್ + ತಿ or ಈತಿ = ಜಾ ಹತಿ or ಜಾಹ ಯೀತಿ	ಜಾಹತಃ	ಜಾಹಯತಿ
<i>Bases ending in a nasal with penultimate ಅ.</i>					
ದಧನ್	...	from III ಧನ್.	ದಧಂತಿ	ದಧನ್ @ <i>lp</i> + ತಃ = ದಧಾಂತಃ	ದಧನತಿ

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sent.

2ND PERSON.

1ST PERSON.

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಪಾಪ್ಯಾ @gf+ ಸಿ or ಈಸಿ= ಪಾಪರ್ಪಿ or ಪಾಪರೀಪಿ	ಪಾಪ್ಯಾರ್ಪಃ	ಪಾಪ್ಯಾರ್ಪಃ	ಪಾಪ್ಯಾ @ gf +ನಿ or ಈ ನಿ = ಪಾಪ ರ್ಮಿ or ಪಾ ಪರೀನಿ	ಪಾಪ್ಯಾರ್ವಃ	ಪಾಪ್ಯಾರ್ಮಃ
ವಾವರ್ಪಿ or ವಾ ವರೀಪಿ	ವಾವ್ಯಾರ್ಪಃ	ವಾವ್ಯಾರ್ಪಃ	ವಾವರ್ಮಿ or ವಾವರೀನಿ	ವಾವ್ಯಾರ್ವಃ	ವಾವ್ಯಾರ್ಮಃ (12)

ಚಾಕ್ಯಾ @gf+ ಸಿ or ಈಸಿ= =ಚಾಕರ್ಪಿ or ಚಾಕರೀಪಿ	ಚಾಕ್ಯಾ @ ಈರ್ for f + ಧಃ = ಚಾಕ್ಯಾರ್ಪಃ	ಚಾಕ್ಯಾ + ಈರ್ for f + ಧಃ = ಚಾ ಕ್ಯಾರ್ಪಃ	ಚಾಕ್ಯಾ @ gf +ನಿ or ಈ ನಿ = ಚಾಕ ರ್ಮಿ or ಚಾ ಕರೀನಿ	ಚಾಕ್ಯಾ @ ಈರ್ for f + ವಃ = ಚಾಕ್ಯಾರ್ವಃ	ಚಾಕ್ಯಾ + ಈ ರ್ f + ಮಃ = ಚಾಕ್ಯಾ ರ್ಮಃ (13)
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ಜಾಹಯ್ + ಸಿ or ಈಸಿ = ಜಾ ಹಸಿ or ಜಾಹ ಯಿಪಿ	ಜಾಹಾರ್ಪಃ	ಜಾಹಾರ್ಪಃ	ಜಾಹಯ್ @ lp + ನಿ or ಜಾಹಯ್ + ಈನಿ = ಜಾ ಹಾರ್ಮಿ or ಜಾ ಹಯಿನಿ	ಜಾಹಯ್ @ lp + ವಃ = ಜಾ ಹಾರ್ವಃ	ಜಾಹಯ್ @ lp + ಮಃ = ಜಾಹಾರ್ಮಃ (14)
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ದಧಂಸಿ	ದಧನ್ @ lp + ಧಃ = ದ ಧಾರ್ಪಃ	ದಧನ್ @ lp + ಧಃ = ದ ಧಾರ್ಪಃ	ದಧನ್ಮಿ	ದಧನ್ವಃ	ದಧನ್ಮಃ
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BASES.			3RD PERSON.		
			Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ತಂತನ್	...	FP ತಂತನ್.	ತಂತನ್+ತಿ or ಈತಿ=ತಂತಂತಿ or ತಂತನ್ನಿತಿ	ತಂತನ್ @ lp +ತಃ=ತಂತಾ ಂತಃ	ತಂತಂತಿ
ಕಂಕಮ್	....	FP ಕಂಕಮ್.	ಕಂಕಂತಿ or ಕಂಕ ನಿಂತಿ	ಕಂಕಾಂತಃ	ಕಂಕಂತಿ
ಚಂಕಣ್	....	FP ಚಂಕಣ್.	ಚಂಕಣೈ or ಚಂ ಕಣೈತಿ	ಚಂಕಾಣ್ವಃ	ಚಂಕಂತಿ
<i>Bases ending in nasal with light penultimate ಇಕ್.</i>					
ಜರಿಘ್ಣಾನ್	....	from FP ಜರಿಘ್ಣಾನ್.	ಜರಿಘ್ಣಾನ್ @ gp +ತಿ or ಜರಿ ಘ್ಣಾನ್ + ಈತಿ == ಜರಿಘ್ಣೇರ್ or ಜರಿಘ್ಣೇತಿ	ಜರಿಘ್ಣಾನ್ @ lp +ತಃ = ಜರಿ ಘ್ಣಾಣ್ವಃ	ಜರಿಘ್ಣಂತಿ
ಜಂಜುನ್	....	FP ಜಂಜುನ್.	ಜಂಜುನ್+ತಿ or ಈತಿ=ಜಂಜಂ ತಿ or ಜಂಜು ನ್ನಿತಿ	ಜಂಜುಂತಃ	ಜಂಜುಂತಿ
ಜಿಂಜಿಮ್	....	FP ಜಿಂಜಿಮ್.	ಜಿಂಜಿಂತಿ or ಜಿಂ ಜಿಮಂತಿ	ಜಿಂಜಿಂತಃ	ಜಿಂಜಿಂತಿ
<i>Bases ending in ತ, ಥ ದ, and ಧ with penultimate light ಇಕ್.</i>					
ವರಿವೃತ್	...	FP ವರಿವೃತ್.	ವರಿವೃತ್ @ gp +ತಿ or ವರಿವೃ ತ್+ಈತಿ=ವರಿ ವರ್ತ್ತಿ or ವರಿ ವೃತ್ತಿ	ವರಿವೃತ್ತಃ	ವರಿವೃಂತಿ

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sent.

2ND PERSON.

1ST PERSON.

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ತಂತನ್ + ಸಿ or ಈಸಿ = ತಂತಂ ಸಿ or ತಂತ ನೀಸಿ	ತಂತನ್ (@ lp + ಥ = ತಂತಾಂಥಃ	ತಂತನ್ (@ lp + ಥ = ತಂತಾಂಥಃ	ತಂತನ್ + ಮಿ or ಈಮಿ = ತಂತನ್ಮಿ or ತಂತನೀಮಿ	ತಂತನ್ವಃ	ತಂತಾನ್ವಃ
ಶಂಶಂಸಿ or ಶಂ ಶಮಿಸಿ	ಶಂಶಾಂಥಃ	ಶಂಶಾಂಥಃ	ಶಂಶನ್ಮಿ or ಶಂ ಶಮಿಮಿ	ಶಂಶನ್ವಃ	ಶಂಶಾನ್ವಃ
ಜಂಕಣ್ಣಿ or ಜಂಕಣ್ಣೀಮಿ	ಜಂಕಾಂತ್ವಃ	ಜಂಕಾಂತ್ವಃ	ಜಂಕಣ್ಣಿ or ಜಂಕಣ್ಣೀಮಿ	ಜಂಕಣ್ವಃ	ಜಂಕಾನ್ವಃ (15)
ಜರಿಘ್ಣಣ್ (@ gp + ಸಿ or ಜಿ ರಿಘ್ಣಣ್ + ಈಸಿ = ಜರಿಘ್ಣಣ್ or ಜರಿಘ್ಣಣ್ಣೀ ಮಿ	ಜರಿಘ್ಣಣ್ (@) lp + ಥ = ಜರಿ ಘ್ಣಣ್ಣಃ	ಜರಿಘ್ಣಣ್ (@) lp + ಥ = ಜರಿಘ್ಣಾ ಣ್ಣಃ	ಜರಿಘ್ಣಣ್ (@ gp + ಮಿ or ಜರಿಘ್ಣಣ್ + ಈಮಿ = ಜರಿ ಘ್ಣಣ್ಣಿ or ಜರಿಘ್ಣಣ್ಣೀಮಿ	ಜರಿಘ್ಣಣ್ವಃ	ಜಾಘ್ಣಣ್ವಃ
ಜಂಜನ್ + ಸಿ or ಈಸಿ = ಜಂ ಜಂಸಿ or ಜಂ ಜನೀಸಿ	ಜಂಜಾಂಥಃ	ಜಂಜಾಂಥಃ	ಜಂಜನ್ + ಮಿ or ಈಮಿ = ಜಂಜನ್ಮಿ or ಜಂಜನೀಮಿ	ಜಂಜಾನ್ವಃ	ಜಂಜಾನ್ವಃ
ಜೆಂಜೆಂಮಿ or ಜೆಂಜೆಂಮಿಸಿ	ಜೆಂಜೆಂಥಃ	ಜೆಂಜೆಂಥಃ	ಜೆಂಜೆನ್ಮಿ or ಜೆಂಜೆಂಮಿಮಿ	ಜೆಂಜೆನ್ವಃ	ಜೆಂಜೆನ್ವಃ (16)
ವರಿವೃತ್ (@ gp + ಸಿ or ವರಿವೃ ತ್ + ಈಸಿ = ವರಿ ವರ್ವ್ಣಿ or ವರಿ ವೃತ್ಸೀಮಿ	ವರಿವೃತ್ವಃ	ವರಿವೃತ್ವಃ	ವರಿವೃತ್ (@ gp + ಮಿ or ವರಿವೃತ್ + ಈ ಮಿ = ವರಿವ ರ್ವ್ಣಿ or ವರಿ ವೃತ್ಸೀಮಿ	ವರಿವೃತ್ವಃ	ವರಿವೃತ್ವಃ

BASES.

3RD PERSON.

Singular.

Dual.

Plural.

ಜರಿಗೃಧ್ ... FP ಜರಿಗೃಧ್.

ಜರಿಗದ್ಧಿ or ಜರಿಗೃಧ್ತಿ

ಜರಿಗೃಧ್ಃ

ಜರಿಗೃಧ್ತಿ

Bases ending in ತ, ಥ, ದ & ಧ with penultimate ಮೂ.

ಚಾಕ್ರಾತ್ from FP ಚಾಕ್ರಾತ್.

ಚಾಕ್ರಾತ್ @ gp + ತಿ or ಚಾಕ್ರ ತಿ @ ಈರ್ for p+ಈತಿ = ಚಾಕ್ರರ್ or ಚಾಕ್ರರ್ತಿ

ಚಾಕ್ರಾತ್ @ ಈರ್ for p+ತಃ = ಚಾಕ್ರರ್ತಿ

ಚಾಕ್ರಾತ್ @ ಈರ್ for p+ಅತಿ = ಚಾಕ್ರರ್ತಿ

Bases ending in ತ, ಥ, ದ & ಧ with penultimate nasal.

ಚಾಸ್ಕಂದ್ ... FP ಚಾಸ್ಕಂದ್.

ಚಾಸ್ಕಂದ್ + ತಿ or ಈತಿ = ಚಾಸ್ಕಂತಿ or ಚಾಸ್ಕಂದ್ತಿ

ಚಾಸ್ಕಂದ್ - p+ತಃ = ಚಾಸ್ಕಂದ್ತಿ

ಚಾಸ್ಕಂದ್ - p+ಅತಿ = ಚಾಸ್ಕಂದ್ತಿ

Other bases ending in ತ, ಥ, ದ & ಧ.

ಪಾಸ್ಪರ್ಧ್ from FP ಪಾಸ್ಪರ್ಧ್.

ಪಾಸ್ಪರ್ಧ್ + ತಿ or ಈತಿ = ಪಾಸ್ಪರ್ಧ್ತಿ or ಪಾಸ್ಪರ್ಧ್ತಿ

ಪಾಸ್ಪರ್ಧ್ಃ

ಪಾಸ್ಪರ್ಧ್ತಿ

ಜಾಗಾಧ್ ... FP ಜಾಗಾಧ್.

ಜಾಗಾಧ್ತಿ or ಜಾಗಾಧ್ತಿ

ಜಾಗಾಧ್ಃ

ಜಾಗಾಧ್ತಿ

ದಾದಧ್ ... FP ದಾದಧ್.

ದಾದಧ್ತಿ or ದಾದಧ್ತಿ

ದಾದಧ್ಃ

ದಾದಧ್ತಿ

PARASMAIPADI.

2ND PERSON.

1ST PERSON.

sent.

Singular	Dual.	Plural.	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ಜರಿಫರ್ತಿ or ಜರಿಗರ್ತಿ ಜರಿಗರ್ತಿ	ಜರಿಗರ್ತಿ	ಜರಿಗರ್ತಿ	ಜರಿಗರ್ತಿ or ಜರಿಗರ್ತಿ	ಜರಿಗರ್ತಿ	ಜರಿಗರ್ತಿ (17)

ಚಾಕರ್ತಿ @ gp +ನಿ or ಚಾಕರ್ತಿ @ ಈರ್ for p+ ಈನಿ =ಚಾಕರ್ತಿ or ಚಾಕರ್ತಿ	ಚಾಕರ್ತಿ @ ಈರ್ for p+ ಥಿ = ಚಾಕರ್ತಿ ಕರ್ತಿ	ಚಾಕರ್ತಿ @ ಈರ್ for p+ ಥಿ = ಚಾಕರ್ತಿ ಕರ್ತಿ	ಚಾಕರ್ತಿ @ gp + ಮಿ or ಚಾಕರ್ತಿ @ ಈರ್ for p+ ಈನಿ = ಚಾಕರ್ತಿ ಕರ್ತಿ or ಚಾಕರ್ತಿ ಕರ್ತಿ	ಚಾಕರ್ತಿ @ ಈರ್ for p+ ಥಿ = ಚಾಕರ್ತಿ ಕರ್ತಿ	ಚಾಕರ್ತಿ @ ಈರ್ for p+ ಥಿ = ಚಾಕರ್ತಿ ಕರ್ತಿ (18)
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ಚಾಕರ್ತಿ + ನಿ or ಈನಿ = ಚಾಕರ್ತಿ ಕರ್ತಿ or ಚಾಕರ್ತಿ ಕರ್ತಿ	ಚಾಕರ್ತಿ - p+ ಥಿ = ಚಾಕರ್ತಿ ಕರ್ತಿ	ಚಾಕರ್ತಿ - p + ಥಿ = ಚಾಕರ್ತಿ ಕರ್ತಿ	ಚಾಕರ್ತಿ + ಮಿ or ಈನಿ = ಚಾಕರ್ತಿ ಕರ್ತಿ or ಚಾಕರ್ತಿ ಕರ್ತಿ	ಚಾಕರ್ತಿ - p+ ಥಿ = ಚಾಕರ್ತಿ ಕರ್ತಿ	ಚಾಕರ್ತಿ - p+ ಥಿ = ಚಾಕರ್ತಿ ಕರ್ತಿ (19)
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ಪಾಪರ್ತಿ + ನಿ or ಈನಿ = ಪಾಪರ್ತಿ ಕರ್ತಿ or ಪಾಪರ್ತಿ ಕರ್ತಿ	ಪಾಪರ್ತಿ	ಪಾಪರ್ತಿ	ಪಾಪರ್ತಿ + ಮಿ or ಈನಿ = ಪಾಪರ್ತಿ ಕರ್ತಿ or ಪಾಪರ್ತಿ ಕರ್ತಿ	ಪಾಪರ್ತಿ	ಪಾಪರ್ತಿ
ಜಾಗರ್ತಿ or ಜಾಗರ್ತಿ ಗರ್ತಿ	ಜಾಗರ್ತಿ	ಜಾಗರ್ತಿ	ಜಾಗರ್ತಿ or ಜಾಗರ್ತಿ ಗರ್ತಿ	ಜಾಗರ್ತಿ	ಜಾಗರ್ತಿ
ದಾದರ್ತಿ or ದಾದರ್ತಿ ದರ್ತಿ	ದಾದರ್ತಿ	ದಾದರ್ತಿ	ದಾದರ್ತಿ or ದಾದರ್ತಿ ದರ್ತಿ	ದಾದರ್ತಿ	ದಾದರ್ತಿ

BASES.

3RD PERSON.

Singular.

Dual.

Plural.

ಚೋಕೂರ್ದ್ ... FP ಚೋಕೂರ್ದ್. ಚೋಕೂರ್ತ್ or ಚೋಕೂರ್ತ್ಃ ಚೋಕೂರ್ತ್ಃ
ಚೋಕೂರ್ದಿತಿ ತಿ

ನಾನಾಧ್ ... FP ನಾನಾಧ್. ನಾನಾತ್ರಿ or ನಾ ನಾನಾತ್ಃ ನಾನಾಧತಿ
ನಾಧ್ತಿತಿ

Bases ending in ಸ with penultimate light ಇಕ್.

ತೋತುಸ್ ... from FP ತೋತುಸ್. ತೋತುಸ್ @ gp ತೋತುಸ್ಃ ತೋತುಸತಿ
+ತಿ or ತೋತು
ನ್ + ಈತಿ = ತೋ
ತೋಸ್ತಿ or ತೋ
ತುಸ್ತಿತಿ

Bases ending in ಸ with penultimate nasal.

ಚೋಕುಂಸ್ ... from FP ಚೋಕುಂಸ್
from ಕುಂ. ಚೋಕುಂಸ್ + ತಿ ಚೋಕುಂಸ್ - ಚೋಕುಂಸ್
or ಈತಿ = ಚೋ p + ತಿ = - p + ಲತಿ
ಕುಂಸ್ತಿ or ಚೋ ಚೋಕುಸ್ಃ = ಚೋಕು
ಕುಂಸ್ತಿತಿ ಸತಿ

Other bases ending in ಸ.

ಬಾಭಾಸ್ ... from FP ಬಾಭಾಸ್. ಬಾಭಾಸ್ + ತಿ or ಬಾಭಾಸ್ಃ ಬಾಭಾಸ್ತಿ
ಈತಿ = ಬಾಭಾಸ್ತಿ
or ಬಾಭಾಸ್ತಿತಿ

PARAŚMAIPADI.

sent.

2ND PERSON.

1ST PERSON.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಚೋಕೂರ್ತ್ವ or ಚೋಕೂರ್ದ್ವಿಷಿ	ಚೋಕೂ ತ್ಥಃ	ಚೋಕೂ ತ್ಥಃ	ಚೋಕೂರ್ದ್ವಿ or ಚೋಕೂ ದೀಮಿ	ಚೋಕೂ ದ್ವಃ	ಚೋಕೂ ದ್ವಃ
ನಾನಾತ್ವ or ನಾ ನಾತ್ವಿಷಿ	ನಾನಾತ್ಥಃ	ನಾನಾತ್ಥಃ	ನಾನಾತ್ವಿ or ನಾನಾತ್ವೀಮಿ	ನಾನಾತ್ಥಃ	ನಾನಾತ್ಥಃ (20)

ತೋತುಸಃ @ gp +ಸಿ or ತೋತು ನಿ+ಈಸಿ=ತೋ ತೋಸ್ವಿ or ತೋ ತುಸೀಷಿ	ತೋತುಸ್ಥಃ	ತೋತುಸ್ಥಃ	ತೋತುಸಃ @ gp+ಮಿ or ತೋತುಸಃ + ಈವಿ=ತೋ ತೋಸ್ವಿ or ತೋತುಸೀಮಿ	ತೋತುಸ್ವಃ	ತೋತುಸಃ (21)
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ಚೋಕುಂಸಃ+ಸಿ or ಈಸಿ=ಚೋ ಕುಂಸ್ವಿ or ಚೋ ಕುಂಸೀಷಿ	ಚೋಕುಂಸಃ -p+ಥಃ= ಚೋಕುಸ್ಥಃ	ಚೋಕುಂಸಃ -p+ಥಃ= ಚೋಕುಸ್ಥಃ	ಚೋಕುಂಸಃ+ ಮಿ or ಈಮಿ = ಚೋಕುಂ ಸ್ವಿ or ಚೋ ಕುಂಸೀಮಿ	ಚೋಕುಂಸಃ -p + ವಃ =ಚೋಕು ಸ್ವಃ	ಚೋಕುಂಸಃ -p+ವಃ = ಚೋಕು ಸ್ಥಃ (22)
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ಬಾಭಾಸಃ+ಸಿ or ಈಸಿ = ಬಾಭಾ ಸ್ವಿ or ಬಾಭಾ ಸೀಷಿ	ಬಾಭಾಸ್ಥಃ	ಬಾಭಾಸ್ಥಃ	ಬಾಭಾಸಃ+ಮಿ or ಈಮಿ= ಬಾಭಾಸ್ವಿ or ಬಾಭಾಸೀಮಿ	ಬಾಭಾಸ್ವಃ	ಬಾಭಾಸ್ಥಃ (23)
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BASES.

3RD PERSON.

Singular.

Dual.

Plural.

Bases ending in other consonants than nasals and ತ, ಥ, ದ, ಧ & ಸ with light penultimate ಇಕ್.

ದಿಧಿಷ್ ... from III ಧಿಷ್.

ದಿಧಿಷ್ @ gp+
ತಿ=ದಿಧೇಷ್ಯ

ದಿಧಿಷ್ಯಃ

ದಿಧಿಷತಿ

ತುತುರ್ ... III ತುರ್.

ತುತುರ್ತಿ

ತುತುರ್ತಃ

ತುತುರತಿ

ಜರಿಗೃಹ್ FP ಜರಿಗೃಹ್.

ಜರಿಗೃಹ್ or
ಜರಿಗೃಹತಿ

ಜರಿಗೃಹಃ

ಜರಿಗೃಹತಿ

Bases ending in other consonants than ತ, ಥ, ದ, ಧ & ಸ with penultimate ಋ.

ತಾಸ್ತ್ರಾಹ್. from FP ತಾಸ್ತ್ರಾಹ್.

ತಾಸ್ತ್ರಾಹ್ @
ಈರ್ for p+
ತಿ or ಈತಿ=ತಾ
ಸ್ತ್ರಾಹ್ or ತಾ
ಸ್ತ್ರಾಹತಿ

ತಾಸ್ತ್ರಾಹ್ @
ಈರ್ for p+
ತಃ = ತಾಸ್ತ್ರಾ
ಹಃ

ತಾಸ್ತ್ರಾಹ್
@ಈರ್ for
p + ಅತಿ=
ತಾಸ್ತ್ರಾಹತಿ

Bases ending in other consonants than ತ, ಥ, ದ, ಧ, & ಸ with penultimate nasals

ಬಾಭಂಜ್ ... from ಬಾಭಂಜ್.

ಬಾಭಂಜ್ + ತಿ or
ಈತಿ=ಬಾಭಂಜ್ಯ
or ಬಾಭಂಜೀತಿ

ಬಾಭಂಜ್ - p
+ ತಃ = ಬಾಭ
ಂಜಃ

ಬಾಭಂಜ್ - p
+ ಅತಿ = ಬಾ
ಭಂಜತಿ

Bases ending in ಳ with penultimate ರ.

ಮೋಮೂರ್ಘ್ ... from FP

ಮೋಮೂರ್ಘ್.

ಮೋಮೂರ್ಘ್ +
ತಿ or ಈತಿ =
ಮೋಮೂರ್ಘ್
or ಮೋಮೂ
ರ್ಘತಿ

ಮೋಮೂರ್ಘ್
- f + ತಃ =
ಮೋಮೂರ್ಘಃ

ಮೋಮೂ
ರ್ಘತಿ

PARASMAIPADI.

sent.

2ND PERSON.

1ST PERSON.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ದಿಧಿಷ್ @ gp + ಸಿ=ದಿಧೇಷ್ಷಿ ತುತೋರ್ಷಿ ಜರಿಗರ್ಷಿ or ಜರಿ ಗೃಹೇಷಿ	ದಿಧಿಷ್ಯಃ ತುತೂರ್ಥಃ ಜರಿಗೃಹಃ	ದಿಧಿಷ್ಯಃ ತುತೂರ್ಥಃ ಜರಿಗೃಹಃ	ದಿಧಿಷ್ @ gp + ಮಿ=ದಿಧೇಷ್ಷಿ ತುತೋರ್ವಿ ಜರಿಗರ್ಷಿ or ಜರಿಗೃಹೇಮಿ	ದಿಧಿಷ್ಯಃ ತುತೂರ್ವಃ ಜರಿಗೃಹ್ಯಃ	ದಿಧಿಷ್ಯಃ ತುತೂರ್ಮಃ ಜರಿಗೃಹ್ಯಃ
ತಾಸ್ತೃಹ್ @ ಈರ್ for p + ಸಿ or ಈಸಿ=ತಾ ಸ್ತೀರ್ಷಿ or ತಾ ಸ್ತೀರ್ಷಿ	ತಾಸ್ತೃಹ್ @ ಈರ್ for p + ಧಃ = ತಾ ಸ್ತೀರ್ಥಃ	ತಾಸ್ತೃಹ್ @ ಈರ್ for p + ಧ = ತಾ ಸ್ತೀರ್ಥಃ	ತಾಸ್ತೃಹ್ @ ಈರ್ for p +ಮಿ or ಈ ಮಿ=ತಾಸ್ತೀ ರ್ಹಿ or ತಾ ಸ್ತೀರ್ಹೇಮಿ	ತಾಸ್ತೃಹ್ @ ಈರ್ for p + ವಃ = ತಾ ಸ್ತೀರ್ಹ್ಯಃ	ತಾಸ್ತೃಹ್ @ ಈರ್ for p + ಮಃ = ತಾ ಸ್ತೀರ್ಹ್ಯಃ (24)
ಬಾಭಂಜ್ + ಸಿ or ಈಸಿ=ಬಾಭಜ್ಷಿ or ಬಾಭಂಜೇಷಿ	ಬಾಭಂಜ್ - p + ಧಃ = ಬಾಭಕ್ಥಃ	ಬಾಭಂಜ್ - p + ಧ = ಬಾಭಕ್ಥಃ	ಬಾಭಂಜ್ + ಮಿ or ಈಮಿ = ಬಾಭಂಜ್ಮಿ or ಬಾಭಂಜೇಮಿ	ಬಾಭಂಜ್ - p + ವಃ = ಬಾಭಜ್ಯಃ	ಬಾಭಂಜ್ - p + ಮಃ = ಬಾಭಜ್ಯಃ (25)
ಮೋಮೂರ್ಘ್ + ಸಿ or ಈಸಿ= ಮೋಮೂರ್ಷಿ or ಮೋಮೂ ರ್ಘಿ	ಮೋಮೂ ರ್ಘ್ - f + ಧಃ = ಮೋ ಮೂರ್ಥಃ	ಮೋಮೂ ರ್ಘ್ - f + ಧ = ಮೋ ಮೂರ್ಥಃ	ಮೋಮೂರ್ಘ್ - f + ಮಿ or ಈಮಿ = ಮೋ ಮೂರ್ವಿ or ಮೋಮೂರ್ಘ ಮಿ	ಮೋಮೂ ರ್ಘ್ಯಃ	ಮೋಮೂ ರ್ಘ್ - f + ಮಃ = ಮೋ ಮೂರ್ಮಃ

BASES.

3RD PERSON,

Singular.

Dual.

Plural.

Bases ending in ವೆ with penultimate ರ.

ತೋತೂರ್ವ from FP ತೋತೂರ್ವ.

ತೋತೂರ್ವ - f+
ತಿ or ತೋತೂರ್ವ
+ ಈತಿ = ತೋ
ತೂರ್ತಿ or ತೋ
ತೂರ್ವಿತಿ

ತೋತೂರ್ವ -
f+ತಃ=ತೋ
ತೂರ್ತಃ

ತೋತೂರ್ವ
ತಿ

Other bases ending in consonants comprising.

1. Bases ending in ಯ with other penultimate letters than ಲ and ವ and light ಇಕ್ and ಖೂ and nasals.

2. Bases ending in nasals with other penultimate letters than short vowels and ಖೂ and nasals.

3. Bases ending in ಳ with other penultimate letters than ರ and light ಇಕ್ and ಖೂ and nasals.

4. Bases ending in other consonants than nasals and ತ, ಧ, ದ, ಧ, ಸ, ಳ and ವ, and without light penultimate ಇಕ್ and ಖೂ and nasals.

ಪಾಪೃಚ್ಛ ... from FP ಪಾಪೃಚ್ಛ.

ಪಾಪೃಚ್ಛ + ತಿ or
ಈತಿ = ಪಾಪೃಚ್ಛ
or ಪಾಪೃಚ್ಛೇತಿ

ಪಾಪೃಚ್ಛಃ

ಪಾಪೃಚ್ಛತಿ

ಜಾಹರ್ಯ from FP ಜಾಹರ್ಯ.

ಜಾಹರ್ತಿ or ಜಾಹ
ಯೀತಿ

ಜಾಹರ್ತಃ

ಜಾಹರ್ಯತಿ

PARASMAIPADI

sent.

2ND PERSON.

1ST PERSON.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ತೋತೂರ್ವ - f +ನಿ or ತೋತೂ ರ್ವ + ಈನಿ = ತೋ ತೂರ್ವ or ತೋ ತೂರ್ವಿಷಿ	ತೋತೂರ್ವ - f + ಥ = ತೋತೂ ರ್ವಃ	ತೋತೂರ್ವ - f + ಥ = ತೋತೂರ್ವಃ	ತೋತೂರ್ವ - f + ಮಿ or ತೋತೂರ್ವ + ಈಮಿ = ತೋ ತೂರ್ವ or ತೋತೂರ್ವಮಿ	ತೋತೂ ರ್ವಃ	ತೋತೂ ರ್ವಃ f + ಮನಿ ತೋತೂಮಃ

ಪಾಪೃಚ್ಛ + ನಿ or ಈನಿ = ಪಾಪೃ ಚ್ಛಿ or ಪಾಪೃ ಚ್ಛೇಷಿ ಜಾಹರ್ವಿ or ಜಾ ಹರ್ವಿಷಿ	ಪಾಪೃಚ್ಛಃ	ಪಾಪೃಚ್ಛಃ	ಪಾಪೃಚ್ಛ + ಮಿ or ಈಮಿ = ಪಾಪೃಚ್ಛಿ or ಪಾಪೃಚ್ಛೇಮಿ ಜಾಹರ್ವಿ or ಜಾಹರ್ವಿಮಿ	ಪಾಪೃಚ್ಛಃ	ಪಾಪೃಚ್ಛಃ ಜಾಹರ್ವಃ ಜಾಹರ್ವಃ
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(28)

ACTIVE VOICE

IMPERATIVE

BASES.

3RD PERSON.

FIRST DIVISION.

*Singular.**Dual.**Plural.*

ತು or ತಾತಜ್

ತಾವ್ನ್

ಅನ್ನ್

PART I. BASES ENDING IN ಅ.

ಧರ	....	...from ದೃ.	ಧರತು or ಧರತಾತ್	ಧರತಾವ್ನ್	ಧರನ್ನ್
ಚೋರಯ	....	...X ಚುರ್.	ಚೋರಯತು or ಚೋರಯತಾತ್	ಚೋರಯತಾ ವ್ನ್	ಚೋರಯನ್ನ್
ಚೋರಯ	... C ಚೋರಿ	...X ಚುರ್.	ಚೋರಯತು or ಚೋರಯತಾತ್	ಚೋರಯತಾ ವ್ನ್	ಚೋರಯನ್ನ್
ಪಿಪರಿಷ	.... D ಪಿಪರಿಷ	.... ಪರ್.	ಪಿಪರಿಷತು or ಪಿಪ ರಿಷತಾತ್	ಪಿಪರಿಷತಾವ್ನ್	ಪಿಪರಿಷನ್ನ್
ದೀವ್ಯ	....	... IV ದಿವ್.	ದೀವ್ಯತು or ದೀ ವ್ಯತಾತ್	ದೀವ್ಯತಾವ್ನ್	ದೀವ್ಯನ್ನ್
ತುದ	...	... VI ತುದ್.	ತುದತು or ತುದ ತಾತ್	ತುದತಾವ್ನ್	ತುದನ್ನ್

PART II. BASES NOT ENDING IN ಅ.

Section I.

ತನು or ತನ್	from VIII ತನ್.	ತನು @ gf+ತು or ತನು+ತಾತ್ =ತನೋತು or ತನುತಾತ್	ತನುತಾವ್ನ್	ತನ್ವನ್ನ್
ಸುನು or ಸುನ್	... V ಸು.	ಸುನೋತು or ಸು ನುತಾತ್	ಸುನುತಾವ್ನ್	ಸುನ್ವನ್ನ್

PARASMAIPADI.

RATIVE.

2ND PERSON.

1st PERSON.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಓಂ or ಓಂ or ತಾತಜ್	ತಮ್	ತ	ಅನಿ	ಅವ	ಅಮ
ಧರ+ಓಂ=ಧರ or ಧರತಾತ್	ಧರತಮ್	ಧರತ	ಧರಾನಿ	ಧರಾವ	ಧರಾಮ
ಜೋರಯ or ಜೋರಯತಾತ್	ಜೋರಯ ತಮ್	ಜೋರಯ ತ	ಜೋರಯಾನಿ	ಜೋರಯಾ ವ	ಜೋರಯಾಮ
ಜೋರಯ or ಜೋರಯತಾತ್	ಜೋರಯ ತಮ್	ಜೋರಯ ತ	ಜೋರಯಾನಿ	ಜೋರಯಾ ವ	ಜೋರಯಾಮ
ಪಿಪರಿಷ್ or ಪಿಪ ರಿಷತಾತ್	ಪಿಪರಿಷತಮ್	ಪಿಪರಿಷತ	ಪಿಪರಿಷಾನಿ	ಪಿಪರಿಷಾವ	ಪಿಪರಿಷಾಮ
ದೀವ್ಯ or ದೀವ್ಯ ತಾತ್	ದೀವ್ಯತಮ್	ದೀವ್ಯತ	ದೀವ್ಯಾನಿ	ದೀವ್ಯಾವ	ದೀವ್ಯಾಮ
ತುದ or ತುದ ತಾತ್	ತುದತಮ್	ತುದತ	ತುದಾನಿ	ತುದಾವ	ತುದಾಮ (1)
ತನು+ಓಂ=ತ ನು or ತನುತಾ ತ್	ತನುತಮ್	ತನುತ	ತನು @ gf+ ಅನಿ=ತನವಾನಿ	ತನು @ gf +ಅವ=ತ ನವಾವ	ತನು @ gf+ ಅಮ=ತನ ವಾಮ
ಸುನು or ಸುನು ತಾತ್	ಸುನುತಮ್	ಸುನುತ	ಸುನವಾನಿ	ಸುನವಾವ	ಸುನವಾಮ (2)

BASES.

3RD PERSON.

Singular.

Dual.

Plural.

Section II.

ಉ or ಉವ್ from V ಉ.

ಉ @ ಉ+ತು
or ಉತ್ತತು
=ಉತು or
ಉತು

ಉತು

ಉವು

Sections III.

ಉ or ಉ or
ಉ from IX ಉ.ಉತು or ಉ
ಉತು

ಉತು

ಉವು

Sections IV.

ಉ or ಉ or ಉ or
ಉ from IX ಉ.ಉತು or ಉ
ಉತು

ಉತು

ಉವು

PART I.

Unreduplicated bases

ಉ or ಉತು

ಉತು

ಉವು

Bases ending in ಉ (2nd class)

ಉ

ಉತು or ಉ
ಉತು

ಉತು

ಉತು

Bases ending in ಉ (2nd class)

ಉ

ಉ @ ಉ+ತು
or ಉತು=ಉ
ತು or ಉತು

ಉತು

ಉ@ಉfor
ಉ+ಉತು=
ಉವು

Bases ending in ಇ&ಈ(2nd class)

ಇ

ಇ @ ಇ+ತು or
ಇ+ತು=ಉತು
or ಇತು

ಇತು

ಇ@ಇfor
ಉ+ಉತು=
ಇವು

PARASMAIPADI.

rative.

2ND PERSON.			1ST PERSON.		
Singular.	Dual.	Plural.	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ಶಕ್ನು + ಿಹ್ಯ = ಶಕ್ನು or ಶಕ್ನು ತಾತ್	ಶಕ್ನುತಮ್	ಶಕ್ನುತ	ಶಕ್ನು @ gf + ಅನಿ = ಶಕ್ನು ವಾನಿ	ಶಕ್ನು @ gf + ಅನ = ಶಕ್ನು ವಾನ	ಶಕ್ನು @ gf + ಅಮ = ಶಕ್ನು ವಾಮ (3)
ಕ್ರೇಣೀ + ಹ್ಯ = ಕ್ರೇಣೀಹಿ or ಕ್ರೇಣೀತಾತ್	ಕ್ರೇಣೀತಂ	ಕ್ರೇಣೀತ	ಕ್ರೇಣಾನಿ	ಕ್ರೇಣಾವ	ಕ್ರೇಣಾಮ (4)
ನಭಾನ + ಿಹ್ಯ = ನಭಾನ or ನಭೀತಾತ್	ನಭೀತಂ	ನಭೀತ	ನಭ್ನಾನಿ	ನಭ್ನಾವ	ನಭ್ನಾಮ (5)
ಹ್ಯ or ಧ್ಯ or ತಾತ್	ತಂ	ತ	ಅನ್	ಅವ್	ಅಮ್
ಯಾಹಿ or ಯಾ ತಾತ್	ಯಾತಂ	ಯಾತ	ಯಾನಿ	ಯಾವ	ಯಾಮ (1)
ಯುಹಿ or ಯು ತಾತ್	ಯುತಂ	ಯುತ	ಯು @ gf + ಅನಿ = ಯ ವಾನಿ	ಯು @ gf + ಅನ = ಯ ವಾನ	ಯು @ gf + ಅಮ = ಯ ವಾಮ (2)
ಇ + ಹ್ಯ = ಇಹಿ or ಇತಾತ್	ಇತಂ	ಇತ	ಇ @ gf + ಅನಿ = ಅಯಾನಿ	ಇ @ gf + ಅ ನ = ಅಯಾವ	ಇ @ gf + ಅ ಮ = ಅಯಾಮ

BASES.

3RD PERSON.

Singular.

Dual.

Plural.

ಈ	...	...	....	ವಿತು or ಈತಾತ್	ಈತಾಮ್	ಇಯಂತು
ವೀ	...	...	....	ವೇತು or ವೀತಾತ್	ವೀತಾಮ್	ವಿಯಂತು
Bases ending in ನ್ (2nd class) ಸನ್.				ಸನ್ತು or ಸತ್ತಾತ್	ಸನ್ತಾಮ್	ಸಸಂತು

Other bases ending in consonants with light penultimate ಇಕ್ (2nd class).

ದೂಹ	....	....	ದೂಹ್ @ gp+ತು or ತಾತ್=ದೋ ಗ್ಧ or ದೋ ಗ್ಧಾತ್	ದೂಗ್ಧಾಂ	ದೂಹಂತು
ಲಿಹ	...	...	ಲೇಢು or ಲೀಢಾತ್	ಲೀಢಾಂ	ಲಿಹಂತು

Other bases ending in consonants (7th class).

ರುಣಧ್ and ರುನ್ಧ್ ... from ರುಧ್.	ರುಣದ್ಧ or ರು ನ್ದಾತ್	ರುನ್ದಾಂ	ರುನ್ದಂತು
ರಿಣಚ್ and ರಿಂಚ್ ... from ರಿಚ್.	ರಿಣಕ್ತು or ರಿ ಜ್ಞಾತ್	ರಿಜ್ಞಾಂ	ರಿಂಚಂತು
ಶಿಣಷ್ and ಶಿಂಷ್ ... from ಶಿಷ್.	ಶಿಣವ್ವು or ಶಿಂ ಷ್ವಾತ್	ಶಿಂಷ್ವಾಂ	ಶಿಂಷಂತು
ಭನಜ್ and ಭಂಜ್ ... from ಭಜ್.	ಭನಕ್ತು or ಭಜ್ಞಾತ್	ಭಜ್ಞಾಂ	ಭಂಜಂತು

SECOND DIVISION.

PART II.

Reduplicated bases	ತು, or ತಾತಜ್	ತಾಮ್ ₂	ಅತ್ತು ₂
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PARASMAIPADI.

rative.

2ND PERSON.			3RD PERSON.		
Singular.	Dual.	Plural.	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ಈಹಿ or ಈತಾತ್	ಈತಂ	ಈತ	ಅಯಾನ್	ಅಯಾವ	ಅಯಾಮು
ವೀಹಿ or ವೀತಾತ್	ವೀತಂ	ವೀತ	ವಯಾನ್	ವಯಾವ	ವಯಾಮು (3)
ಸಸ್ - f + ಧಿ = ಸಧಿ or ಸಸ್ತಾತ್	ಸಸ್ತಂ	ಸಸ್ತ	ಸಸಾನ್	ಸಸಾವ	ಸಸಾಮು (4)
ದುಹ್ + ಧಿ = ದು ಗ್ಧಿ or ದು ಗ್ಧಾತ್	ದುಗ್ಧಂ	ದುಗ್ಧ	ದುಹ್ @ gp + ಆನಿ = ದೋ ಹಾನ್	ದುಹ್ @ gp + ಆವ = ದೋಹಾವ	ದುಹ್ @ gp + ಆಮು = ದೋಹಾಮು
ಲೇಡಿ or ಲೀಡಾತ್	ಲೀಡಂ	ಲೀಡ	ಲೇಹಾನ್	ಲೇಹಾವ	ಲೇಹಾಮು (5)
ರುಂಧ್ + ಧಿ = ರು ನ್ಧಿ or ರುನ್ಧಾತ್	ರುನ್ಧಂ	ರುನ್ಧ	ರುಣಧಾನ್	ರುಣಧಾವ	ರುಣಧಾಮು
ರಿಂಚ್ = ರಿಜ್ಞಿ or ರಿಜ್ಞಾತ್	ರಿಜ್ಞಂ	ರಿಜ್ಞ	ರಿಣಚಾನ್	ರಿಣಚಾವ	ರಿಣಚಾಮು
ಶಿಂಢಿ or ಶಿಂ ಪ್ಪಾತ್	ಶಿಂಪ್ಪಂ	ಶಿಂಪ್ಪ	ಶಿಣಪಾನ್	ಶಿಣಪಾವ	ಶಿಣಪಾಮು
ಭಜ್ಞಿ	ಭಜ್ಞಂ	ಭಜ್ಞ	ಭನಜಾನ್	ಭನಜಾವ	ಭನಜಾಮು (6)
ಹಿ or ತಾತಜ್	ತಂ	ತ	ಅನ್	ಅವ	ಅಮು

BASES.

3RD PERSON.

*Bases ending in ອ.**Singular.**Dual.**Plural.*

ಜಹಾ	...	from III ಹಾ.	ಜಹಾ+ತು or ಜ ಹಾ @ ສ for f+ತಾತ್=ಜಹಾ ತು or ಜಹೀತಾತ್	ಜಹಾ @ ສ for f+ತಾ ಮ = ಜಹೀ ತಾಂ	ಜಹಾ - f+ಅ ತು=ಜಹತು
ಜಾຮ່ງ	...	FP ຈາຮ່ງ.	ຈາຮ່ງ+ತು or ຈາ ຮ່ງ+ತು or ຈາ ຮ່ງ+ತາತ್	ຈາຮ່ງ+ತາಂ	ຈາຮ່ງ+ತು

*Bases ending in າ and ື, the
vowels not being preceded by
conjunct consonants.*

ಚີಕಿ	...	from III ື.	ಚີಕಿ @ gf+ತು or ಚີಕಿ+ತາತ್ = ಚີ ಕೀತು or ືກິ ತາ	ಚີಕິ+ತາಂ	ಚີಕິ @ າ for f + າ ತು = ືກິ ತು
ನິນິ	...	FP ນິນິ.	ນິນິ+ತು or ນິ ນິ+ತາ or ນິ ນິ+ತາ	ນິນິ+ತາಂ	ນິນິ+ತು
ບິກິ	....	FP ບິກິ.	ບິກິ+ತು or ບິ ກິ+ತາ or ບິ ກິ+ತາ	ບິກິ+ತາಂ	ບິກິ+ತು

*Bases ending in າ and ື, the
vowel being preceded by con-
junct consonants.*

ಚິກິ	from FP ບິກິ.	ಚິກິ @ gf+ತು or ສ+ತು or ບິ ກິ+ತາತ್ = ບິ ກິ+ತು or ບິ ກິ+ತາ or ບິ ກິ+ತາ	ಚິກິ+ತາಂ	ಚິກິ @ າ for f + າ = ບິ ກິ+ຕາ
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PARASMAIPADI.

native.

2ND PERSON.			1ST PERSON.		
<i>Singular</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಜಹಾ@ ಈ for $f+ಋ_2 =$ ಜಹೀ ಹಿ or ಜಹೀತಾತ್	ಜಹಾ @ ಈ for $f+ತ$ ಮ್ = ಜಹೀ ತಮ್	ಜಹಾ @ ಈ for $f+ತ=$ ಜಹೀತ	ಜಹಾನಿ	ಜಹಾವ	ಜಹಾಮ
ಜಾಘ್ರೀಹಿ or ಜಾ ಘ್ರೀತಾತ್	ಜಾಘ್ರೀತಮ್	ಜಾಘ್ರೀತ	ಜಾಘ್ರಾನಿ	ಜಾಘ್ರಾವ	ಜಾಘ್ರಾಮ (7)
ಚಿಕಿ+ಋ=ಚಿಕಿಹಿ or ಚಿಕಿತಾತ್	ಚಿಕಿತಂ	ಚಿಕಿತ	ಚಿಕಿ @ $gf+$ ಅನಿ = ಚಿಕಿ ಯಾನಿ	ಚಿಕಿ @ gf +ಅವ = ಚಿಕಿಯಾವ	ಚಿಕಿ @ gf +ಅಮ್ = ಚಿಕಿಯಾ ಮ್
ನೇನೀಹಿ or ನೇ ನೀತಾತ್	ನೇನೀತಂ	ನೇನೀತ	ನೇನಯಾನಿ	ನೇನಯಾವ	ನೇನಯಾ ಮ್
ಚೇಕಿಹಿ or ಚೇಕಿ ತಾತ್	ಚೇಕಿತಂ	ಚೇಕಿತ	ಚೇಕಯಾನಿ	ಚೇಕಯಾವ	ಚೇಕಯಾ ಮ್. (8)
ಚೇಕ್ರೀಹಿ or ಚೇ ಕ್ರೀತಾತ್	ಚೇಕ್ರೀತಂ	ಚೇಕ್ರೀತ	ಚೇಕ್ರೀ @ gf +ಅನಿ = ಚೇ ಕ್ರಯಾನಿ	ಚೇಕ್ರೀ @ gf + ಅವ = ಚೇಕ್ರಯಾ ವ	ಚೇಕ್ರೀ @ $gf+$ ಅಮ್ = ಚೇಕ್ರ ಯಾಮ್

BASES.			3RD PERSON.		
			Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ಜೇಕ್ಷಿ	....	FP ಜೇಕ್ಷಿ.	ಜೇಕ್ಷೇತು or ಜೇ ಕ್ಷೆಯಿತು or ಜೇ ಕ್ಷಿತಾತ್	ಜೇಕ್ಷಿತಾಂ	ಜೇಕ್ಷಿಯತು
ಜಿಪ್ರೇ	...	III ಪ್ರೇ.	ಜಿಪ್ರೇತು or ಜಿಪ್ರೇ ತಾತ್	ಜಿಪ್ರೇತಾಂ	ಜಿಪ್ರಯತು

Bases ending in ಉ and ಊ.

ದೋಧು	... from FP ದೋಧು.	ದೋಧು @ gf+ ತು or ಈತು or ಧೋಧು + ತಾತ್ = ದೋಧೋತು or ದೋಧವೀತು or ದೋಧುತಾತ್	ದೋಧುತಾಂ	ದೋಧು @ ಉವ್ for f + ಅತು = ದೋಧುವತು
ಲೋಲೂ	... FP ಲೋಲೂ.	ಲೋಲೋತು or ಲೋಲವೀತು or ಲೋಲೂತಾತ್	ಲೋಲೂತಾಂ	ಲೋಲುವತು

Bases ending in ಋ.

ಇಯ್ಯ	.... from III ಋ.	ಇಯ್ಯ @ gf+ತು or ಇಯ್ಯ + ತಾತ್ = ಇಯ್ಯುತು or ಇಯ್ಯತಾತ್	ಇಯ್ಯತಾಂ	ಇಯ್ಯತು
ಅರಿಯ್ಯ FP ಅರಿಯ್ಯ from ಋ.	ಅರಿಯ್ಯುತು or ಅರಿ ಯರೀತು or ಅರಿ ಯ್ಯತಾತ್	ಅರಿಯ್ಯತಾಂ	ಅರಿಯ್ಯತು
ಪಿಪ್ಪ	... III ಪ್ಪ.	ಪಿಪ್ಪುತು or ಪಿಪ್ಪ ತಾತ್	ಪಿಪ್ಪತಾಂ	ಪಿಪ್ಪತು

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rative.

2ND PERSON.			1ST PERSON.		
<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಚೇಕ್ಷಿಹಿ or ಚೇಕ್ಷಿತಾತ್	ಚೇಕ್ಷಿತಂ	ಚೇಕ್ಷಿತ	ಚೇಕ್ಷೆಯಾನಿ	ಚೇಕ್ಷೆಯಾವ	ಚೇಕ್ಷೆಯಾಮು
ಜಿಹ್ರಿಹಿ or ಜಿಹ್ರಿತಾತ್	ಜಿಹ್ರಿತಂ	ಜಿಹ್ರಿತ	ಜಿಹ್ರೆಯಾನಿ	ಜಿಹ್ರೆಯಾವ	ಜಿಹ್ರೆಯಾಮು (9)
ದೋಧುಹಿ or ದೋಧುತಾತ್	ದೋಧುತಂ	ದೋಧುತ	ದೋಧು@ gf + ಆನಿ = ದೋಧವಾನಿ	ದೋಧು @ gf + ಆವ = ದೋಧವಾವ	ದೋಧು@ gf + ಆಮು = ದೋಧವಾಮು
ಲೋಲೂಹಿ or ಲೋಲೂತಾತ್	ಲೋಲೂತಂ	ಲೋಲೂತ	ಲೋಲವಾನಿ	ಲೋಲವಾವ	ಲೋಲವಾಮು (10)
ಇಯ್ಯುಹಿ or ಇಯ್ಯುತಾತ್	ಇಯ್ಯುತಂ	ಇಯ್ಯುತ	ಇಯ್ಯು @ gf + ಆನಿ = ಇಯ್ಯರಾನಿ	ಇಯ್ಯು @ gf + ಆವ = ಇಯ್ಯರಾವ	ಇಯ್ಯು @ gf + ಆಮು = ಇಯ್ಯರಾಮು
ಅರಿಯ್ಯುಹಿ or ಅರಿಯ್ಯುತಾತ್	ಅರಿಯ್ಯುತಂ	ಅರಿಯ್ಯುತ	ಅರಿಯ್ಯರಾನಿ	ಅರಿಯ್ಯರಾವ	ಅರಿಯ್ಯರಾಮು
ಪಿಪ್ಪುಹಿ or ಪಿಪ್ಪುತಾತ್	ಪಿಪ್ಪುತಂ	ಪಿಪ್ಪುತ	ಪಿಪ್ಪರಾನಿ	ಪಿಪ್ಪರಾವ	ಪಿಪ್ಪರಾಮು

BASES.			3RD PERSON,		
			Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ಚರಿಕೈ	....	FP ಚರಿಕೈ.	ಚರಿಕರ್ತು or ಚರಿ ಕರಿತು or ಚರಿ ಕೈತಾತ್	ಚರಿಕೈತಾಂ	ಚರಿಕೈತು
<i>Bases ending in ಖೂ (labial).</i>					
ಪಿಪ್ಪಾ	....	from III ಪ್ಪಾ.	ಪಿಪ್ಪಾ @ gf +ತು or ಪಿಪ್ಪಾ @ ಖಾ ರ್ for f+ತಾತ್ = ಪಿಪರ್ತು or ಪಿಪ್ಪಾರ್ತಾತ್	ಪಿಪ್ಪಾ @ ಖಾ ರ್ for f+ ತಾಂ = ಪಿಪ್ಪಾ ರ್ತಾಂ	ಪಿಪ್ಪಾ @ ಖಾ ರ್ for f+ ಅತು = ಪಿಪ್ಪಾ ರ್ತು
ಪಾಪ್ಪಾ	...	FP ಪಾಪ್ಪಾ.	ಪಾಪರ್ತು or ಪಾಪ ರಿತು or ಪಾಪ್ಪಾ ರ್ತಾತ್	ಪಾಪ್ಪಾರ್ತಾಂ	ಪಾಪ್ಪಾರ್ತು
ವಾನ್ಯಾ	...	FP ವಾನ್ಯಾ.	ವಾನ್ಯರ್ತು or ವಾ ವರಿತು or ವಾನ್ಯಾ ರ್ತಾತ್	ವಾನ್ಯಾರ್ತಾಂ	ವಾನ್ಯಾರ್ತು
<i>Bases ending in ಖೂ, (non-labial).</i>					
ಚಾಕೈ	....	FP ಚಾಕೈ.	ಚಾಕೈ @ gf+ತು or ಈತು or ಚಾ ಕೈ @ ಈರ್ for f + ತಾತ್ = ಚಾಕ ರ್ತು or ಚಾಕರೀ ತು or ಚಾಕೀರ್ತಾತ್	ಚಾಕೈ @ ಈ ರ್ for f+ ತಾಂ = ಚಾಕೀ ರ್ತಾಂ	ಚಾಕೈ @ ಇರ್ for f + ಅತು = ಚಾಕೀರ್ತು
<i>Bases ending in ಯ with penultimate ಅ.</i>					
ಜಾಹಯ್	... from FP ಜಾಹಯ್.		ಜಾಹಯ್ +ತು or ಈತು or ತಾತ್ = ಜಾಹತು or ಜ ಹಯಾತು or ಜಾ ಹತಾತ್	ಜಾಹತಾಂ	ಜಾಹಯತು

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rative.

2ND PERSON.

1ST PERSON.

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಚರಿಕೈ or ಚರಿಕೈತಾತ್	ಚರಿಕೈತಂ	ಚರಿಕೈತ	ಚರಿಕರಾನಿ	ಚರಿಕರಾವ	ಚರಿಕರಾಮು (11)
ಪಿಪೂರ್ or ಪಿಪೂರ್ತಾತ್	ಪಿಪೂರ್ತಂ	ಪಿಪೂರ್ತ	ಪಿಪ್ಪಾ @ gf + ಆನಿ = ಪಿಪರಾಣಿ	ಪಿಪ್ಪಾ @ gf + ಆನು = ಪಿಪರಾವ	ಪಿಪ್ಪಾ @ gf + ಆಮು = ಪಿಪರಾಮು
ಪಾಪೂ or ಪಾಪೂತಾತ್	ಪಾಪೂರ್ತಂ	ಪಾಪೂರ್ತ	ಪಾಪರಾಣಿ	ಪಾಪರಾವ	ಪಾಪರಾಮು
ವಾಪೂ or ವಾಪೂತಾತ್	ವಾಪೂರ್ತಂ	ವಾಪೂರ್ತ	ವಾಪರಾಣಿ	ವಾಪರಾವ	ವಾಪರಾಮು (12)
ಚಾಕೈ or ಚಾಕೈತಾತ್	ಚಾಕೈ @ ಈ ರ್ for f + ತಂ = ಚಾಕೈ ರ್ತಂ	ಚಾಕೈ @ ಈರ್ for f + ತ = ಚಾ ಕೈರ್ತ	ಚಾಕೈ @ gf + ಆನಿ = ಚಾ ಕರಾಣಿ	ಚಾಕೈ @ 'gf + ಆನು = ಚಾಕರಾ ವು	ಚಾಕೈ @ gf + ಆಮು = ಚಾಕರಾಮು (13)
ಜಾಹು or ಜಾಹತಾತ್	ಜಾಹತಂ	ಜಾಹತ	ಜಾಹರಾನಿ	ಜಾಹರಾವ	ಜಾಹರಾಮು (14)

BASES.			3RD PERSON,		
			Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
<i>Bases ending in a nasal with penultimate ಅ.</i>					
ದಧನ್	...	from III ಧನ್.	ದಧನ್ + ತು or ದಧನ್ @ lp+ತಾ ತ್=ದಧನ್ನ್ತು or ದಧನ್ನ್ತಾತ್	ದಧಾಂತಾಂ	ದಧನತು
ತಂತನ್	...	FP ತಂತನ್.	ತಂತನ್ನ್ತು or ತಂತ ನೀತು or ತಂತಾ ನ್ತಾತ್	ತಂತಾಂತಾಂ	ತಂತನತು
ಶಂಶಮ್	....	FP ಶಂಶಮ್.	ಶಂಶಂತು or ಶಂಶ ವೀತು or ಶಂಶಾಂ ತಾತ್	ಶಂಶಾಂತಾಂ	ಶಂಶನತು
ಚಂಕಣ್	....	FP ಚಂಕಣ್.	ಚಂಕಣ್ನ್ತು or ಚಂಕ ಣೀತು or ಚಂಕಾ ಣ್ತಾತ್	ಚಂಕಾಣ್ತಾಂ	ಚಂಕಣತು
<i>Bases ending in a nasal with light penultimate ಇಕ್.</i>					
ಜರಿಘ್ಣಣ್	from FP ಜರಿಘ್ಣಣ್.	ಜರಿಘ್ಣಣ್ @ gp+ ತು or ಜರಿಘ್ಣಣ್ +ಈತು or ಜರಿ ಘ್ಣಣ್ @ lp+ತಾ ತ್=ಜರಿಘ್ಣಣ್ನ್ತು or ಜರಿಘ್ಣಣೀತು or ಜರಿಘ್ಣಣ್ತಾತ್	ಜರಿಘ್ಣಾಣ್ತಾಂ	ಜರಿಘ್ಣಣತು
ಜಂಜನ್	FP ಜಂಜನ್.	ಜಂಜನ್ನ್ತು or ಜಂ ಜನೀತು or ಜಂ ಜನ್ತಾತ್	ಜಂಜಾಂತಾಂ	ಜಂಜನತು

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rative.

2ND PERSON.			1ST PERSON.		
Singular.	Dual.	Plural.	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ದಧನ್ಯಿ or ದ ಧಾನ್ಯಾತ್	ದಧಾನ್ತಂ	ದಧಾನ್ತು	ದಧನಾನಿ	ದಧನಾವ	ದಧನಾಮು
ತಂತನ್ಯಿ or ತಂ ತಾನ್ಯಾತ್	ತಂತಾಂತಂ	ತಂತಾಂತು	ತಂತನಾನಿ	ತಂತನಾವ	ತಂತನಾಮು
ಶಂಶಮ್ನಿ or ಶಂಶಾಂತಾತ್	ಶಂಶಾಂತಂ	ಶಂಶಾಂತು	ಶಂಶವಾನಿ	ಶಂಶವಾವ	ಶಂಶವಾಮು
ಚಂಕಣ್ಣಿ or ಚಂಕಾಣ್ವಾತ್	ಚಂಕಾಣ್ವಂ	ಚಂಕಾಣ್ವು	ಚಂಕಣಾನಿ	ಚಂಕಣಾವ	ಚಂಕಣಾಮು
ಜರಿಫ್ಣಾಣ್ಣಿ or ಜರಿಫ್ಣಾಣ್ವಾತ್	ಜರಿಫ್ಣಾಣ್ವಂ	ಜರಿಫ್ಣಾಣ್ವು	ಜರಿಫಣಾನಿ	ಜರಿಫಣಾವ	ಜರಿಫಣಾಮು
ಜಂಜುನ್ಯಿ or ಜಂಜುನ್ಯಾತ್	ಜಂಜುನ್ತಂ	ಜಂಜುನ್ತು	ಜಂಜುನಾನಿ	ಜಂಜುನಾವ	ಜಂಜುನಾಮು

(15)

BASES.

3RD PERSON.

Singular.

Dual.

Plural.

ಜಿಂಜಿಮು	... FP ಜಿಂಜಿಮು.	ಜಿಂಜಿನ್ನು or ಜಿಂ ಜಿವಿಣತು or ಜಿಂ ಜಿನ್ನಾತ್	ಜಿಂಜಿಂತಾಂ	ಜಿಂಜಿಮತು
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*Bases ending in ತ, ಥ, ದ, and
ಥ with penultimate light ಇಕ್.*

ವರಿವೃತ್ ... from FP ವರಿವೃತ್.	ವರಿವೃತ್ @ gp+ ತು or ವರಿವೃತ್+ ಈತು or ತಾತ್= ವರಿವರ್ತು or ವ ರಿವೃತ್ತಿ or ವರಿ ವೃತ್ತಾತ್	ವರಿವೃತ್ತಾಂ	ವರಿವೃತ್ತತು
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ಜರಿಗೃಧ್ ... FP ಜರಿಗೃಧ್.	ಜರಿಗರ್ದು or ಜರಿ ಗೃಧ್ತಿ or ಜರಿ ಗೃಧ್ತಾತ್	ಜರಿಗೃಧ್ತಾಂ	ಜರಿಗೃಧ್ತತು
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*Bases ending in ತ, ಥ, ದ & ಥ with
penultimate ಋ.*

ಚಾಕ್ಯಾತ್ ... from FP ಚಾಕ್ಯಾತ್.	ಚಾಕ್ಯಾತ್ @ gp+ ತು or ಚಾಕ್ಯಾತ್ +ಈ for p+ ಈತು or ತಾತ್= ಚಾಕರ್ತು or ಚಾಕ್ಯೇರ್ತು or ಚಾಕ್ಯೇರ್ತಾತ್	ಚಾಕ್ಯೇರ್ತಾಂ	ಚಾಕ್ಯೇರ್ತತು
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PARASMAIPADI.

rative.

2ND PERSON.

1ST PERSON.

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಜಿಂಜೀಂಟು or ಜಿಂಜೀನ್ಮಾತ್	ಜಿಂಜೀಂತಂ	ಜಿಂಜೀಂತ	ಜಿಂಜೀವಾನಿ	ಜಿಂಜೀವಾವ	ಜಿಂಜೀವಾಮು (16)

ವರಿವೃದ್ಧಿ or ವ ರಿವೃತ್ತಾತ್	ವರಿವೃತ್ತಂ	ವರಿವೃತ್ತ	ವರಿವರ್ತಾನಿ	ವರಿವರ್ತಾವ	ವರಿವರ್ತಾಮು
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ಜರಿಗೃದ್ಧಿ or ಜ ರಿಗೃದ್ಧಾತ್	ಜರಿಗೃದ್ಧಂ	ಜರಿಗೃದ್ಧ	ಜರಿಗರ್ಧಾನಿ	ಜರಿಗರ್ಧಾವ	ಜರಿಗರ್ಧಾಮು (17)
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ಚಾಕೀರ್ದಿ or ಚಾಕೀರ್ತ್ತಾತ್	ಚಾಕೀರ್ತ್ತಂ	ಚಾಕೀರ್ತ್ತ	ಚಾಕರ್ತಾನಿ	ಚಾಕರ್ತಾವ	ಚಾಕರ್ತಾಮು (18)
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BASES.

3RD PERSON.

Singular.

Dual.

Plural.

Bases ending in ತ, ಥ, ದ & ಧ with
'penultimate nasal.

ಚಾಸ್ಕಂದ್ ... from FP ಚಾಸ್ಕಂದ್.	ಚಾಸ್ಕಂದ್+ತು or ಈತು or ಚಾಸ್ಕಂ ದ್ - p+ತಾತ್= ಚಾಸ್ಕಂತು or ಚಾಸ್ಕಂದೀತು or ಚಾಸ್ಕಂತಾತ್	ಚಾಸ್ಕಂತಾಂ	ಚಾಸ್ಕದತು
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Other bases ending in ತ,ಥ,ದ & ಧ.

ಪಾಸ್ಪರ್ಧ್ FP ಪಾಸ್ಪರ್ಧ್.	ಪಾಸ್ಪದ್ಧ or ಪಾ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧೀತು or ಪಾ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧಾತ್	ಪಾಸ್ಪದ್ಧಾಂ	ಪಾಸ್ಪರ್ಧತು
ಜಾಗಾಧ್ ... FP ಜಾಗಾಧ್.	ಜಾಗಾದ್ಧ or ಜಾ ಗಾಧೀತು or ಜಾ ಗಾದ್ಧಾತ್	ಜಾಗಾದ್ಧಾಂ	ಜಾಗಾಧತು
ದಾದಧ್ ... FP ದಾದಧ್.	ದಾದದ್ಧ or ದಾದ ಧೀತು or ದಾದ ದ್ಧಾತ್	ದಾದದ್ಧಾಂ	ದಾದಧತು
ಚೋಕುರ್ಧ್ ... FP ಚೋಕುರ್ಧ್.	ಚೋಕುರ್ತ್ or ಚೋಕುರ್ಧೀತು or ಚೋಕುರ್ತ್	ಚೋಕುರ್ತಾಂ	ಚೋಕುರ್ಧತು
ನಾನಾಫ್ ... FP ನಾನಾಫ್.	ನಾನಾತ್ or ನಾ ನಾಧೀತು or ನಾ ನಾತ್	ನಾನಾತ್	ನಾನಾಫತು

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rative.

2ND PERSON.			1ST PERSON.		
<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಚಾಸ್ಕದ್ಧಿ or ಚಾಸ್ಕತ್ತಾತ್	ಚಾಸ್ಕತ್ತಂ	ಚಾಸ್ಕತ್ತ	ಚಾಸ್ತಂವಾನಿ	ಚಾಸ್ತಂದಾ ಫ	ಚಾಸ್ತಂದಾ ಮ (19)
ಪಾಸ್ಕದ್ಧಿ or ಪಾಸ್ಕದ್ಧಾತ್	ಪಾಸ್ಕದ್ಧಂ	ಪಾಸ್ಕದ್ಧ	ಪಾಸ್ಕಧಾನಿ	ಪಾಸ್ಕಧಾವ	ಪಾಸ್ಕಧಾಮ 'ಮ
ಜಾಗಾದ್ಧಿ or ಜಾಗಾದ್ಧಾತ್	ಜಾಗಾದ್ಧಂ	ಜಾಗಾದ್ಧ	ಜಾಗಾಧಾನಿ	ಜಾಗಾಧಾವ	ಜಾಗಾಧಾಮ
ದಾದದ್ಧಿ or ದಾ ದದ್ಧಾತ್	ದಾದದ್ಧಂ	ದಾದದ್ಧ	ದಾದಧಾನಿ	ದಾದಧಾವ	ದಾದಧಾಮ
ಚೋಕ್ಕೂದ್ಧಿ or ಚೋಕ್ಕೂತ್ತಾತ್	ಚೋಕ್ಕೂ ರ್ತಂ	ಚೋಕ್ಕೂ ತ್ತ	ಚೋಕ್ಕೂರ್ದಾ ನಿ	ಚೋಕ್ಕೂ ರ್ದಾವ	ಚೋಕ್ಕೂರ್ದಾ ಮ
ನಾನಾದ್ಧಿ or ನಾನಾದ್ಧಾತ್	ನಾನಾದ್ಧಂ	ನಾನಾದ್ಧ	ನಾನಾಧಾನಿ	ನಾನಾಧಾವ	ನಾನಾಧಾಮ (20)

BASES.

3RD PERSON.

Singular.

Dual.

Plural.

Bases ending in ಸ with penultimate light ಇಕ್.

ತೊತುಸೆ	FP ತೊತುಸೆ.	ತೊತುಸೆ@ gp + ತು or ತೊತುಸ್ + ಈತು or ತಾತ್ = ತೊತೊಸ್ತು or ತೊತುಸ್ಸಿತು or ತೊತುಸ್ತುತ್	ತೊತುಸ್ತುಂ	ತೊತುಸತು
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Bases ending in ಸ with penultimate nasal.

ಚೊಕುಂಸ್	... from FP ಚೊಕುಂಸ್	from ಕುಸಿ.	ಚೊಕುಂಸ್ + ತು or ಚೊಕುಂಸ್ - p + ಈತು or ತಾ ತ್ = ಚೊಕುಂಸ್ತು or ಚೊಕುಸ್ಸಿತು or ಚೊಕುಸ್ತುತ್	ಚೊಕುಸ್ತುಂ	ಚೊಕುಸತು
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Other bases ending in ಸ.

ಬಾಭಾಸೆ	... from FP ಬಾಭಾಸೆ.	ಬಾಭಾಸೆ + ತು or ಈತು or ತಾತ್ = ಬಾಭಾಸ್ತು or ಬಾ ಭಾಸ್ಸಿತು or ಬಾ ಭಾಸ್ತುತ್	ಬಾಭಾಸ್ತುಂ	ಬಾಭಾಸತು
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PARASMAIPADI.

rative.

2ND PERSON.

1ST PERSON.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ತೋತುದಿ or ತೋತುಸ್ತಾತ್	ತೋತುಸ್ತಂ	ತೋತುಸ್ತು	ತೋತೋಸಾನಿ	ತೋತೋ ಸಾವ	ತೋತೋ ಸಾವು (21)

ಚೋಕುದಿ or ಚೋಕುಸ್ತಾತ್	ಚೋಕುಸ್ತಂ	ಚೋಕುಸ್ತು	ಚೋಕುಂಸಾನಿ	ಚೋಕುಂ ಸಾವ	ಚೋಕುಂ ಸಾವು (22)
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ಬಾಭಾದಿ or ಬಾ ಭಾಸ್ತಾತ್	ಬಾಭಾಸ್ತಂ	ಬಾಭಾಸ್ತು	ಬಾಭಾಸಾನಿ	ಬಾಭಾಸಾ ವ	ಬಾಭಾಸಾ ವು (23)
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BASES.

3RD PERSON.

Singular.

Dual.

Plural.

*Bases ending in other consonants
than nasals and ತ, ಥ, ದ, ಧ & ನ
with light penultimate ಇಕ್.*

ದಿಧಿಷ್ ... from III ಧಿಷ್.

ದಿಧಿಷ್ @ gp+ತು
or ದಿಧಿಷ್+ತಾತ್
=ದಿಧೆಚ್ಚು or ದಿ
ಧಿಷ್ಪಾತ್

ದಿಧಿಷ್ಪಾಂ

ದಿಧಿಷತು

ತುತುರ್

...

III ತುರ್.

ತುತೋರ್ತು or ತು
ತೂರ್ತಾತ್

ತುತೂರ್ತಾಂ

ತುತುರತು

ಜರಿಗೃಹ್

....

FP ಜರಿಗೃಹ್.

ಜರಿಗರ್ಥು or ಜರಿ
ಗೃಹೀತು or ಜರಿ
ಗೃಥಾತ್

ಜರಿಗೃಥಾಂ

ಜರಿಗೃಹತು

*Bases ending in other consonants
than ತ, ಥ, ದ, ಧ & ನ with pe-
nultimate ಋ.*

ತಾಸ್ತ್ರಾಹ್. from FP ತಾಸ್ತ್ರಾಹ್.

ತಾಸ್ತ್ರಾಹ್ @ ಈ
ರ್ for p + ತು
or ಈತು or ತಾತ್
=ತಾಸ್ತ್ರೀರ್ಥು or
ತಾಸ್ತ್ರೀರ್ಹೀತು or
ತಾಸ್ತ್ರೀರ್ಥಾತ್

ತಾಸ್ತ್ರಾಹ್
@ ಈರ್ for
p+ತಾನ್=
ತಾಸ್ತ್ರೀರ್ಥಾ
ನ್

ತಾಸ್ತ್ರಾಹ್
@ಈರ್for
p + ಲಿತು
= ತಾಸ್ತ್ರೀ
ರ್ಹತು

PARASMAIPADI.

rative

2ND PERSON.			1ST PERSON.		
<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ದಿಧಿಡ್ಡಿ or ದಿಧಿ ಷ್ಠಾತ್	ದಿಧಿಷ್ಠಂ	ದಿಧಿಷ್ಠಃ	ದಿಧಿಷ್ @ gp + ಆನಿ = ದಿಧೇ ಷಾನಿ	ದಿಧಿಷ್ @ gp + ಆವ = ದಿಧೇಷಾ ವ	ದಿಧಿಷ್ @ gp + ಆಮ = ದಿಧೇಷಾ ಮ
ತುತುರ್ + ಹಿ or ತಾತ್ = ತುತೂ ರ್ಹ or ತುತೂ ರ್ತಾತ್	ತುತೂರ್ತಂ	ತುತೂರ್ತಃ	ತುತೋರಾನಿ	ತುತೋರಾವ	ತುತೋರಾ ಮ
ಜರಿಗ್ಗಾಡಿ or ಜರಿ ಗ್ಗಾಡಾತ್	ಜರಿಗ್ಗಾಡಂ	ಜರಿಗ್ಗಾಡಃ	ಜರಿಗರ್ಹಾನಿ	ಜರಿಗರ್ಹಾವ	ಜರಿಗರ್ಹಾ ಮ
ತಾಸ್ತ್ಯಾಹ್ @ ಈರ್ for p + ಧಿ or ತಾತ್ = ತಾ ಸ್ತೀರ್ಥಿ or ತಾ ಸ್ತೀರ್ಥಾತ್	ತಾಸ್ತ್ಯಾಹ್ @ ಈರ್ for p + ತಂ = ತಾ ಸ್ತೀರ್ಥಂ	ತಾಸ್ತ್ಯಾಹ್ @ ಈರ್ for p + ತಃ = ತಾ ಸ್ತೀರ್ಥಃ	ತಾಸ್ತ್ಯಾಹ್ @ ಈರ್ for p + ಆನಿ = ತಾ ಸ್ತೀರ್ಹಾನಿ	ತಾಸ್ತ್ಯಾಹ್ @ ಈರ್ for p + ಆವ = ತಾ ಸ್ತೀರ್ಹಾವ	ತಾಸ್ತ್ಯಾಹ್ @ ಈರ್ for p + ಆಮ = ತಾ ಸ್ತೀರ್ಹಾ ಮ (24)

BASES.	3RD PERSON.		
	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
<i>Bases ending in other consonants than ತ, ಥ, ದ, ಧ, & ಸ with penultimate nasals</i>			
ಬಾಭಂಜ್ ... FP from ಬಾಭಂಜ್.	ಬಾಭಂಜ್+ತು or ಬಾಭಂಜ್ - p+ ಈತು or ತಾತ್ = ಬಾಭಂಜ್ಕು or ಬಾಭಂಜ್ಕಿತು or ಬಾಭಂಜ್ಕತ್	ಬಾಭಂಜ್ಕು	ಬಾಭಂಜಿತು
<i>Bases ending in ಳ with penultimate ರ.</i>			
ವೊಮೂರ್ಫ ... from FP ವೊಮೂರ್ಫ.	ವೊಮೂರ್ಫ + ತು or ಈತು or ವೊಮೂರ್ಫ - f + ತಾತ್ = ವೊ ಮೂರ್ಫ್ಕು or ವೊ ಮೂರ್ಫ್ಕಿತು or ವೊಮೂರ್ಫತ್	ವೊಮೂ ರ್ಫ್ಕು	ವೊಮೂ ರ್ಫಿತು
<i>Bases ending in ವ with penultimate ರ.</i>			
ತೊತ್ತೂರ್ಫ from FP ತೊತ್ತೂರ್ಫ.	ತೊತ್ತೂರ್ಫ + ತು or ಈತು or ತೊ ತ್ತೂರ್ಫ - f + ತಾ ತ್ = ತೊತ್ತೂರ್ಫ or ತೊತ್ತೂರ್ಫಿ ತು or ತೊತ್ತೂ ರ್ಫತ್	ತೊತ್ತೂ ರ್ಫ್ಕು	ತೊತ್ತೂರ್ಫ + ಅತು = ತೊತ್ತೂರ್ಫ ತು

PARASMAIPADI.

rative.

2ND PERSON.			1ST PERSON.		
Singular.	Dual.	Plural.	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ಬಾಭಗ್ಧಿ or ಬಾಭ ಕ್ತಾತ್	ಬಾಭಕ್ತಂ	ಬಾಭಕ್ತ	ಬಾಭಂಜಾನಿ	ಬಾಭಂಜಾವ	ಬಾಭಂಜಾ ಮ (25)
ಮೋಮೂರ್ಧಿ or ಮೋಮೂರ್ತಾತ್	ಮೋಮೂ ರ್ತಂ	ಮೋಮೂ ರ್ತ	ಮೋಮೂ ರ್ಘನಿ	ಮೋಮೂ ರ್ಘವ	ಮೋಮೂ ರ್ಘಮ (26)
ತೋತೂರ್ಧಿ or ತೋತೂರ್ತಾತ್	ತೋತೂ ರ್ತಂ	ತೋತೂರ್ತ	ತೋತೂರ್ವಾ ನಿ	ತೋತೂ ರ್ವಾವ	ತೋತೂ ರ್ವಾಮ (27)

BASES.

3RD PERSON.

Singular.

Dual.

Plural.

Other bases ending in consonants comprising.

1. Bases ending in ಯ with other penultimate letters than ಲ and ವ and light ಇಕ್ and ಋ and nasals.

2. Bases ending in nasals with other penultimate letters than short vowels and ಋ and nasals.

3. Bases ending in ಛ with other penultimate letters than ರ and light ಇಕ್ and ಋ and nasals.

4. Bases ending in other consonants than nasals and ತ, ಧ, ದ, ಧ, ಸ, ಛ and ವ, and without light penultimate ಇಕ್ and ಋ and nasals.

ಜಾಹರ್ಯುಃ...from FP ಜಾಹರ್ಯುಃ.

ಜಾಹರ್ತುಃ or ಜಾಹರ್ಯುತುಃ
ಯಾಹರ್ತುಃ or ಜಾಹರ್ತುಃ

ಜಾಹರ್ತುಃ

ಜಾಹರ್ಯುತುಃ

ಪಾಪ್ರಚ್ಛ... from FP ಪಾಪ್ರಚ್ಛ.

ಪಾಪ್ರಚ್ಛುಃ or ಪಾಪ್ರಚ್ಛುತುಃ
ಚ್ಛೀತುಃ or ಪಾಪ್ರಚ್ಛುತುಃ

ಪಾಪ್ರಚ್ಛುಃ

ಪಾಪ್ರಚ್ಛುತುಃ

PARASMAIPADI.

rative.

2ND PERSON.

1ST PERSON.

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
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ಜಾಹರ್ or ಜಾ ಹರ್ತಾತ್	ಜಾಹರ್ತಂ	ಜಾಹರ್ತ	ಜಾಹರ್ಯಾನಿ	ಜಾಹರ್ಯಾ ವ	ಜಾಹರ್ಯಾ ಮ
ಪಾಪ್ರಡ್ಡಿ or ಪಾ ಪ್ರಪ್ಪಾತ್	ಪಾಪ್ರಪ್ಪಂ	ಪಾಪ್ರಪ್ಪ	ಪಾಪ್ರಪ್ಪಾನಿ	ಪಾಪ್ರಪ್ಪಾವ	ಪಾಪ್ರಪ್ಪಾ ಮ (28)

ACTIVE VOICE

IMPER

BASES.

3RD PERSON.

		<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
FIRST DIVISION.		ತ	ತಾಂ ₂	ಅನ್ ₂
PART I. BASES ENDING IN ಅ.				
ಧರ	.... from ಧೃ.	ಅಧರತ್	ಅಧರತಾಂ	ಅಧರನ್
ಚೋರಯ	.... X ಚರ್.	ಅಚೋರಯತ್	ಅಚೋರಯಾ ತಾಂ	ಅಚೋರಯಾನ್
ಚೋರಯ	.... C ಚೋರಿ X ಚರ್.	ಅಚೋರಯತ್	ಅಚೋರಯಾ ತಾಂ	ಅಚೋರಯಾನ್
ಪಿಪರಿಷ	.... D ಪಿಪರಿಷ ಪರ್.	ಅಪಿಪರಿಷತ್	ಅಪಿಪರಿಷತಾಂ	ಅಪಿಪರಿಷನ್
ದೀವ್ಯ	.... IV ದಿವ್.	ಅದೀವ್ಯತ್	ಅದೀವ್ಯತಾಂ	ಅದೀವ್ಯನ್
ತುಡ	.... VI ತುಡ್.	ಅತುಡತ್	ಅತುಡತಾಂ	ಅತುಡನ್

PART II. BASES NOT ENDING IN ಅ.

Section I.

ತನು or ತನ್	from VIII ತನ್.	ತನು @ gf + ತ್ =ಅತನೋತ್	ಅತನುತಾಂ	ಅತನ್ಯನ್
ಸುನು or ಸುನ್ V ಸು.	ಅಸುನೋತ್	ಅಸುನುತಾಂ	ಅಸುನ್ಯನ್

Section II.

ಶಕ್ನು from V ಶಕ್.	ಶಕ್ನು @ gf + ತ್ =ಅಶಕ್ನೋತ್	ಅಶಕ್ನುತಾಂ	ಅಶಕ್ನುನ್
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Sections III. and IV.

ಕ್ರೇಣಾ or ಕ್ರೇಣೀ or ಕ್ರೇಣಿ from IX ಕ್ರೇ.	ಅಕ್ರೇಣಾತ್	ಅಕ್ರೇಣೀತಾಂ	ಅಕ್ರೇಣಾನ್
ನಭ್ನಾ or ನಭ್ನೀ or ನಭ್ನ್	IX ನಭ್.	ಅನಭ್ನಾತ್	ಅನಭ್ನೀತಾಂ	ಅನಭ್ನಾನ್

PARASMAIPADI.

FECT.

2ND PERSON.

1st PERSON.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ನಿ ₃	ತಮ್ಮ ₂	ತ ₂	ಅಮ್ಮ ₃	ವ ₂	ಮ ₃
ಅಧರಃ	ಅಧರತಂ	ಅಧರತ	ಅಧರಂ	ಅಧರ @ lf +ವ=ಅಧ ರಾವ	ಅಧರ @ lf+ ಮ=ಅಧರಾ ಮ
ಅಚ್ಛೋರಯಃ	ಅಚ್ಛೋರ ಯತಂ	ಅಚ್ಛೋರ ಯತ	ಅಚ್ಛೋರಯಂ	ಅಚ್ಛೋರ ಯಾವ	ಅಚ್ಛೋರಯಾ ಮ
ಅಚ್ಛೋರಯಃ	ಅಚ್ಛೋರ ಯತಂ	ಅಚ್ಛೋರ ಯತ	ಅಚ್ಛೋರಯಂ	ಅಚ್ಛೋರ ಯಾವ	ಅಚ್ಛೋರಯಾ ಮ
ಅಪಿಪರಿಷ್ಠಃ	ಅಪಿಪರಿಷ್ಠತಂ	ಅಪಿಪರಿಷ್ಠತ	ಅಪಿಪರಿಷ್ಠಂ	ಅಪಿಪರಿಷ್ಠಾವ	ಅಪಿಪರಿಷ್ಠಾಮ
ಅದೀವ್ಯಃ	ಅದೀವ್ಯತಂ	ಅದೀವ್ಯತ	ಅದೀವ್ಯಂ	ಅದೀವ್ಯಾವ	ಅದೀವ್ಯಾಮ
ಅತುಪಃ	ಅತುಪತಂ	ಅತುಪತ	ಅತುಪಂ	ಅತುಪಾವ	ಅತುಪಾಮ(1)
ಅತನು @ gf+ ನಿ=ಅತನೋಃ	ಅತನುತಂ	ಅತನುತ	ತನು @ gf+ ಅಁ=ಅತನವಂ	ಅತನುವ or ಅತನ್ಯ	ಅತನುಮ or ಅತನ್ಮ
ಅಸುನೋಃ	ಅಸುನುತಂ	ಅಸುನುತ	ಅಸುನವಂ	ಅಸುನುವ or ಅಸುನ್ಯ	ಅಸುನುಮ-or ಅಸುನ್ಮ (2)
ಅಕ್ಕು @ gf+ ನಿ =ಅಕ್ಕೋಃ	ಅಕ್ಕುತಂ	ಅಕ್ಕುತ	ಅಕ್ಕು @ gf+ ಅಁ=ಅಕ್ಕವಂ	ಅಕ್ಕುವ	ಅಕ್ಕುಮ(3)
ಅಕ್ರೇಣಾಃ	ಅಕ್ರೇಣೀತಂ	ಅಕ್ರೇಣೀತ	ಅಕ್ರೇಣಂ	ಅಕ್ರೇಣೀವ	ಅಕ್ರೇಣೀಮ(4)
ಅನಭ್ಯಾಃ	ಅನಭ್ಯೀತಂ	ಅನಭ್ಯೀತ	ಅನಭ್ಯಂ	ಅನಭ್ಯೀವ	ಅನಭ್ಯೀಮ(5)

BASES.

3RD PERSON.

SECOND DIVISION.

PART I.

Singular.

Dual.

Plural.

Unreduplicated bases	....	ತ ₅ or 4 ತ ₅	ತಂ ₂	ಅನ್ ₂ or ಜು ನ್ ₂
Bases ending in ಳ (2nd class)				
ಯಾ ...	...	ಯಾ + ತ ⁵ = ಅಯಾ ತ ⁵	ಅಯಾತಾಂ	ಅಯಾನ್ ⁶ or ಅಯಾಃ
Bases ending in ಉ (2nd class)				
ಯಾ ...	...	ಯಾ @ yf + ತ ⁶ = ಅಯೌತ ⁶	ಅಯಾತಾಂ	ಯಾ @ ಉವ್ for f + ಅನ್ = ಅಯಾವನ್
Bases ending in ಇ&ಈ (2nd class)				
ಇ ...	...	ಇ @ gf + ತ ⁶ = ಐತ ⁶	ಐತಾಂ	ಐಯಾನ್
ಈ ...	...	ಈ. ಐತ ⁶	ಐತಾಂ	ಐಯಾನ್
ವೀ ...	...	ವೀ. ಅವೀತ ⁶	ಅವೀತಾಂ	ಅವೀಯಾನ್
Bases ending in ಸ (2nd class) ಸನ್.		ಸನ್ @ ದ for f + 4 ತ ⁶ = ಅಸತ ⁶ or ಅಸದ್	ಅಸಸಾಂ	ಅಸಸಾನ್
Other bases ending in conso- nants with light penultimate ಇಕ್ ⁶ (2nd class).				
ದುಹ್	....	ದುಹ್ @ gp + 4 ತ ⁶ = ಅಧೋಕ್ or ಅಧೋಗ್	ಅದುಗ್ಧಾಂ	ದುಹ್ + ಅನ್ = ಅದುಹನ್
ವಿಹ್	...	ಅಲೇಡ್ or ಅಲೇಛಿ	ಅಲೀಡಾಂ	ಅಲೀಡೇ

PARASMAIPADI.

fect.

2ND PERSON.			1ST PERSON.		
Singular.	Dual.	Plural.	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ಸ ⁶ ₅ or 4 ಸ ⁶ ₅	ತ ₂	ತ ₂	ಅಂ ₅	ವ ₂	ಮ ₂
ಯಾ + ಸ ⁶ = ಅ ಯಾಃ	ಅಯಾತಂ	ಅಯಾತ	ಅಯಾಂ	ಅಯಾವ	ಅಯಾಮ (1)
ಯಾ @ vf + ಸ ⁶ = ಅಯಾಃ	ಅಯಾತಂ	ಅಯಾತ	ಯಾ @ gf + ಅಂ = ಅಯಾ ವಂ	ಅಯಾವ	ಅಯಾಮ (2)
ಇ @ gf + ಸ ⁶ = ಐಃ	ಐತಂ	ಐತ	ಇ @ gf + ಅಂ = ಆಯಂ	ಐವ	ಐಮ
ಐಃ	ಐತಂ	ಐತ	ಆಯಂ	ಐವ	ಐಮ
ಅವೇಃ	ಅವೀತಂ	ಅವೀತ	ಅವಯಂ	ಅವೀವ	ಅವೀಮ (3)
ಸಸ @ ದ or ಃ for f + 4 ಸ = ಅಸತೆ or ಅಸದೆ or ಅಸಃ	ಅಸತ್ತಂ	ಅಸತ್ತ	ಅಸಸಂ	ಅಸತ್ವ	ಅಸಸ್ಮ (4)
ದುಹ್ @ gp + 4 ಸ = ಅಧೋ ಃ or ಅಧೋಃ	ಅದುಗ್ಧಂ	ಅದುಗ್ಧ	ದುಹ್ @ gp + ಅಂ = ಅ ದೋಹಂ	ಅದುಹ್ವ	ಅದುಹ್ಮ
ಅಲೇಢ್ or ಅ ಲೇಟ್	ಅಲೀಡಂ	ಅಲೀಡ	ಅಲೇಡಂ	ಅಲೀಡ್ವ	ಅಲೀಡ್ಮ (5)

ACTIVE VOICE

Imper

BASES.

3RD PERSON.

*Singular.**Dual.**Plural.*

Other bases ending in consonants (7th class).

ರುಣಧ್ and ರುನ್ಧ ... from ರುಧ್.

ರುಣಧ್ + 4 ತೆ = ಅರುಣತ್ or ಅರುಣಧ್

ಅರುನ್ಧಂ

ಅರುನ್ಧ್

ರಿಣಚ್ and ರಿಂಚ್ ... from ರಿಚ್.

ಅರಿಣಕ್ or ಅರಿಣಗ್

ಅರಿಜ್ಞಂ

ಅರಿಜ್ಞ್

ಶಿಣಮ್ and ಶಿಂಮ್ ... from ಶಿಮ್.

ಅಶಿಣಟೆ or ಅಶಿಣಡ್

ಅಶಿಂಮ್ಪಂ

ಅಶಿಂಷ್

ಭನಜ್ and ಭಂಜ್ ... from ಭಜ್.

ಅಭನಕ್ or ಅಭನಗ್

ಅಭಜ್ಞಂ

ಅಭಂಜ್

PART II.

Reduplicated bases ...

ತೆ₅ತಾಮ್₂ಜುನ್₂*Bases ending in ಅ.*

ಜಹಾ ... from III ಹಾ.

ಅಜಹಾತ್

ಹಾ @ ಈ for

ಹಾ - f +

f + ತಮ್ =

ಉನ್ = ಅ

ಅದಹುತಾಂ.

ಜಹುಃ

ಜಾಘ್ರಾ ... FP ಜಾಘ್ರಾ.

ಜಾಘ್ರಾ + ತೆ or ಜಾಘ್ರಾ - f + ಈತೆ =
ಅಜಾಘ್ರಾತ್ or ಅಜಾಘ್ರೇತ್

ಜಾಘ್ರೇತಾಂ

ಅಜಾಘ್ರಾಃ

Bases ending in ಇ and ಈ, the vowels not being preceded by conjunct consonants.

ಚಿತಿ ... from III ಕಿ.

ಚಿತಿ @ ಗ್ + ತೆ = ಅಚಿತ್ or ಚಿತ್

ಅಚಿತಿತಾಂ

ಚಿತಿ @ ಯ್
for f + ಉನ್
= ಅಚಿತ್ಯಾಃ

PARASMAIPADI.

fect.					
2ND PERSON.			3RD PERSON.		
Singular.	Dual.	Plural.	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ರುಣಧಿ + 4 ನ =ಅರುಣತಿ or ಅರುಣದ್ or ಅರುಣಃ	ಅರುನ್ಧಂ	ಅರುನ್ಧ	ಅರುಣಧಂ	ಅರುನ್ಧವ್	ಅರುನ್ಧತ್
ಅರಿಣಕ್ or ಅರಿ ಣಗ್	ಅರಿಜ್ಞಂ	ಅರಿಜ್ಞ	ಅರಿಣಜಂ	ಅರಿಂಜ್ವ	ಅರಿಂಜ್ಞ
ಅಶಿಣಃ or ಅಶಿ ಣದ್	ಅಶಿಂಷ್ಯಂ	ಅಶಿಂಷ್ಯ	ಅಶಿಣಷಂ	ಅಶಿಂಷ್ಯ	ಅಶಿಂಷ್ಞ
ಅಭನಕ್ or ಅ ಭನಗ್	ಅಭಜ್ಞಂ	ಅಭಜ್ಞ	ಅಭನಜಂ	ಅಭಂಜ್ವ	ಅಭಂಜ್ಞ (6)
ನ್ ₃	ತಂ ₂	ತ ₂	ಅಮ್ ₃	ವ ₂	ಮ ₂
ಅಜಹಾಃ	ಹಾ @ ಈ for f+ತ ಮ = ಅಜ ಹೀತಮ್	ಹಾ @ ಈ for f+ತ = ಅಜಹೀ ತ	ಅಜಹಾಂ	ಹಾ @ ಈ for f+ವ = ಅಜಹೀ ವ	ಹಾ @ ಈ for f+ಮ = ಅಜಹೀ ಮ
ಜಾಘ್ರಾ + ನ or ಜಾಘ್ರಾ-f+ಈ ನ=ಅಜಾಘ್ರಾಃ or ಅಜಾಘ್ರೇಃ	ಅಜಾಘ್ರೀತಂ	ಅಜಾಘ್ರೀತ	ಅಜಾಘ್ರಾಮ್	ಅಜಾಘ್ರೀವ	ಅಜಾಘ್ರೀಮ (7)
ಚಿಕಿ @ gf + ನ =ಅಚಿಕೇಃ	ಅಚಿಕಿತಂ	ಅಚಿಕಿತ	ಚಿಕಿ @ gf+ಅ ಮ=ಅಚಿಕಯ ಮ್	ಅಚಿಕಿವ	ಅಚಿಕಿಮ

BASES.			3RD PERSON.		
			<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ನೆನೀ	...	FP ನೆನೀ.	ಅನೆನೆತ or ಅನೆ ನಯಿತ	ಅನೆನೀತಾಂ	ಅನೆನ್ಯಾಃ
ಚೇಕಿ	....	FP ಚೇಕಿ.	ಅಚೇಕೇತ or ಅ ಚೇಕಯಿತ	ಅಚೇಕಿತಾಂ	ಅಚೇಕ್ಯಾಃ

Bases ending in ಇ and ಈ, the vowels being preceded by conjunct consonants.

ಚೇಕ್ರೀ	.... from FP ಚೇಕ್ರೀ.	ಚೇಕ್ರೀ @ gf+ ತ or ಈತ = ಅಚೇ ಕ್ರೇತ or ಅಚೇಕ್ರ ಯಿತ	ಅಚೇಕ್ರೀತಾಂ	ಚೇಕ್ರೀ @ ಇ ಯ್ for f + ಉನ್ = ಅ ಚೇಕ್ರಿಯಾಃ
ಚೇಕ್ಷೀ	.... FP ಚೇಕ್ಷೀ.	ಅಚೇಕ್ಷೇತ or ಅ ಚೇಕ್ಷಯಿತ	ಅಚೇಕ್ಷೀತಾಂ	ಅಚೇಕ್ಷೀಯಾಃ
ಜಿಹ್ರೀ	... III ಜಿಹ್ರೀ.	ಅಜಿಹ್ರೇತ	ಅಜಿಹ್ರೀತಾಂ	ಅಜಿಹ್ರಿಯಾಃ

Bases ending in ಉ and ಊ.

ದೋಧು	... from FP ದೋಧು.	ದೋಧು @ gf + ತ or ಈತ=ಅ ದೋಧೋತ or ಅದೋಧವೀತ	ಅದೋಧು ತಾಂ	ದೋಧು @ ಉವ್ for f +ಉನ್ =ಅ ದೋಧುವುಃ
ಲೋಲೂ	... FP ಲೋಲೂ.	ಅಲೋಲೋತ or ಅಲೋಲವೀತ	ಅಲೋಲೂ ತಾಂ	ಅಲೋಲುವುಃ

Bases ending in ಋ.

ಇಯ್ಯ from III ಋ.	ಋ @ gf+ ತ = ಋತ	ಐಯ್ಯತಾಂ	ಐಯ್ಯಾಃ
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PARASMAIPADI.

fect.

2ND PERSON.

1ST PERSON.

*Singular.**Dual.**Plural.**Singular.**Dual.**Plural.*ಅನೇನೇಃ or ಅ
ನೇನಯಾಃ

ಅನೇನೀತಂ

ಅನೇನೀತ

ಅನೇನಯಂ

ಅನೇನೀವ

ಅನೇನೀಮ

ಅಚೇಕೇಃ or ಅ
ಚೇಕಯಾಃ

ಅಚೇಕೀತಂ

ಅಚೇಕೀತ

ಅಚೇಕಯಂ

ಅಚೇಕೀವ

ಅಚೇಕೀಮ

(8)

ಚೇಕ್ರೇ @ gf +
ಃ or ಈಃ =
ಅಚೇಕ್ರೇಃ or
ಅಚೇಕ್ರಯಾಃ

ಅಚೇಕ್ರೀತಂ

ಅಚೇಕ್ರೀತ

ಚೇಕ್ರೇ @ gf
+ ಅಂ = ಅಚೇ
ಕ್ರಯಂ

ಅಚೇಕ್ರೀವ

ಅಚೇಕ್ರೀ
ಮಅಚೇಕ್ಷೇಃ or ಅ
ಚೇಕ್ಷಯಾಃ

ಅಚೇಕ್ಷೀತಂ

ಅಚೇಕ್ಷೀತ

ಅಚೇಕ್ಷಯಂ

ಅಚೇಕ್ಷೀವ

ಅಚೇಕ್ಷೀಮ

ಅಜಿಹ್ರೇಃ

ಅಜಿಹ್ರೀತಂ

ಅಜಿಹ್ರೀತ

ಅಜಿಹ್ರಯಂ

ಅಜಿಹ್ರೀವ

ಅಜಿಹ್ರೀಮ

(9)

ದೋಧು @ gf
+ ಃ or ಈಃ
= ಅದೋಧೋಃ
or ಅದೋಧವೀಃ

ಅದೋಧುತಂ

ಅದೋಧುತ

ದೋಧು @ gf
+ ಅಂ = ಅ
ದೋಧವಂ

ಅದೋಧುವ

ಅದೋಧು
ಮಅಲೋಲೋಃ or
ಅಲೋಲವೀಃಅಲೋಲೂ
ತಂ

ಅಲೋಲೂತ

ಅಲೋಲವಂ

ಅಲೋಲೂ
ವಅಲೋಲೂ
ಮ (10)ಇಯ್ಯ @ gf +
ಃ = ಐಯಾಃ

ಐಯ್ಯತಂ

ಐಯ್ಯತ

ಇಯ್ಯ @ gf
+ ಅಂ = ಐ
ಯಾರಂ

ಐಯ್ಯವ

ಐಯ್ಯಮ

ACTIVE VOICE

Imper

BASES.

3RD PERSON,

*Singular.**Dual.**Plural.*

ಅರಿಯ್ಯು FP ಅರಿಯ್ಯು from ಋ.

ಅರಿಯರ್ತ್ or ಅ
ರಿಯರ್ಲಿತ್

ಅರಿಯ್ಯತಾಂ

ಅರಿಯ್ಯುಃ

ಪಿಪ್ಪು ... III ಪ್ಪ.

ಅಪಿಪರ್ತ್

ಅಪಿಪ್ಪತಾಂ

ಅಪಿಪ್ಪುಃ

ಚರಿಕ್ಕು FP ಚರಿಕ್ಕು.

ಅಚರಿಕರ್ತ್ or ಅ
ಚರಿಕರ್ಲಿತ್

ಅಚರಿಕ್ಕತಾಂ

ಅಚರಿಕ್ಕುಃ

Bases ending in ಮೂ (labial).

ಪಿಪ್ಪಾ from III ಪ್ಪಾ.

ಪಿಪ್ಪಾ @ gf + ತ್
= ಅಪಿಪರ್ತ್

ಪಿಪ್ಪಾ @ ಉ

ಪಿಪ್ಪಾ @ ಉ

ರ್ for f +

ರ್ for f +

ತಾಂ = ಅಪಿ

ಉಸ್ = ಅಪಿ

ಪೂರ್ತಾಂ

ಪುರುಃ

ಪಾಪ್ಪಾ ... FP ಪಾಪ್ಪಾ.

ಅಪಾಪರ್ತ್ or ಅ
ಪಾಪರ್ಲಿತ್

ಅಪಾಪ್ಪೂರ್ತಾಂ

ಅಪಾಪ್ಪುರುಃ

ವಾಪ್ಪಾ ... FP ವಾಪ್ಪಾ.

ಅವಾಪರ್ತ್ or ಅ
ವಾಪರ್ಲಿತ್

ಅವಾಪ್ಪೂರ್ತಾಂ

ಅವಾಪ್ಪುರುಃ

*Bases ending in ಮೂ, (non-
labial).*

ಚಾಕ್ಕಾ from FP ಚಾಕ್ಕಾ.

ಚಾಕ್ಕಾ @ gf + ತ್
or ಈತ್ = ಅಚಾ
ಕರ್ತ್ or ಅಚಾಕ
ರ್ಲಿತ್

ಚಾಕ್ಕಾ @ ಈ

ಚಾಕ್ಕಾ @

ರ್ for f +

ಇರ್ for f +

ತಾಂ = ಅಚಾ

+ ಉಸ್ =

ಕೇರ್ತಾಂ

ಅಚಾಕೆರುಃ

*Bases ending in ಯ with penul-
timate ಅ.*

ಜಾಹಯ್ ... from FP ಜಾಹಯ್.

ಜಾಹಯ್ + ತ್ or
ಈತ್ = ಅಜಾಹತ್
or ಅಜಾಹಯ್

ಅಜಾಹತಾಂ

ಅಜಾಹಯ್ಯಃ

PARASMAIPADI.

fect.

2ND PERSON.

1ST PERSON.

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಆರಿಯಾಃ or ಆ ರಿಯಾರೀಃ	ಆರಿಯೃತಂ	ಆರಿಯೃತ	ಆರಿಯರಂ	ಆರಿಯೃವ	ಆರಿಯೃಮ
ಅಪಿಪಃ	ಅಪಿಪೃತಂ	ಅಪಿಪೃತ	ಅಪಿಪರಂ	ಅಪಿಪೃವ	ಅಪಿಪೃಮ
ಅಚರಿಕಃ or ಅ ಚರಿಕರೀಃ	ಅಚರಿಕೃತಂ	ಅಚರಿಕೃತ	ಅಚರಿಕರಂ	ಅಚರಿಕೃವ	ಅಚರಿಕೃಮ

(11)

ಪಿಪ್ಪಾ @ gf + ನ್ = ಅಪಿಪಃ	ಪಿಪ್ಪಾ @ ಉ ರ್ for f + ತಂ = ಅಪಿ ಪೂರ್ತಂ	ಪಿಪ್ಪಾ @ ಉರ್ for f + ತ = ಅ ಪಿಪೂರ್ತ	ಪಿಪ್ಪಾ @ gf + ಅಂ = ಅಪಿ ಪರಂ	ಪಿಪ್ಪಾ @ ಉ ರ್ for f + ವ = ಅಪಿಪೂ ರ್ವ	ಪಿಪ್ಪಾ @ ಉ ರ್ for f + ಮ = ಅಪಿ ಪೂರ್ಮ
ಅಸಾಪಃ or ಅ ಸಾಪರೀಃ	ಅಸಾಪೂರ್ತ ಮ್	ಅಸಾಪೂರ್ತ	ಅಸಾಪರಂ	ಅಸಾಪೂರ್ವ	ಅಸಾಪೂ ರ್ಮ
ಅನಾವಃ or ಅ ನಾವರೀಃ	ಅನಾವೂರ್ತ ಮ್	ಅನಾವೂರ್ತ	ಅನಾವರಂ	ಅನಾವೂರ್ವ	ಅನಾವೂ ರ್ಮ (12)

ಚಾಕ್ಯಾ @ gf + ನ್ or ಈನ್ = ಅಚಾಕಃ or ಅಚಾಕರೀಃ	ಚಾಕ್ಯಾ @ ಈ ರ್ for f + ತಂ = ಅಚಾ ಕೀರ್ತಂ	ಚಾಕ್ಯಾ @ ಈರ್ for f + ತ = ಅ ಚಾಕೀರ್ತ	ಚಾಕ್ಯಾ @ gf + ಅಂ = ಅ ಚಾಕರಂ	ಚಾಕ್ಯಾ @ ಈರ್ for f + ವ = ಅ. ಚಾಕೀರ್ವ	ಚಾಕ್ಯಾ @ ಈರ್ for f + ಮ = ಅ ಚಾಕೀರ್ಮ (13)
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ಅಜಾಹಃ or ಅ ಜಾಹಮೀಃ	ಅಜಾಹತಂ	ಅಜಾಹತ	ಅಜಾಹಯಂ	ಅಜಾಹವ	ಅಜಾಹಮ (14)
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BASES.			3RD PERSON.		
			Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
<i>Bases ending in a nasal with penultimate ಅ.</i>					
ದಧನ್	...	from III ಧನ್.	ಅದಧನ್	ಧನ್ @ lp + ತಾಂ = ಅದ ಧಾನ್ತಾಂ	ಧನ್ + ಉನ್ = ಅದಧನುಃ
ತಂತನ್	...	FP ತಂತನ್.	ಅತಂತನ್ or ಅತಂ ತನ್ನೀತ್	ಅತಂತಾಂತಾಂ	ಅತಂತನುಃ
ಶಂಶಮ್	....	FP ಶಂಶಮ್.	ಅಶಂಶಮ್ or ಅಶಂ ಶವೀತ್	ಅಶಂಶಾಂತಾಂ	ಅಶಂಶಮುಃ
ಚಂಕಣ್	....	FP ಚಂಕಣ್.	ಅಚಂಕಣ್ or ಅಚಂ ಕಣೀತ್	ಅಚಂಕಾಣ್ಪಾಂ	ಅಚಂಕಣುಃ
<i>Bases ending in a nasal with light penultimate ಇಕ್.</i>					
ಜರಿಘ್ಣಣ್	....	from FP ಜರಿಘ್ಣಣ್.	ಜರಿಘ್ಣಣ್ @ gp + ತ್ or ಜರಿಘ್ಣಣ್ + ಈತ್ = ಅಜರಿ ಘ್ಣಣ್ or ಅಜರಿ ಘ್ಣೀತ್	ಜರಿಘ್ಣಣ್ @ lp + ತಾಂ = ಅಜರಿಘ್ಣಾ ಣ್ಪಾಂ	ಜರಿಘ್ಣಣ್ + ಉನ್ = ಅಜ ರಿಘ್ಣಣುಃ
ಜಂಜನ್	....	FP ಜಂಜನ್.	ಅಜಂಜನ್ or ಅ ಜಂಜನ್ನೀತ್	ಅಜಂಜಾಂತಾಂ	ಅಜಂಜನುಃ
ಜಿಂಜಿಮ್	....	FP ಜಿಂಜಿಮ್.	ಅಜಿಂಜಿಮ್ or ಅ ಜಿಂಜಿವೀತ್	ಅಜಿಂಜೀಂತಾಂ	ಅಜಿಂಜಿಮುಃ

PARASMAIPADI.

fect.

2ND PERSON.

1ST PERSON.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಅದಧನ್	ಅದಧಾನ್ತಂ	ಅದಧಾನ್ತು	ಅದಧನಂ	ಅದಧನ್ವ	ಅದಧನ್ಮ
ಅತಂತನ್ or ಅ ತಂತನೀಃ	ಅತಂತಾಂತಂ	ಅತಂತಾಂತು	ಅತಂತನಂ	ಅತಂತನ್ವ	ಅತಂತನ್ಮ
ಅಶಂಶಮ್ or ಅ ಶಂಶವೀಃ	ಅಶಂಶಾಂತಂ	ಅಶಂಶಾಂತು	ಅಶಂಶಮಂ	ಅಶಂಶನ್ವ	ಅಶಂಶನ್ಮ
ಅಚಂಕನ್ or ಅ ಚಂಕಣೀಃ	ಅಚಂಕಾಣ್ಯಂ	ಅಚಂಕಾಣ್ಯು	ಅಚಂಕಣಂ	ಅಚಂಕಣ್ವ	ಅಚಂಕಣ್ಮ (15).
ಜರಿಘ್ನ@ gp +ಸ or ಜರಿ ಘ್ನ + ಈಸ =ಅಜರಿಘ್ನ or ಅಜರಿಘ್ನ ಣೀಃ	ಜರಿಘ್ನ @ lp+ತಂ = ಅಜರಿಘ್ನಾ ಣ್ಯಂ	ಜರಿಘ್ನ @ lp+ತ=ಅ ಜರಿಘ್ನಾಣ್ಯು	ಜರಿಘ್ನ @ gp+ಅಂ= ಅಜರಿಘ್ನಾ ಮ್	ಜರಿಘ್ನ+ ವ = ಅಜರಿ ಘ್ನಾಣ್ಯ	ಜರಿಘ್ನ + ಮ = ಅಜರಿ ಘ್ನಾಣ್ಮ
ಅಜಂಜನ್ or ಅಜಂಜನೀಃ	ಅಜಂಜಾಂತಂ	ಅಜಂಜಾಂತು	ಅಜಂಜನಂ	ಅಜಂಜನ್ವ	ಅಜಂಜನ್ಮ
ಅಜಿಂಜಿಂ or ಅ ಜಿಂಜಿವೀಃ	ಅಜಿಂಜಿಂತಂ	ಅಜಿಂಜಿಂತು	ಅಜಿಂಜಿಮಂ	ಅಜಿಂಜಿನ್ವ	ಅಜಿಂಜಿನ್ಮ (16)

BASES.

3RD PERSON.

Singular.

Dual.

Plural.

*Bases ending in ತ, ಥ, ದ, and
ಧ with penultimate light ಇಕ್.*

ವರಿವೃತ್ ... from FP ವರಿವೃತ್.

ವರಿವೃತ್ @ gp+
ತ್ or ವರಿವೃತ್+
ಈತ್=ಅವರಿವರ್ತ್
or ಅವರಿವೃತ್ತೇತ್

ಅವರಿವೃತ್ತಾಂ

ವರಿವೃತ್ +
ಉಸ್=ಅವರಿ
ವೃತುಃ

ಜರಿಗೃಧ್ ... FP ಜರಿಗೃಧ್.

ಅಜರಿಗರ್ಧ್ or ಅ
ಜರಿಗೃಧೀತ್

ಅಜರಿಗೃದ್ಧಾಂ

ಅಜರಿಗೃಧುಃ

*Bases ending in ತ, ಥ, ದ & ಧ with
penultimate ಋ.*

ಚಾಕ್ಯಾತ್ ... from FP ಚಾಕ್ಯಾತ್.

ಚಾಕ್ಯಾತ್ @ gp+
ತ್ or ಚಾಕ್ಯಾತ್
@ ಈರ್ for p+
ಈತ್ = ಅಚಾಕ್
ರ್ or ಅಚಾಕ್ರೇ
ತ್

ಚಾಕ್ಯಾತ್ @
ಈರ್ for p
+ತಾಂ=ಅ
ಚಾಕ್ರೇರ್ಫಂ

ಚಾಕ್ಯಾತ್ @
ಈರ್ for p
+ಉಸ್=ಅ
ಚಾಕ್ರೇರ್ಫುಃ

PARASMAIPADI.

fect.

2ND PERSON.

1ST PERSON.

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ವರಿವೃತ್ @ gp and ದ or ರು for f+ನ or ವರಿವೃತ್+ಈ ನ = ಅವರಿವ ರ್ಧ or ಅವರಿ ವಃ or ಅವರಿ ವೃತ್ತಿಃ	ಅವರಿವೃತ್ತಂ	ಅವರಿವೃತ್ತ	ವರಿವೃತ್@ gp +ಅಂ= ಅವ ರಿವರ್ತಂ	ಅವರಿವೃತ್ವ	ಅವರಿವೃತ್ತ
ಅಜರಿಗರ್ಧ or ಅಜರಿಗಃ or ಅಜರಿಗೃಧಿಃ	ಅಜರಿಗೃದ್ಧಂ	ಅಜರಿಗೃದ್ಧ	ಅಜರಿಗರ್ಧಂ	ಅಜರಿಗೃದ್ವ	ಅಜರಿಗೃದ್ಧ

(17)

ಚಾಕ್ಯತ್ @ gp and ದ or ರು for f +ನ or ಚಾ ಕ್ಯತ್ @ ಈರ್ for p+ಈನ =ಆಚಾರ್ಧ or ಅಚಾರ್ಕ or ಅಚಾರ್ಕ ರ್ತಃ	ಚಾಕ್ಯತ್ @ ಈರ್ for p + ತಂ=ಅ ಚಾರ್ಕರ್ತಂ	ಚಾಕ್ಯತ್ @ ಈರ್ for p + ತ = ಅ ಚಾರ್ಕರ್ತ	ಚಾಕ್ಯತ್ @ gp+ಅಂ= ಆಚಾರ್ಕರ್ತಂ	ಚಾಕ್ಯತ್@ ಈರ್ for p+ವ=ಅ ಚಾರ್ಕರ್ತ್ಯ	ಚಾಕ್ಯತ್@ ಈರ್ for p + ಮ =ಅಚಾರ್ಕ ರ್ತಃ(18)
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BASES.

3RD PERSON.

Singular.

Dual.

Plural.

Bases ending in ತ, ಥ, ದ & ಧ with
penultimate nasal.

ಚಾಸ್ಕಂಢ್ ... from FP ಚಾಸ್ಕಂಢ್.	ಚಾಸ್ಕಂಢ್ + ತ್ or ಚಾಸ್ಕಂಢ್ - p + ಈತ್ = ಅಚಾಸ್ಕನ್ or ಅಚಾಸ್ಕದ್ಛಿತ್	ಚಾಸ್ಕಂಢ್ - p + ತಾಂ = ಅ ಚಾಸ್ಕತ್ತಾಂ	ಚಾಸ್ಕಂಢ್ - p + ಉನ್ = ಅ ಚಾಸ್ಕದಾಃ
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Other bases ending in ತ, ಥ, ದ & ಧ.

ಪಾಸ್ಕರ್ಥ್ from FP ಪಾಸ್ಕರ್ಥ್.	ಪಾಸ್ಕರ್ಥ್ + ತ್ or ಈತ್ = ಅಪಾಸ್ಕ ರ್ಥ್ or ಅಪಾಸ್ಕ ರ್ಥೀತ್	ಅಪಾಸ್ಕರ್ಥಾಂ	ಅಪಾಸ್ಕರ್ಥಾಃ
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ಜಾಗಾಧ್ ... FP ಜಾಗಾಧ್.	ಅಜಾಗಾಧ್ or ಅ ಜಾಗಾಧೀತ್	ಅಜಾಗಾಧ್ಞಾಂ	ಅಜಾಗಾಧ್ಞಾಃ
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ದಾದಧ್ ... FP ದಾದಧ್.	ಅದಾದಧ್ or ಅ ದಾದಧೀತ್	ಅದಾದಧ್ಞಾಂ	ಅದಾದಧ್ಞಾಃ
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PARASMAIPADI.

fect.

2ND PERSON.

1ST PERSON.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ಚಾಸ್ಕಂದ್ @ ದ್ -or ರಾ for f+ ನ್ or ಚಾಸ್ಕಂ ದ್ - p+ ಈನ್ = ಅಚಾಸ್ಕದ್ or ಅಚಾಸ್ಕಃ or ಅಚಾಸ್ಕ ದೀಃ	ಚಾಸ್ಕಂದ್ - p + ತಂ = ಅ ಚಾಸ್ಕತ್ತಂ ಅಚಾಸ್ಕತ್ತ	ಚಾಸ್ಕಂದ್ - p + ತ = ಅಂ = ಅಚಾ ಸ್ಕಂದಂ ಅಚಾಸ್ಕತ್ತ	ಚಾಸ್ಕಂದ್ + ಅಂ = ಅಚಾ ಸ್ಕಂದಂ ಅಚಾಸ್ಕತ್ತ	ಚಾಸ್ಕಂದ್ - p + ತ = ಅ ಚಾಸ್ಕದ್ವ ಅಚಾಸ್ಕದ್ವ	ಚಾಸ್ಕಂದ್ - p + ತು = ಅ ಚಾಸ್ಕದ್ವ ಅಚಾಸ್ಕದ್ವ

(19)

ಪಾಸ್ಕರ್ಧ್ @ ದ್ or ರಾ for f+ ನ್ or ಪಾಸ್ಕ ರ್ಧ್ + ಈನ್ = ಅಪಾಸ್ಕರ್ಧ್ or ಅಪಾಸ್ಕಃ or ಅಪಾಸ್ಕರ್ಧೀಃ	ಅಪಾಸ್ಕದ್ಧಂ ಅಪಾಸ್ಕದ್ಧಂ	ಅಪಾಸ್ಕದ್ಧಂ ಅಪಾಸ್ಕದ್ಧಂ	ಅಪಾಸ್ಕರ್ಧಂ ಅಪಾಸ್ಕರ್ಧಂ	ಅಪಾಸ್ಕದ್ವ ಅಪಾಸ್ಕದ್ವ	ಪಾಸ್ಕರ್ಧ್ ಪಾಸ್ಕರ್ಧ್
ಅಜಾಗಾದ್ or ಅಜಾಗಾಃ or ಅಜಾಗಾದೀಃ	ಅಜಾಗಾದ್ಧಂ ಅಜಾಗಾದ್ಧಂ	ಅಜಾಗಾದ್ಧಂ ಅಜಾಗಾದ್ಧಂ	ಅಜಾಗಾದ್ಧಂ ಅಜಾಗಾದ್ಧಂ	ಅಜಾಗಾದ್ವ ಅಜಾಗಾದ್ವ	ಅಜಾಗಾದ್ಧಂ ಅಜಾಗಾದ್ಧಂ
ಅದಾದ್ or ಅ ದಾದಃ or ಅ ದಾದಧೀಃ	ಅದಾದದ್ಧಂ ಅದಾದದ್ಧಂ	ಅದಾದದ್ಧಂ ಅದಾದದ್ಧಂ	ಅದಾದದ್ಧಂ ಅದಾದದ್ಧಂ	ಅದಾದದ್ವ ಅದಾದದ್ವ	ಅದಾದದ್ಧಂ ಅದಾದದ್ಧಂ

ACTIVE VOICE

Imper.

BASES.

3RD PERSON.

Singular.

Dual.

Plural.

ಚೋಕೂರ್ದ್ ... FP ಚೋಕೂರ್ದ್.

ಅಚೋಕೂರ್ದ್ or
ಅಚೋಕೂರ್ದೀತ್ಅಚೋಕೂ
ತ್ತ್ಯಾಂಅಚೋಕೂ
ದ್ರುಃ

ನಾನಾಥ್ ... FP ನಾನಾಥ್.

ಅನಾನಾಥ್ or ಅ
ನಾನಾಥೀತ್

ಅನಾನಾತ್ತ್ಯಾಂ

ಅನಾನಾಥುಃ

*Bases ending in ಸ with penul-
timate light ಇಕ್.*

ತೋತುಸ್ ...from FP ತೋತುಸ್.

ತೋತುಸ್ @ gp
and ದ್ for f +
ತ್ or ತೋತುಸ್ +
ಈತ್ = ಅತೋತೋ
ದ್ or ಅತೋತು
ಸೀತ್ತೋತುಸ್ +
ತಾಂ = ಅತೋ
ತುಸ್ತ್ಯಾಂತೋತುಸ್ +
ಉಸ್ = ಅ
ತೋತುಸುಃ*Bases ending in ಸ with penulti-
mate nasal.*ಚೋಕುಂಸ್ ... from FP ಚೋ
ಕುಂಸ್ from ಕುಸಿ.ಚೋಕುಂಸ್ @ ದ್
for f + ತ್ or ಚೋ
ಕುಂಸ್ - p + ಈತ್
= ಅಚೋಕುನ್
or ಅಚೋಕುಸೀತ್ಚೋಕುಂಸ್ -
p + ತಾಂ =
ಅಚೋಕು
ಸ್ತ್ಯಾಂಚೋಕುಂಸ್ -
p + ಉಸ್ಃ
= ಅಚೋ
ಕುಸುಃ

PARASMAIPADI.

fect.

2ND PERSON.

1ST PERSON.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಅಚ್ಚೋಕ್ಕೂರ್	ಅಚ್ಚೋಕ್ಕೂ	ಅಚ್ಚೋಕ್ಕೂ	ಅಚ್ಚೋಕ್ಕೂ	ಅಚ್ಚೋಕ್ಕೂ	ಅಚ್ಚೋಕ್ಕೂ
or ಅಚ್ಚೋಕ್ಕೂಃ	ತಂ	ತ್ವಂ	ದಂ	ದ್ವಂ	ದ್ಮಂ
or ಅಚ್ಚೋಕ್ಕೂ					
ದೀಃ					
ಅನಾನಾಥ or	ಅನಾನಾತ್ತಂ	ಅನಾನಾತ್ತ	ಅನಾನಾಥಂ	ಅನಾನಾಥ್ವ	ಅನಾನಾಥ್ವ
ಅನಾನಾಥೀಃ					(20)

ತೋತುಸಃ @	ತೋತುಸ್ +	ತೋತುಸಃ	ತೋತುಸಃ @	ಅತೋತು	ಅತೋತುಸ್ವ
gp and ದ or	ತಂ=ಅತೋ	+ತ=ಅ	gp+ಅಂ=ಅ	ಸ್ವ	(21)
ರಾ for f.+ಸಃ	ತುಸ್ತಂ	ತೋತುಸ್ತ	ತೋತುಸಂ		
or ತೋತುಸಃ					
+ಈಸಃ=ಅ					
ತೋತೋದ or					
ಅತೋತೋಃ					
or ಅತೋತು					
ಸೀಃ					

ಚೋಕುಂಸಃ @	ಚೋಕುಂಸಃ	ಚೋಕುಂಸ್	ಚೋಕುಂಸ್ +	ಚೋಕುಂಸ್	ಚೋಕುಂಸಃ
ದ or ರಾ for f	-p+ತಂ=	-p+ತ=	ಅಂ=ಅಚೋ	-p+ವ=	-p+ವ=
+ಸಃ or ಚೋ	ಅಚೋಕು	ಅಚೋಕು	ಕುಂಸಂ	ಅಚೋಕು	ಅಚೋಕು
ಕುಂಸ್ -p+ಈ	ಸ್ತಂ	ಸ್ತ		ಸ್ವ	ಸ್ವ (22)
ಸ್ =ಅಚೋ					
ಕುನ್ or ಅ					
ಚೋಕುನ್ or					
ಅಚೋಕುಃ					

ACTIVE VOICE

Imper

BASES.

3RD PERSON.

Singular.

Dual.

Plural.

Other bases ending in ಸ.

ಬಾಭಾಸೆ ... from FP ಬಾಭಾಸೆ.

ಬಾಭಾಸೆ @ ಧ for
f + ತೆ or ಬಾಭಾ
ಸೆ + ಈತೆ = ಅಬಾ
ಭಾಧ or ಅಬಾಭಾ
ಸೀತೆಬಾಬಾಸೆ +
ತಾಂ = ಅಬಾ
ಭಾಸಾಂಬಾಭಾಸೆ +
ಉಸೆ = ಅ
ಬಾಭಾಸುಃ*Bases ending in other consonants
than nasals and ತ, ಥ, ದ, ಧ & ಸ
with light penultimate ಇ.*

ದಿಧಿಷೆ ... from III ಧಿಷೆ.

ದಿಧಿಷೆ @ gp + ತೆ
or ಅದಿಧೀಟೆದಿಧಿಷೆ + ತಾಂ
= ಅದಿಧಿಷ್ವಾ
ಮದಿಧಿಷೆ + ಉ
ಸೆ = ಅದಿಧಿ
ಷುಃ

ತುತುರ್ ... from III ತುರ್.

ಅತುತೀರ್ತೆ

ಅತುತೀರ್ತಾಂ
ಮ

ಅತುತುರುಃ

ಜರಿಗ್ಹೆ FP ಜರಿಗ್ಹೆ.

ಅಜರಿಗ್ಹರ್ತೆ or ಅ
ಜರಿಗ್ಹೀತೆಅಜರಿಗ್ಹಾ
ಮ

ಅಜರಿಗ್ಹುಃ

*Bases ending in other consonants
than ತ, ಥ, ದ, ಧ & ಸ with pe-
nultimate ಋ.*

ತಾಸ್ತ್ರಾಹೆ. from FP ತಾಸ್ತ್ರಾಹೆ.

ತಾಸ್ತ್ರಾಹೆ @ ಈ
ರ್ತೆ for p + ತೆ or
ಈತೆ = ಅತಾಸ್ತ್ರೀ
ರ್ತೆ or ಅತಾಸ್ತ್ರೀ
ಹೀತೆಅತಾಸ್ತ್ರೀರ್ತಾಂ
ಮಅತಾಸ್ತ್ರೀ
ರ್ತುಃ

PARASMAIPADI.

fect.

2ND PERSON.

1ST PERSON.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಬಾಭಾಸೆ @ ದೆ or ರು for f+ ಸೆ or ಬಾಭಾ ಸೆ + ಈಸೆ = ಅಬಾಭಾದೆ or ಅಬಾಭಾಃ or ಅ ಬಾಭಾಸೀಃ	ಬಾಭಾಸೆ+ ತಂ = ಅ ಬಾಭಾಸ್ತು ಮು	ಬಾಬಾಸೆ +ತ=ಅ ಬಾಭಾಸ್ತು	ಬಾಭಾಸೆ+ಅಂ =ಅಬಾಭಾಸಂ ಬಾಭಾಸ್ವ	ಬಾಭಾಸೆ + ವ=ಅ ಬಾಭಾಸ್ವ	ಬಾಭಾಸೆ+ ಮ=ಅಬಾ ಭಾಸ್ತು(23)
ದಿಧಿಷ್ @ gp+ ಸೆ=ಅದಿಧೇಃ	ದಿಧಿಷ್+ತಂ = ಅದಿಧಿ ಷ್ಠಂ	ದಿಧಿಷ್+ತ = ಅದಿಧಿ ಷ್ಠು	ದಿಧಿಷ್ @ gp +ಅಂ=ಅದಿ ಧೇಷಂ	ದಿಧಿಷ್+ವ = ಅದಿಧಿ ಷ್ಠು	ದಿಧಿಷ್+ಮ =ಅದಿಧಿಷ್ಠು
ಅತುತೇಃ	ಅತುತೂ ರ್ತಮು	ಅತುತೂರ್ತ	ಅತುತೇಃಂ	ಅತುತೂರ್ವ	ಅತುತೂ ರ್ವು
ಅಜರಿಗರ್ಥ or ಅಜರಿಗೃಹೀಃ	ಅಜರಿಗೃಥಂ	ಅಜರಿಗೃಥೆ	ಅಜರಿಗರ್ಥಂ	ಅಜರಿಗೃಹ್ಯ	ಅಜರಿಗೃಹ್ಯು
ಅತಾಸ್ತೀರ್ಥ or ಅತಾಸ್ತೀರ್ಥೀಃ	ಅತಾಸ್ತೀ ರ್ಥಂ	ಅತಾಸ್ತೀ ರ್ಥಃ	ಅತಾಸ್ತೀರ್ಥಂ	ಅತಾಸ್ತೀ ರ್ಥ್ಯ	ಅತಾಸ್ತೀರ್ಥ್ಯು (24)

ACTIVE VOICE

Imper

BASES.

3RD PERSON.

Singular.

Dual.

Plural.

*Bases ending in other consonants
than ತ, ಥ, ದ, ಧ, & ಸ with
penultimate nasals*

ಬಾಭಂಜ್	...	FP ಬಾಭಂಜ್.	ಬಾಭಂಜ್ + ತ್ or ಬಾಭಂಜ್ - p + ಈತ್ = ಅಬಾ ಭನ್ or ಅಬಾಭ ಜ್ಜೀತ್	ಅಬಾಭಕ್ತಾಂ	ಅಬಾಭಜಃ
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*Bases ending in ಳ with penul-
timate ತ.*

ಮೋಮೂರ್ಘ್	...	FP ಮೋ ಮೂರ್ಘ್.	ಮೋಮೂರ್ಘ್ + ತ್ or ಈತ್ = ಅಮೋಮೂರ್ಘ್ or ಅಮೋಮೂ ರ್ಘ್ಜೀತ್.	ಮೋಮೂರ್ಘ್ - f + ತಾಂ = ಅ ಮೋಮೂರ್ಘ್ ಮ್	ಅಮೋಮೂ ರ್ಘಃ
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*Bases ending in ವ with penul-
timate ರ.*

ತೋತೂರ್ವ್	FP ತೋತೂರ್ವ್.	ತೋತೂರ್ವ್ + ತ್ or ಈತ್ = ಅತೋತೂರ್ವ್ or ಅತೋತೂ ರ್ವ್ಜೀತ್	ತೋತೂರ್ವ್ - f + ತಾಂ = ಅ ತೋತೂರ್ವ್ ಮ್	ಅತೋತೂ ರ್ವಃ
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PARASMAIPADI.

fect.

2ND PERSON.

1ST PERSON.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ಬಾಭಂಞ್ + ಸ್ or ಬಾಭಂಞ್ - p + ಈಸ = ಅಬಾಭ ನ್ or ಅಬಾಭ ಜೀಃ	ಅಬಾಭಕ್ತಂ	ಅಬಾಭಕ್ತಃ	ಅಬಾಭಂಜಂ	ಅಬಾಭಜ್ವ	ಅಬಾಭಜ್ಮ (25)
ಅವೋಮೂರ್ತ್ or ಅವೋಮೂ ರ್ಘೀಃ	ಅವೋಮೂ ರ್ತಂ	ಅವೋಮೂ ರ್ತಃ	ಅವೋಮೂ ರ್ಘಂ	ಅವೋಮೂ ರ್ಘ್ವ	ಅವೋಮೂ ರ್ಘ್ವಃ (26)
ಅತೋತೂಃ or ಅತೋತೂರ್ಘೀಃ	ಅತೋತೂ ರ್ತಂ	ಅತೋತೂ ರ್ತಃ	ಅತೋತೂ ರ್ವಂ	ಅತೋತೂ ರ್ವಃ	ಅತೋತೂ ರ್ವಃ (27)

BASES.

3RD PERSON.

Singular.

Dual.

Plural.

Other bases ending in consonants comprising.

1. Bases ending in ཨ with other penultimate letters than ཨ and ས and light ར and ཨ and nasals.

2. Bases ending in nasals with other penultimate letters than short vowels and ཨ and nasals.

3. Bases ending in ས with other penultimate letters than ཨ and light ར and ཨ and nasals.

4. Bases ending in other consonants than nasals and ཨ, ས, ཨ, ས, ཨ and ས, and without light penultimate ར and ཨ and nasals.

མཐུང་ལྟ་ ... from FP མཐུང་ལྟ་.

མཐུང་ལྟ་ + ཨ or

མཐུང་ལྟ་ = མཐུང་ལྟ་

or མཐུང་ལྟ་ལྟ་

མཐུང་ལྟ་ +

ཨ = མཐུང་ལྟ་

མཐུང་ལྟ་

མཐུང་ལྟ་ +

ཨ = མཐུང་ལྟ་

མཐུང་ལྟ་

མཐུང་ལྟ་ ...

FP མཐུང་ལྟ་.

མཐུང་ལྟ་ or མཐུང་ལྟ་

མཐུང་ལྟ་

མཐུང་ལྟ་

མཐུང་ལྟ་

PARASMAIPADI.

fect.

2ND PERSON.

1ST PERSON.

Singular

Dual.

Plural.

Singular.

Dual.

Plural.

ಪಾಪ್ರಚ್ಛ + ನಃ	ಪಾಪ್ರಚ್ಛ +	ಪಾಪ್ರಚ್ಛ +	ಪಾಪ್ರಚ್ಛ +	ಪಾಪ್ರಚ್ಛ +	ಪಾಪ್ರಚ್ಛ +
or ಈನಃ = ಅಸಾ	ತಂ = ಅಸಾ	ತ = ಅಸಾಪ್ರ	ಅಂ = ಅಸಾ	ವ = ಅಸಾ	ಃ = ಅಸಾ
ಪ್ರಹಃ or ಅಸಾ	ಪ್ರವೃತ್ತಂ	ವೃತ್ತಂ	ಪ್ರಚ್ಛಂ	ಪ್ರಚ್ಛಂ	ಪ್ರಚ್ಛಂ
ಪ್ರಚ್ಛೇಃ					

ಅಜಾಹಃ or ಅ	ಅಜಾಹರ್ತಂ	ಅಜಾಹರ್ತಂ	ಅಜಾಹರ್ಯಂ	ಅಜಾಹರ್ವಂ	ಅಜಾಹರ್ವಂ
ಜಾಹರ್ಯಂ					

(28)

ACTIVE VOICE

PRE

BASES.

3RD PERSON.

*Singular.**Dual.**Plural.*

FIRST DIVISION.

PART I. Bases ending in ಅ.	ತೈ	ಇತ್ತೈ	ಅನ್ನೈ
ಧರ ... from ಧೈ.	ಧರತೆ	ಧರೇತೆ	ಧರನ್ನೆ
ಚೇಕ್ರೀಯ ... FA ಚೇಕ್ರೀಯ ... ತ್ರೇ	ಚೇಕ್ರೀಯತೆ	ಚೇಕ್ರೀಯೇತೆ	ಚೇಕ್ರೀಯನ್ನೆ
ಚೋರಯ ... X ಚೂರ್.	ಚೋರಯತೆ	ಚೋರಯೇತೆ	ಚೋರಯನ್ನೆ
ಚೋರಯ ... C ಚೋರಿ ... X ಚೂರ್.	ಚೋರಯತೆ	ಚೋರಯೇತೆ	ಚೋರಯನ್ನೆ
ಪಿಪರ್ಚಿಷ ... D ಪಿಪರ್ಚಿಷ ... ಪೃಚ್.	ಪಿಪರ್ಚಿಷತೆ	ಪಿಪರ್ಚಿಷೇತೆ	ಪಿಪರ್ಚಿಷನ್ನೆ
ಡೀಯ ... IV ಡೀ.	ಡೀಯತೆ	ಡೀಯೇತೆ	ಡೀಯನ್ನೆ
ತುದ ... VI ತುದ್.	ತುದತೆ	ತುದೇತೆ	ತುದನ್ನೆ
PART II. Bases not ending in ಅ.	ತೈ	ಅತ್ತೈ	ಅತ್ತೈ

Section I.

ತನು and ತನ್ from VIII ತನ್.	ತನುತೆ	ತನ್ವಾತೆ	ತನ್ವತೆ
ಸುನು and ಸುನ್ ... V ಸು.	ಸುನುತೆ	ಸುನ್ವಾತೆ	ಸುನ್ವತೆ

Section II.

ಅಕ್ಕು and ಅಕ್ಕುನ್ from V ಅಕ್.	ಅಕ್ಕುತೆ	ಅಕ್ಕುವಾತೆ	ಅಕ್ಕುವತೆ
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Sections III.

ಕ್ರೇಣೀ and ಕ್ರೇಣಿ from IX ಕ್ರೇ.	ಕ್ರೇಣೀತೆ	ಕ್ರೇಣಾತೆ	ಕ್ರೇಣತೆ
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Section IV. nil

ATMANEPADI.

SENT.

2ND PERSON.

1st PERSON.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ಸೆ ₂ ಧರಸೆ	ಇಥೆ ₂ ಧರಥೆ	ಧೈ ₂ ಠರಧೈ	ಎ ₂ ಧರೆ	ವಹೆ ₂ ಧರ@lf+ವಹೆ = ಧರಾವಹೆ	ಮಹೆ ₂ ಧರ @ lf+ ಮಹೆ=ಧರಾ ಮಹೆ
ಚೇಕ್ರಿಯಸೆ	ಚೇಕ್ರಿಯಃಥೆ	ಚೇಕ್ರಿಯಾಧೈ	ಚೇಕ್ರಿಯೆ	ಚೇಕ್ರಿಯಾವಹೆ	ಚೇಕ್ರಿಯಾ ಮಹೆ
ಚೋರಯಸೆ	ಚೋರಯಃಥೆ	ಚೋರಯಾಧೈ	ಚೋರಯೆ	ಚೋರಯಾವಹೆ	ಚೋರಯಾ ಮಹೆ
ಚೋರಯಸೆ	ಚೋರಯಃಥೆ	ಚೋರಯಾಧೈ	ಚೋರಯೆ	ಚೋರಯಾವಹೆ	ಚೋರಯಾ ಮಹೆ
ಪಿವರ್ಚಿಷಸೆ	ಪಿವರ್ಚಿಷಃಥೆ	ಪಿವರ್ಚಿಷಾಧೈ	ಪಿವರ್ಚಿಷೆ	ಪಿವರ್ಚಿಷಾವಹೆ	ಪಿವರ್ಚಿಷಾ ಮಹೆ
ಡೀಯಸೆ ತುದಸೆ	ಡೀಯಃಥೆ ತುದಃಥೆ	ಡೀಯಾಧೈ ತುದಾಧೈ	ಡೀಯೆ ತುದೆ	ಡೀಯಾವಹೆ ತುದಾವಹೆ	ಡೀಯಾಮಹೆ ತುದಾಮಹೆ
ಸೆ ₂	ಇಥೆ ₂	ಧೈ ₂	ಎ ₂	ವಹೆ ₂	ಮಹೆ ₂
ತನುಷೆ	ತನ್ವಾಥೆ	ತನುಧೈ	ತನ್ವೆ	ತನುವಹೆ or ತ ನ್ವಹೆ	ತನುಮಹೆ or ತನ್ಮಹೆ
ಸುನುಷೆ	ಸುನ್ವಾಥೆ	ಸುನುಧೈ	ಸುನ್ವೆ	ಸುನುವಹೆ or ಸುನ್ವಹೆ	ಸುನುಮಹೆ or ಸುನ್ಮಹೆ
ಅಶ್ನುಷೆ	ಅಶ್ನುವಾಥೆ	ಅಶ್ನುಧೈ	ಅಶ್ನುವೆ	ಅಶ್ನುವಹೆ	ಅಶ್ನುಮಹೆ
ಕ್ರೇಣೀಷೆ	ಕ್ರೇಣಾಥೆ	ಕ್ರೇಣೀಧೈ	ಕ್ರೇಣಿ	ಕ್ರೇಣೀವಹೆ	ಕ್ರೇಣೀಮಹೆ

BASES.

3RD PERSON.

Singular.

Dual.

Plural.

SECOND DIVISION.

PART I. Un-reduplicated bases

Bases ending in ಉ (2nd class)

ಹ್ನು

ತೈ

ಹ್ನು ತೆ

ಅತೈ

ಹ್ನು @ ಉನ್
for f+ಅತೆ
=ಹ್ನು ವಾತೆ

ಅತೈ

ಹ್ನು ವತೆ

Bases ending in ಸ (2nd class)

ವಸ್

ವಸ್ತೆ

ವಸಾತೆ

ವಸತೆ

Bases ending in consonants
with light penultimate ಇಕ್
(2nd class).

ಮಹ್ from ಮಹ್.

ಮಗ್ಗೈ

ಮಹಾತೆ

ಮಹತೆ

ಲಿಹ್ ಲಿಹ್.

ಲಿಡೈ

ಲಿಹಾತೆ

ಲಿಹತೆ

ವೃಜ್ ವೃಜ್.

ವೃಕ್ತೈ

ವೃಜಾತೆ

ವೃಜತೆ

Other bases ending in conso-
nants (2nd class).

ಈರ್ from ಈರ್.

ಈರೈ

ಈರಾತೆ

ಈರತೆ

ನಿಂಜ್ ನಿಂಜ್.

ನಿಂಜೈ

ನಿಂಜಾತೆ

ನಿಂಜತೆ

Other bases ending in conso-
nants (7th class)

ಭಿಂದ್ ಭಿಂದ್.

ಭಿಂದೈ

ಭಿಂದಾತೆ

ಭಿಂದತೆ

ಇನ್ದ್ ಇನ್ದ್.

ಇನ್ದೈ

ಇನ್ದಾತೆ

ಇನ್ದತೆ

PART II. Reduplicated bases.

Bases ending in ಆ (3rd class)

ಮಿವಾ ವಾ.

ಮಿವಾ @ ಈ
for f + ತೆ =
ಮಿವಾತೆಮಿವಾ-f+
ಅತೆ = ಮಿ
ವಾತೆ

ಮಿವತೆ

ATMANEPADI.

sent.

2ND PERSON.

1ST PERSON.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ನೆ ₂	ಅಥೆ ₂	ಥೈ ₃	ಎ ₂	ವಹೆ ₂	ಮಹೈ ₃
ಹ್ನುನೆ	ಹ್ನುವಾಥೆ	ಹ್ನುಥೈ	ಹ್ನುವೆ	ಹ್ನುವಹೆ	ಹ್ನುಮಹೆ
ವಸ್ಸು	ವಸಾಥೆ	ವಸಃ - f + ಥೈ =ವಥೈ	ವಸಃ	ವಸ್ವಹೆ	ವಸ್ಮಹೆ
ಛಾಕ್ಷೆ ಲಿಕ್ಷೆ ಪೃಕ್ಷೆ	ಛಾಹಾಥೆ ಲಿಹಾಥೆ ಪೃಹಾಥೆ	ಛಾಗ್ಧೈ ಲಿಗ್ಧೈ ಪೃಗ್ಧೈ	ಛಾಹೆ ಲಿಹೆ ಪೃಹೆ	ಛಾಹ್ವಹೆ ಲಿಹ್ವಹೆ ಪೃಹ್ವಹೆ	ಛಾಹ್ಮಹೆ ಲಿಹ್ಮಹೆ ಪೃಹ್ಮಹೆ
ಈರ್ಫೆ ನಿಜ್ಞೆ	ಈರಾಥೆ ನಿಂಜಾಥೆ	ಈರ್ಥೈ ನಿಜೈ, ಧೈ	ಈರೆ ನಿಂಜೆ	ಈರ್ವಹೆ ನಿಂಜ್ವಹೆ	ಈರ್ಮಹೆ ನಿಂಜ್ಮಹೆ
ಭಿಂತ್ಸು ಇಂತ್ಸು	ಭಿಂದಾಥೆ ಇಂದಾಥೆ	ಭಿಂದೈ ಇಂದೈ	ಭಿಂದೆ ಇಂಧೆ	ಭಿಂದ್ವಹೆ ಇಂಧ್ವಹೆ	ಭಿಂದ್ಮಹೆ ಇಂದ್ಮಹೆ
ಮಿವಿರಾಸೆ	ಮಿವಾಥೆ	ಮಿವಿರಾಥೈ	ಮಿಮೆ	ಮಿವಿರಾವಹೆ	ಮಿವಿರಾಮಹೆ

ACTIVE VOICE

IMPE

BASES.

3RD PERSON.

Singular.

Dual.

Plural.

FIRST DIVISION.

PART I. Bases ending in ಅ.

	ತಾಂ ₂	ಅತಾಂ ₂	ಅನ್ತಾಂ
ಧರ ... from ಧೃ.	ಧರತಾಂ	ಧರೇತಾಂ	ಧರನ್ತಾಂ
ಚೇಕ್ರೀಯಾ ... FA ಚೇಕ್ರೀಯಾ ... ಕ್ರೇ.	ಚೇಕ್ರೀಯತಾಂ	ಚೇಕ್ರೀಯೇ ತಾಮ್	ಚೇಕ್ರೀಯನ್ತಾ ಮ್
ಚೋರಯಾ ... X ಚೂರ್.	ಚೋರಯತಾಂ	ಚೋರಯೇ ತಾಮ್	ಚೋರಯನ್ತಾ ಮ್
ಚೋರಯಾ ... O ಚೋರ್ ... X ಚೂರ್.	ಚೋರಯತಾಂ	ಚೋರಯೇ ತಾಮ್	ಚೋರಯನ್ತಾ ಮ್
ಪಿಪರ್ಚಿಷ್ ... D ಪಿಪರ್ಚಿಷ್ ... ವೃಚ್.	ಪಿಪರ್ಚಿಷ್ತಾಂ	ಪಿಪರ್ಚಿಷ್ಠೇ ತಾಮ್	ಪಿಪರ್ಚಿಷ್ಠನ್ತಾ ಮ್
ಡೀಯಾ ... IV ಡೀ.	ಡೀಯತಾಂ	ಡೀಯೇತಾಂ	ಡೀಯನ್ತಾಂ
ತುದ ... VI ತುದ್.	ತುದತಾಂ	ತುದೇತಾಂ	ತುದನ್ತಾಂ

PART II. Bases not ending in ಅ.

ತಾಂ₂ಅತಾಂ₂ಅತಾಂ₂

Section I.

ತನು and ತನ್ ...from VIII ತನ್.	ತನುತಾಂ	ತನ್ಯಾತಾಂ	ತನ್ಯತಾಂ
ಸುನು and ಸುನ್ ... V ಸು.	ಸುನುತಾಂ	ಸುನ್ಯಾತಾಂ	ಸುನ್ಯತಾಂ

Section II.

ಅಶ್ನು and ಅಶ್ನುನ್ ... V ಅಶ್.	ಅಶ್ನುತಾಂ.	ಅಶ್ನುವಾತಾಂ	ಅಶ್ನುವತಾಂ.
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Section III.

ಕ್ರೇಣಾ, ಕ್ರೇಣೀ, and ಕ್ರೇಣ್ from IX ಕ್ರೇ.	ಕ್ರೇಣೀತಾಂ	ಕ್ರೇಣಾತಾಂ	ಕ್ರೇಣತಾಂ
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Section IV: nil.

ATMANEPADI. RATIVE.

2ND PERSON.

1ST PERSON.

Singular

Dual.

Plural.

Singular.

Dual.

Plural.

ಸ್ವ₂ಇಥಾಂ₂ಧ್ವಂ₂ಐ₃

ಆನಹ್ಯೈ

ಅಮಹ್ಯೈ

ಧರಸ್ವ

ಧರೇಥಾಂ

ಧರಧ್ವಂ

ಧಹೈ

ಧರಾವಹ್ಯೈ

ಧರಾಮಹ್ಯೈ

ಚೇಕ್ರೀಯಸ್ವ

ಚೇಕ್ರೀಯೇ

ಚೇಕ್ರೀಯಾ

ಚೇಕ್ರೀಯೈ

ಚೇಕ್ರೀಯಾವಹ್ಯೈ

ಚೇಕ್ರೀಯಾಮಹ್ಯೈ

ಚೋರಯಸ್ವ

ಚೋರಯೇ

ಚೋರಯಾ

ಚೋರಯೈ

ಚೋರಯಾವಹ್ಯೈ

ಚೋರಯಾಮಹ್ಯೈ

ಚೋರಯಸ್ವ

ಚೋರಯೇ

ಚೋರಯಾಧ್ವಂ

ಚೋರಯೈ

ಚೋರಯಾವಹ್ಯೈ

ಚೋರಯಾಮಹ್ಯೈ

ಪಿಪರ್ಚಿಷಸ್ವ

ಪಿಪರ್ಚಿಷೇ

ಪಿಪರ್ಚಿಷಾ

ಪಿಪರ್ಚಿಷೈ

ಪಿಪರ್ಚಿಷಾವಹ್ಯೈ

ಪಿಪರ್ಚಿಷಾಮಹ್ಯೈ

ಪಿಪರ್ಚಿಷಸ್ವ

ಪಿಪರ್ಚಿಷೇ

ಪಿಪರ್ಚಿಷಾಧ್ವಂ

ಪಿಪರ್ಚಿಷೈ

ಪಿಪರ್ಚಿಷಾವಹ್ಯೈ

ಪಿಪರ್ಚಿಷಾಮಹ್ಯೈ

ಡಿರಯಸ್ವ

ಡಿರಯೇಥಾಂ

ಡಿರಯಾಧ್ವಂ

ಡಿರಯೈ

ಡಿರಯಾವಹ್ಯೈ

ಡಿರಯಾಮಹ್ಯೈ

ತುದಯಸ್ವ

ತುದೇಥಾಂ

ತುದಧ್ವಂ

ತುದೈ

ತುದಾವಹ್ಯೈ

ತುದಾಮಹ್ಯೈ

ಸ್ವ₂ಆಥಾಂ₂ಧ್ವಂ₂ಐ₃

ಆನಹ್ಯೈ

ಅಮಹ್ಯೈ

ತನುವ್ಯ

ತನ್ವಾಥಾಂ

ತನುಧ್ವಂ

ತನವೈ

ತನವಾವಹ್ಯೈ

ತನವಾಮಹ್ಯೈ

ಸುನುವ್ಯ

ಸುನ್ವಾಥಾಂ

ಸುನುಧ್ವಂ

ಸುನವೈ

ಸುನವಾವಹ್ಯೈ

ಸುನವಾಮಹ್ಯೈ

ಅಶ್ನುನುವ್ಯ

ಅಶ್ನುವಾಥಾಂ

ಅಶ್ನುಧ್ವಂ

ಅಶ್ನುವೈ

ಅಶ್ನುವಾವಹ್ಯೈ

ಅಶ್ನುವಾಮಹ್ಯೈ

ಕ್ರೀಣೀದ್ಯ

ಕ್ರೀಣಾಥಾಂ

ಕ್ರೀಣೀಧ್ವಂ

ಕ್ರೀಣೈ

ಕ್ರೀಣಾವಹ್ಯೈ

ಕ್ರೀಣಾಮಹ್ಯೈ

ಕ್ರೀಣೀದ್ಯ

ಕ್ರೀಣಾಥಾಂ

ಕ್ರೀಣೀಧ್ವಂ

ಕ್ರೀಣೈ

ಕ್ರೀಣಾವಹ್ಯೈ

ಕ್ರೀಣಾಮಹ್ಯೈ

BASES.

3RD PERSON.

Singular.

Dual.

Plural.

SECOND DIVISION.

PART I. Unreduplicated bases.

Bases ending in ಉ (2nd Class)

ಹ್ನು

ತಾಂ₂ಆತಾಂ₂ಅತಾಂ₂

ಹ್ನುತಾಂ

ಹ್ನು @ ಉನ್
for f + ಆ
ತಾಂ = ಹ್ನು
ವಾತಾಂ

ಹ್ನುವತಾಂ

Other bases ending in ಸ (2nd class)
... ವಸ್.

ವಸ್ತಾಂ

ವಸಾತಾಂ

ವಸತಾಂ

Bases ending in consonants with
light penultimate ಇಕ್ (2nd class).

ದಾಹ್ ... from ದಾಹ್.

ದಾಗ್ಧಾಂ

ದಾಹಾತಾಂ

ದಾಹತಾಂ

ಲಿಹ್ ... ಲಿಹ್.

ಲಿಙ್ಧಾಂ

ಲಿಹಾತಾಂ

ಲಿಹತಾಂ

ವೃಜ್ ... ವೃಜ್.

ವೃಕ್ತಾಂ

ವೃಜಾತಾಂ

ವೃಜತಾಂ

Other bases ending in conson-
ants (2nd class).

ಈರ್ ಈರ್.

ಈರ್ತಾಂ

ಈರಾತಾಂ

ಈರತಾಂ

ನಿಂಜ್ ನಿಂಜ್.

ನಿಂಜ್ತಾಂ

ನಿಂಜಾತಾಂ

ನಿಂಜತಾಂ

Other bases ending in conso-
nants (7th class).

ಭಿಂದ್ ... ಭಿಂದ್.

ಭಿಂತ್ತಾಂ

ಭಿಂದಾತಾಂ

ಭಿಂದತಾಂ

ಇನ್ದ್ ಇನ್ದ್.

ಇಂತ್ತಾಂ

ಇಂಧಾತಾಂ

ಇಂಧತಾಂ

PART II. Rebuplicated bases.

Bases ending in ಆ (3rd class)

ಮಿವಾ ... from ವಾ.

ಮಿವಾ @ ಈ

ಮಿವಾ - f + ಆ

ಮಿಮತಾಂ

for f + ತಾಂ

ತಾಂ + ಮಿವಾ

= ಮಿವಿತಾಂ

ತಾಂ

ATMANEPADI.

rative.

2ND PERSON.

1ST PERSON.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ಸ್ಯ	ಆಥಾಂ	ಧ್ಯಂ	ಐ	ಆವಹ್ಯೈ	ಆನುಹ್ಯೈ
ಹ್ಯಾದ್ಯ	ಹ್ಯಾವಾಥಾಂ	ಹ್ಯಾಧ್ಯಂ	ಹ್ಯಾವೈ	ಹ್ಯಾವಾವಹ್ಯೈ	ಹ್ಯಾವಾನುಹ್ಯೈ (1)
ವಸ್ಯು	ವಸಾಥಾಂ	ವಸಿ-f+ಧ್ಯಂ =ವಧ್ಯಂ	ವಸ್ಯೈ	ವಸಾವಹ್ಯೈ	ವಸಾನುಹ್ಯೈ (2)
ಧುಕ್ತ್ವೈ	ದುಹಾಥಾಂ	ಧುಗ್ಧ್ಯಂ	ದುಹ್ಯೈ	ದುಹಾವಹ್ಯೈ	ದುಹಾನುಹ್ಯೈ
ಲಿಕ್ತ್ವೈ	ಲಿಹಾಥಾಂ	ಲೀಡ್ಯಂ	ಲಿಹ್ಯೈ	ಲಿಹಾವಹ್ಯೈ	ಲಿಹಾನುಹ್ಯೈ
ವೃಕ್ತ್ವೈ	ವೃಜಾಥಾಂ	ವೃಗ್ಧ್ಯಂ	ವೃಜ್ಯೈ	ವೃಜಾವಹ್ಯೈ	ವೃಜಾನುಹ್ಯೈ
ಈರ್ಷ್ಯು	ಈರಾಥಾಂ	ಈರ್ಷ್ಯಂ	ಈರೈ	ಈರಾವಹ್ಯೈ	ಈರಾನುಹ್ಯೈ
ನಿರ್ಜ್ಞೈ	ನಿಂಜಾಥಾಂ	ನಿರ್ಜ್ಞಿಧ್ಯಂ	ನಿಂಜೈ	ನಿಂಜಾವಹ್ಯೈ	ನಿಂಜಾನುಹ್ಯೈ
ಭಿಂತ್ಸೈ	ಭಿಂದಾಥಾಂ	ಭಿಂದ್ಧ್ಯಂ	ಭಿಂದೈ	ಭಿಂದಾವಹ್ಯೈ	ಭಿಂದಾನುಹ್ಯೈ
ಇಂತ್ಸೈ	ಇಂಧಾಥಾಂ	ಇಂದ್ಧ್ಯಂ	ಇಂಧೈ	ಇಂಧಾವಹ್ಯೈ	ಇಂಧಾನುಹ್ಯೈ (3)
ಮಿಮಾಪ್ಯೈ	ಮಿಮಾಘಾಂ	ಮಿಮಾಧ್ಯಂ	ಮಿಮೈ	ಮಿಮಾವಹ್ಯೈ	ಮಿಮಾನುಹ್ಯೈ (4)

ACTIVE VOICE

IMPER

BASES.

3RD PERSON.

FIRST DIVISION.

		<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
PART I. Bases ending in ಅ.		ತ ₂	ಇತಾಂ ₂	ಅನ್ತ ₂
ಧರ	.... from ಧ್ಯ.	ಅಧರತ	ಅಧರೇತಾಂ	ಅಧರನ್ತ
ಚೇಕ್ರೇಯ	.... FA. ಚೇಕ್ರೇಯ	ಅಚೇಕ್ರೇಯತ	ಅಚೇಕ್ರೇಯೇತಾಂ	ಅಚೇಕ್ರೇಯನ್ತ
ಚೋರಯ	.... X ಚೂರ್.	ಅಚೋರಯತ	ಅಚೋರಯೇತಾಂ	ಅಚೋರಯನ್ತ
ಚೋರಯ	.... C ಚೋರಿ ... X ಚೂರ್.	ಅಚೋರಯತ	ಅಚೋರಯೇತಾಂ	ಅಚೋರಯನ್ತ
ಪಿಪರ್ಚಿಷ	.... D ಪಿಪರ್ಚಿಷ ... ಪೃಚ್.	ಅಪಿಪರ್ಚಿಷತ	ಅಪಿಪರ್ಚಿಷೇತಾಂ	ಅಪಿಪರ್ಚಿಷನ್ತ
ಡೀಯ	.... IV ಡೀ.	ಅಡೀಯತ	ಅಡೀಯೇತಾಂ	ಅಡೀಯನ್ತ
ತುದ	.... VI ತುದ್.	ಅತುದತ	ಅತುದೇತಾಂ	ಅತುದನ್ತ

PART II. Bases not ending in ಅ.

ತ₂

ಆತಾಂ₂

ಅತ₂

Section I.

ತನು or ತನ್ from VIII ತನ್.	ಅತನುತ	ಅತನ್ವಾತಾಂ	ಅತನ್ವತ
ಸುನು or ಸುನ್ V ಸು.	ಅಸುನುತ	ಅಸುನ್ವಾತಾಂ	ಅಸುನ್ವತ

Section II.

ಅಶ್ನು or ಅಶ್ನುವ್ V ಅಶ್.	ಆಶ್ನುತ	ಆಶ್ನುವಾತಾಂ	ಆಶ್ನುವತ
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Section III.

ಕ್ರೇಣಾ or ಕ್ರೇಣೀ or ಕ್ರೇಣ್ IV ಕ್ರೇ.	ಅಕ್ರೇಣೀತ	ಅಕ್ರೇಣಾತಾಂ	ಅಕ್ರೇಣತ
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Section IV. nil

ATMANEPADI. FECT.

2ND PERSON.

1ST PERSON.

Singular.

Dual.

Plural.

Singular.

Dual.

Plural.

ಫಾಸ⁶₂ಇಫಾಂ₂ಧ್ವಂ₂ಇಟ⁶₂ವಹಿ₂

ಮಹಿಜ್

ಅಧರಫಾಃ

ಅಧರೇಫಾಂ

ಅಧರಧ್ವಂ

ಅಧರೆ

ಅಧರಾವಹಿ

ಅಧರಾಮಹಿ

ಅಚ್ಛೇಕ್ರಿಯಾ

ಅಚ್ಛೇಕ್ರಿಯೇ

ಅಚ್ಛೇಕ್ರಿಯಾ

ಅಚ್ಛೇಕ್ರಿಯೇ

ಅಚ್ಛೇಕ್ರಿಯಾ

ಅಚ್ಛೇಕ್ರಿಯಾ

ಫಾಃ

ಫಾಂ

ಧ್ವಂ

ವಹಿ

ಮಹಿ

ಅಚ್ಛೋರಯಾ

ಅಚ್ಛೋರಯೇ

ಅಚ್ಛೋರಯಾ

ಅಚ್ಛೋರಯೇ

ಅಚ್ಛೋರಯಾ

ಅಚ್ಛೋರಯಾ

ಫಾಃ

ಫಾಂ

ಧ್ವಂ

ವಹಿ

ಮಹಿ

ಅಚ್ಛೋರಯಾ

ಅಚ್ಛೋರಯೇ

ಅಚ್ಛೋರಯಾ

ಅಚ್ಛೋರಯೇ

ಅಚ್ಛೋರಯಾ

ಅಚ್ಛೋರಯಾ

ಫಾಃ

ಫಾಂ

ಧ್ವಂ

ವಹಿ

ಮಹಿ

ಅಪಿವರ್ಚಿಷ್ಠ

ಅಪಿವರ್ಚಿಷ್ಠೇ

ಅಪಿವರ್ಚಿಷ್ಠ

ಅಪಿವರ್ಚಿಷ್ಠೇ

ಅಪಿವರ್ಚಿಷ್ಠಾ

ಅಪಿವರ್ಚಿಷ್ಠಾ

ಫಾಃ

ಫಾಂ

ಧ್ವಂ

ವಹಿ

ಮಹಿ

ಅಡೀಯಾಫಾಃ

ಅಡೀಯೇಫಾಂ

ಅಡೀಯಾಧ್ವಂ

ಅಡೀಯೇ

ಅಡೀಯಾವಹಿ

ಅಡೀಯಾಮಹಿ

ಅತುದಫಾಃ

ಅತುದೇಫಾಂ

ಅತುದಧ್ವಂ

ಅತುದೇ

ಅತುದಾವಹಿ

ಅತುದಾಮಹಿ

(1)

ಫಾಸ⁶₂ಆಫಾಂ₂ಧ್ವಂ₂ಇಟ⁶₂ವಹಿ₂

ಮಹಿಜ್

ಅತನುಫಾಃ

ಅತನ್ವಾಫಾಂ

ಅತನುಧ್ವಂ

ಅತನ್ವಿ

ಅತನುವಹಿ or

ಅತನಾಮಹಿ

ಅತನ್ವಹಿ

or ಅತನ್ಮಹಿ

ಅಸುನುಫಾಃ

ಅಸುನ್ವಾಫಾಂ

ಅಸುನುಧ್ವಂ

ಅಸುನ್ವಿ

ಅಸುನುವಹಿ

ಅಸುನಾಮಹಿ

or ಅಸುನ್ವಹಿ

or ಅಸುನ್ಮಹಿ

(2)

ಆಶ್ವಫಾಃ

ಆಶ್ವವಾಫಾಂ

ಆಶ್ವಧ್ವಂ

ಆಶ್ವವಿ

ಆಶ್ವವಹಿ

ಆಶ್ವಮಹಿ(3)

ಅಕ್ರೇಣೀಫಾಃ

ಅಕ್ರೇಣಾಫಾಂ

ಅಕ್ರೇಣೀಧ್ವಂ

ಅಕ್ರೇಣಿ

ಅಕ್ರೇಣೀವಹಿ

ಅಕ್ರೇಣೀಮಹಿ

(4)

BASES.

3RD PERSON.

Singular.

Dual.

Plural.

SECOND DIVISION.

PART I. Un-reduplicated bases.

Bases ending in ಉ (2nd class)

ಹ್ನು

ತ₂ಆತಾಂ₂ಅತ₂

ಅಹ್ನುತ

ಹ್ನು @ ಉನ್
for f+ಆತಾಂ
= ಅಹ್ನುವಾ
ತಾಂ

ಅಹ್ನುವತ

Bases ending in ಸ (2nd class)

ವಸ್

ಅವಸ್ತ

ಅವಸಾತಾಂ

ಅವಸತ

Other bases ending in conso-
nants with light penultimate
ಇಕ್ (2nd class).

ದುಹ್from ದುಹ್.

ಅದುಗ್ಧ

ಅದುಹಾತಾಂ

ಅದುಹತ

ಲಿಹ್ಲಿಹ್.

ಅಲಿಢ್

ಅಲಿಹಾತಾಂ

ಅಲಿಹತ

ವೃಜ್ವೃಜ್.

ಅವೃಕ್ತ

ಅವೃಜಾತಾಂ

ವೃಜತ

Other bases ending in conso-
nants (2nd class).

ಘರfrom ಘರ.

ಐರ್ತ

ಐರಾತಾಂ

ಐರತ

ನಿಂಜ್ನಿಂಜ್.

ಅನಿಂಜ್

ಅನಿಂಜಾತಾಂ

ಅನಿಂಜತ

Other bases ending in conso-
nants (7th class).

ಭಿಂದ್ಭಿಂದ್.

ಅಭಿಂತ್

ಅಭಿಂದಾತಾಂ

ಅಭಿಂದತ

ಇಂಧ್ಇಂಧ್.

ಐಂಧ್

ಐಂಧಾತಾಂ

ಐಂಧತ

PART II. Reduplicated bases.

Bases ending in ಆ (3rd class).

ಮಿವಾಮಾ.

ಮಿವಾ @ ಈ
for f+ತ =
ಅಮಿವಾತಮಿವಾ-f+
ಆತಾಂ = ಅ
ಮಿವಾತಾಂ

ಅಮಿವತ

ATMANEPADI.

fect.

2ND PERSON.

1ST PERSON.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ಥಾಸ್ಯಃ	ಅಥಾಂ ₂	ಧ್ವಂ ₂	ಇಹ್ಯಃ ₂	ವಹಿ ₂	ಮಹಿಜಃ
ಅಹ್ಮುಃ	ಅಹ್ಮವಾಃ	ಅಹ್ಮಧ್ವಂ	ಅಹ್ಮವಿ	ಅಹ್ಮವಹಿ	ಅಹ್ಮಮಹಿ
					(1)
ಅವಸ್ಯಾಃ	ಅವಸಾಃ	ವಸಃ - f + ಧ್ವಂ = ಅವ ಧ್ವಂ	ಅವಸಿ	ಅವಸ್ಯಹಿ	ಅವಸ್ಮಹಿ (2)
ಅದುಗ್ಧಾಃ	ಅದುಹಾಃ	ಅದುಗ್ಧ್ವಂ	ಅದುಹಿ	ಅದುಹ್ಯಹಿ	ಅದುಹ್ಮಹಿ
ಅಲೀಡಾಃ	ಅಲಿಹಾಃ	ಅಲೀಡ್ವಂ	ಅಲಿಹಿ	ಅಲಿಹ್ಯಹಿ	ಅಲಿಹ್ಮಹಿ
ಅವೃಕ್ಥಾಃ	ಅವೃಜಾಃ	ಅವೃಗ್ಧ್ವಂ	ಅವೃಜಿ	ಅವೃಜ್ಯಹಿ	ಅವೃಜ್ಮಹಿ
ಐರ್ಥಾಃ	ಐರಾಃ	ಐರ್ಥ್ಯಂ	ಐರಿ	ಐರ್ವಹಿ	ಐರ್ವಹಿ
ಅನಿಜ್ಞಾಃ	ಅನಿಂಜಾಃ	ಅನಿಜ್ಞ್ವಂ	ಅನಿಂಜಿ	ಅನಿಂಜ್ಯಹಿ	ಅನಿಂಜ್ಮಹಿ
ಅಭಿಂತಾಃ	ಅಭಿಂದಾಃ	ಅಭಿಂಧ್ವಂ	ಅಭಿಂದಿ	ಅಭಿಂಧ್ಯಹಿ	ಅಭಿಂಧ್ಮಹಿ
ಐಂದ್ರಾಃ	ಐಂದ್ರಾಃ	ಐಂದ್ರ್ಯಂ	ಐಂದ್ರಿ	ಐಂದ್ರ್ಯಹಿ	ಐಂದ್ರ್ಮಹಿ (3)
ಅಮಿವಿಠಾಃ	ಅಮಿವಿಠಾಃ	ಅಮಿವಿಠ್ವಂ	ಅಮಿವಿ	ಅಮಿವಿವಹಿ	ಅಮಿವಿವಹಿ
					(4)

ACTIVE VOICE

OPTA

BASES.

3RD PERSON.

*Singular.**Dual.**Plural.*

FIRST DIVISION.

PART I. Bases ending in ಅ.

			ಇಯ್+ತ್ ₂	ಇಯ್+ತಾ ₂	ಇಯ್+ಜುನ್ ₂
ಧರ	...	from ಧೃ.	ಧರೇತ್	ಧರೇತಾಂ	ಧರೆಯಾಃ
ಚೋರಯಾ	....	X ಚೂರ್.	ಚೋರಯೇತ್	ಚೋರಯೇತಾಂ	ಚೋರಯೇಯಾಃ
ಚೋರಯಾ	... C ಚೋರಿ	.... X ಚೂರ್.	ಚೋರಯೇತ್	ಚೋರಯೇತಾಂ	ಚೋರಯೇಯಾಃ
ಪಿಪರಿಷ	.... D ಪಿಪರಿಷ	... ಪರ್.	ಪಿಪರಿಷೇತ್	ಪಿಪರಿಷೇತಾಂ	ಪಿಪರಿಷೇಯಾಃ
ದೀವ್ಯ	....	IV ದಿವ್.	ದೀವ್ಯೇತ್	ದೀವ್ಯೇತಾಂ	ದೀವ್ಯೇಯಾಃ
ತುದ	....	VI ತುದ್.	ತುದೇತ್	ತುದೇತಾಂ	ತುದೇಯಾಃ

PART II. Bases not ending in ಅ.

			ಯಾತ್ ₂	ಯಾತಾಂ ₂	ಯಾಃ ₂
ತನು	... from VIII ತನ್.		ತನುಯಾತ್	ತನುಯಾತಾಂ	ತನುಯಾಃ
ಸುನು	...	V ಸು.	ಸುನುಯಾತ್	ಸುನುಯಾತಾಂ	ಸುನುಯಾಃ
ಶಕ್ನು	...	V ಶಕ್.	ಶಕ್ನುಯಾತ್	ಶಕ್ನುಯಾತಾಂ	ಶಕ್ನುಯಾಃ
ಕ್ರೇಣೀ	...	IX ಕ್ರೇ.	ಕ್ರೇಣೀಯಾತ್	ಕ್ರೇಣೀಯಾತಾಂ	ಕ್ರೇಣೀಯಾಃ
ನಭೀ	X ನಭ್.	ನಭೀಯಾತ್	ನಭೀಯಾತಾಂ	ನಭೀಯಾಃ

SECOND DIVISION.

			ಯಾತ್ ₂	ಯಾತಾಂ ₂	ಯಾಃ ₂
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PART I. Un-reduplicated bases.

ಯಾ	from ಯಾ.	ಯಾಯಾತ್	ಯಾಯಾತಾಂ	ಯಾಯಾಃ
ಯಾ ಯಾ.	ಯಾಯಾತ್	ಯಾಯಾತಾಂ	ಯಾಯಾಃ
ಇ ಇ.	ಇಯಾತ್	ಇಯಾತಾಂ	ಇಯಾಃ
ಈ ಈ.	ಈಯಾತ್	ಈಯಾತಾಂ	ಈಯಾಃ
ವೀ	...	... ವೀ.	ವೀಯಾತ್	ವೀಯಾತಾಂ	ವೀಯಾಃ
ದುಹ್	...	... ದುಹ್.	ದುಹ್ಯಾತ್	ದುಹ್ಯಾತಾಂ	ದುಹ್ಯಾಃ

PARASMAIPADI.

TIVE.

2ND PERSON.			1ST PERSON.		
<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಇಯ್ಯ ⁺ ಸ್ ₂	ಇಯ್ಯ ⁺ ತಂ ₂	ಇಯ್ಯ ⁺ ತ ₂	ಇಯ್ಯ ⁺ ಲಿಂ ₂	ಇಯ್ಯ ⁺ ವ ₂	ಇಯ್ಯ ⁺ ಮ ₂
ಧರೇಃ	ಧರೇತಂ	ಧರೇತ	ಧರೇಯಂ	ಧರೇವ	ಧರೇಮ
ಚೋರಯೇಃ	ಚೋರಯೇತಂ	ಚೋರಯೇತ	ಚೋರಯೇ ಯಂ	ಚೋರಯೇವ	ಚೋರಯೇಮ
ಚೋರಯೇಃ	ಚೋರಯೇತಂ	ಚೋರಯೇತ	ಚೋರಯೇ ಯಂ	ಚೋರಯೇವ	ಚೋರಯೇಮ
ಪಿಪರಿಷೇಃ	ಪಿಪರಿಷೇತಂ	ಪಿಪರಿಷೇತ	ಪಿಪರಿಷೇಯಂ	ಪಿಪರಿಷೇವ	ಪಿಪರಿಷೇಮ
ದೀವ್ಯೇಃ	ದೀವ್ಯೇತಂ	ದೀವ್ಯೇತ	ದೀವ್ಯೇಯಂ	ದೀವ್ಯೇವ	ದೀವ್ಯೇಮ
ತುದೇಃ	ತುದೇತಂ	ತುದೇತ	ತುದೇಯಂ	ತುದೇವ	ತುದೇಮ (1)
ಯಾಃ ₂	ಯಾತಂ ₂	ಯಾತ ₂	ಯಾಂ ₂	ಯಾವ	ಯಾಮ ₂
ತನುಯಾಃ	ತನುಯಾತಂ	ತನುಯಾತ	ತನುಯಾಂ	ತನುಯಾವ	ತನುಯಾಮ
ಸುನುಯಾಃ	ಸುನುಯಾತಂ	ಸುನುಯಾತ	ಸುನುಯಾಂ	ಸುನುಯಾವ	ಸುನುಯಾಮ
ಶಕ್ನುಯಾಃ	ಶಕ್ನುಯಾತಂ	ಶಕ್ನುಯಾತ	ಶಕ್ನುಯಾಂ	ಶಕ್ನುಯಾವ	ಶಕ್ನುಯಾಮ
ಕ್ರೇಣೀಯಾಃ	ಕ್ರೇಣೀಯಾತಂ	ಕ್ರೇಣೀಯಾತ	ಕ್ರೇಣೀಯಾಂ	ಕ್ರೇಣೀಯಾವ	ಕ್ರೇಣೀಯಾಮ
ನಭ್ನೀಯಾಃ	ನಭ್ನೀಯಾತಂ	ನಭ್ನೀಯಾತ	ನಭ್ನೀಯಾಂ	ನಭ್ನೀಯಾವ	ನಭ್ನೀಯಾಮ
ಯಾಃ ₂	ಯಾತಂ	ಯಾತ ₂	ಯಾಂ	ಯಾವ	ಯಾಮ
ಯಾಯಾಃ	ಯಾಯಾತಂ	ಯಾಯಾತ	ಯಾಯಾಂ	ಯಾಯಾವ	ಯಾಯಾಮ
ಯುಯಾಃ	ಯುಯಾತಂ	ಯುಯಾತ	ಯುಯಾಂ	ಯುಯಾವ	ಯುಯಾಮ
ಇಯಾಃ	ಇಯಾತಂ	ಇಯಾತ	ಇಯಾಂ	ಇಯಾವ	ಇಯಾಮ
ಈಯಾಃ	ಈಯಾತಂ	ಈಯಾತ	ಈಯಾಂ	ಈಯಾವ	ಈಯಾಮ
ವೀಯಾಃ	ವೀಯಾತಂ	ವೀಯಾತ	ವೀಯಾಂ	ವೀಯಾವ	ವೀಯಾಮ
ದುಹ್ಯಾಃ	ದುಹ್ಯಾತಂ	ದುಹ್ಯಾತ	ದುಹ್ಯಾಂ	ದುಹ್ಯಾವ	ದುಹ್ಯಾಮ

BASES.			3RD PERSON.		
			<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಲಿಹ್	...	ಲಿಹ್.	ಲಿಹ್ಯಾತ್	ಲಿಹ್ಯಾತಾಂ	ಲಿಹ್ಯಾಃ
ಸಸ್	....	ಸಸ್.	ಸಸ್ಯಾತ್	ಸಸ್ಯಾತಾಂ	ಸಸ್ಯಾಃ
ರಾನ್ಧ್	....	ರಾಧ್.	ರಾನ್ಧ್ಯಾತ್	ರಾನ್ಧ್ಯಾತಾಂ	ರಾನ್ಧ್ಯಾಃ
ರಿಂಚ್	...	ರಿಚ್.	ರಿಂಚ್ಯಾತ್	ರಿಂಚ್ಯಾತಾಂ	ರಿಂಚ್ಯಾಃ
ಶಿಂಷ್	....	ಶಿಷ್.	ಶಿಂಷ್ಯಾತ್	ಶಿಂಷ್ಯಾತಾಂ	ಶಿಂಷ್ಯಾಃ
ಭಂಜ್	...	ಭಜ್.	ಭಂಜ್ಯಾತ್	ಭಂಜ್ಯಾತಾಂ	ಭಂಜ್ಯಾಃ

PART II. Reduplicated bases.

Bases ending in ಅ.

ಜಗಾ	....	from III ಗಾ.	ಜಗಾ @ ಈ for f + ಯಾತ್ = ಜಗೀಯಾತ್	ಜಗೀಯಾತಾಂ	ಜಗೀಯಾಃ
ಜಾಘ್ರಾ	....	F P ಜಾಘ್ರಾ.	ಜಿಘ್ರೀಯಾತ್	ಜಿಘ್ರೀಯಾತಾಂ	ಜಿಘ್ರೀಯಾಃ

Bases ending in ಋ (labial).

ಪಿಪ್ಠಾ	....	from III ಪ್ಠಾ.	ಪಿಪ್ಠಾ @ ಈರ್ for f + ಯಾತ್ = ಪಿಪ್ಠೀಯಾತ್	ಪಿಪ್ಠೀಯಾತಾಂ	ಪಿಪ್ಠೀಯಾಃ
ಪಾಪ್ಠಾ	....	FP ಪಾಪ್ಠಾ.	ಪಾಪ್ಠೀಯಾತ್	ಪಾಪ್ಠೀಯಾತಾಂ	ಪಾಪ್ಠೀಯಾಃ
ವಾವ್ಯಾ	...	FP ವಾವ್ಯಾ.	ವಾವ್ಯೀಯಾತ್	ವಾವ್ಯೀಯಾತಾಂ	ವಾವ್ಯೀಯಾಃ

Bases ending in ೠ (non-labial).

ಚಾಕೃ	FP ಚಾಕೃ.	ಚಾಕೃ @ ಈರ್ for f + ಯಾತ್ = ಚಾಕೀಯಾತ್	ಚಾಕೀಯಾತಾಂ	ಚಾಕೀಯಾಃ
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PARASMAIPADI.

tive.

2ND PERSON.

1ST PERSON.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಲಿಹ್ಯಾಃ	ಲಿಹ್ಯಾತಂ	ಲಿಹ್ಯಾತ	ಲಿಹ್ಯಾಂ	ಲಿಹ್ಯಾವ	ಲಿಹ್ಯಾಮ
ಸಸ್ಯಾಃ	ಸಸ್ಯಾತಂ	ಸಸ್ಯಾತ	ಸಸ್ಯಾಂ	ಸಸ್ಯಾವ	ಸಸ್ಯಾಮ
ರುನ್ಧ್ರಾಃ	ರುನ್ಧ್ರಾತಂ	ರುನ್ಧ್ರಾತ	ರುನ್ಧ್ರಾಂ	ರುನ್ಧ್ರಾವ	ರುನ್ಧ್ರಾಮ
ರಿಂಚ್ಯಾಃ	ರಿಂಚ್ಯಾತಂ	ರಿಂಚ್ಯಾತ	ರಿಂಚ್ಯಾಂ	ರಿಂಚ್ಯಾವ	ರಿಂಚ್ಯಾಮ
ಶಿಂಷ್ಯಾಃ	ಶಿಂಷ್ಯಾತಂ	ಶಿಂಷ್ಯಾತ	ಶಿಂಷ್ಯಾಂ	ಶಿಂಷ್ಯಾವ	ಶಿಂಷ್ಯಾಮ
ಭಂಜ್ಯಾಃ	ಭಂಜ್ಯಾತಂ	ಭಂಜ್ಯಾತ	ಭಂಜ್ಯಾಂ	ಭಂಜ್ಯಾವ	ಭಂಜ್ಯಾಮ (2)
ಜಗೀಯಾಃ	ಜಗೀಯಾತಂ	ಜಗೀಯಾತ	ಜಗೀಯಾಂ	ಜಗೀಯಾವ	ಜಗೀಯಾಮ
ಜಿಹ್ರೀಯಾಃ	ಜಿಹ್ರೀಯಾತಂ	ಜಿಹ್ರೀಯಾತ	ಜಿಹ್ರೀಯಾಂ	ಜಿಹ್ರೀಯಾವ	ಜಿಹ್ರೀಯಾಮ (3)
ಪಿಪ್ರೂರ್ಯಾಃ	ಪಿಪ್ರೂರ್ಯಾತಂ	ಪಿಪ್ರೂರ್ಯಾತ	ಪಿಪ್ರೂರ್ಯಾಂ	ಪಿಪ್ರೂರ್ಯಾವ	ಪಿಪ್ರೂರ್ಯಾಮ
ಪಾಪ್ರೂರ್ಯಾಃ	ಪಾಪ್ರೂರ್ಯಾತಂ	ಪಾಪ್ರೂರ್ಯಾತ	ಪಾಪ್ರೂರ್ಯಾಂ	ಪಾಪ್ರೂರ್ಯಾವ	ಪಾಪ್ರೂರ್ಯಾಮ
ವಾನ್ವೂರ್ಯಾಃ	ವಾನ್ವೂರ್ಯಾತಂ	ವಾನ್ವೂರ್ಯಾತ	ವಾನ್ವೂರ್ಯಾಂ	ವಾನ್ವೂರ್ಯಾವ	ವಾನ್ವೂರ್ಯಾಮ (4)
ಚಾಕೀರ್ಯಾಃ	ಚಾಕೀರ್ಯಾತಂ	ಚಾಕೀರ್ಯಾತ	ಚಾಕೀರ್ಯಾಂ	ಚಾಕೀರ್ಯಾವ	ಚಾಕೀರ್ಯಾಮ (5)

BASES.			3RD PERSON.		
			Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
<i>Bases ending in consonants with penultimate ಮೂ.</i>					
ಚಾಕ್ಯಾತ್	...from FP ಚಾಕ್ಯಾತ್.		ಚಾಕ್ಯಾತ್ @ ಈ ರ್ for p + ಯಾತ್ = ಚಾ ಕ್ಯಾತ್	ಚಾಕ್ಯಾತಾಂ	ಚಾಕ್ಯಾಃ
<i>Bases ending in consonants with penultimate nasals.</i>					
ಬಾಭಂಜ್	.... from FP ಬಾಭಂಜ್.		ಬಾಭಂಜ್ - p + ಯಾತ್ = ಬಾಭ ಂಜ್ಯಾತ್	ಬಾಭಂಜ್ಯಾತಾಂ	ಬಾಭಂಜ್ಯಾಃ
<i>Other bases ending in consonants.</i>					
ಚಿಕಿ	....	...III ಕಿ.	ಚಿಕಿಯಾತ್	ಚಿಕಿಯಾತಾಂ	ಚಿಕಿಯಾಃ
ಚೇಕ್ರೇ	...	FP ಚೇಕ್ರೇ.	ಚೇಕ್ರೇಯಾತ್	ಚೇಕ್ರೇಯಾತಾಂ	ಚೇಕ್ರೇಯಾಃ
ದೋಧು	...	FP ದೋಧು.	ದೋಧುಯಾತ್	ದೋಧುಯಾ ತಾಂ	ದೋಧುಯಾಃ
ಲೋಲೂ	....	FP ಲೋಲೂ.	ಲೋಲೂಯಾತ್	ಲೋಲೂಯಾ ತಾಂ	ಲೋಲೂಯಾಃ
ಇಯ್ಯ	....	III ಯ.	ಇಯ್ಯಯಾತ್	ಇಯ್ಯಯಾತಾಂ	ಇಯ್ಯಯಾಃ
ಚರಿಕ್ಯ	....	FP ಚರಿಕ್ಯ.	ಚರಿಕ್ಯಯಾತ್	ಚರಿಕ್ಯಯಾತಾಂ	ಚರಿಕ್ಯಯಾಃ
ಜಾಹರ್ಯ	....	FP ಜಾಹರ್ಯ.	ಜಾಹರ್ಯಯಾತ್	ಜಾಹರ್ಯಯಾತಾಂ	ಜಾಹರ್ಯಯಾಃ
ತೂತೂರ್ವ	....	FP ತೂತೂರ್ವ.	ತೂತೂರ್ವಯಾತ್	ತೂತೂರ್ವಯಾ ತಾಂ	ತೂತೂರ್ವಯಾಃ
ಪಾವ್ರಱ್ಱ	....	FP ಪಾವ್ರಱ್ಱ.	ಪಾವ್ರಱ್ಱಯಾತ್	ಪಾವ್ರಱ್ಱಯಾ ತಾಂ	ಪಾವ್ರಱ್ಱಯಾಃ
ಜಾಹರ್ಯ	....	FP ಜಾಹರ್ಯ.	ಜಾಹರ್ಯಯಾತ್	ಜಾಹರ್ಯಯಾ ತಾಂ	ಜಾಹರ್ಯಯಾಃ

PARASMAIPADI.

tive.

2ND PERSON.			1st PERSON.		
Singular.	Dual.	Plural.	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ಚಾಕೇರ್ಯಾಃ	ಚಾಕೇರ್ಯಾ ತಂ	ಚಾಕೇರ್ಯಾ ತ	ಚಾಕೇ ರ್ಯಾಂ	ಚಾಕೇರ್ಯಾವ	ಚಾಕೇರ್ಯಾ ಮ (6)
ಬಾಭಜ್ಯಾಃ	ಬಾಭಜ್ಯಾತಂ	ಬಾಭಜ್ಯಾತ	ಬಾಭಜ್ಯಾಂ	ಬಾಭಜ್ಯಾವ	ಬಾಭಜ್ಯಾಮು (7)
ಚಿಕೀರ್ಯಾಃ	ಚಿಕೀರ್ಯಾತಂ	ಚಿಕೀರ್ಯಾತ	ಚಿಕೀರ್ಯಾಂ	ಚಿಕೀರ್ಯಾವ	ಚಿಕೀರ್ಯಾಮು
ಚೇಕ್ರೇರ್ಯಾಃ	ಚೇಕ್ರೇರ್ಯಾತಂ	ಚೇಕ್ರೇರ್ಯಾತ	ಚೇಕ್ರೇರ್ಯಾಂ	ಚೇಕ್ರೇರ್ಯಾ ವ	ಚೇಕ್ರೇರ್ಯಾ ಮ
ದೋಧುರ್ಯಾಃ	ದೋಧುರ್ಯಾ ತಂ	ದೋಧುರ್ಯಾ ತ	ದೋಧುರ್ಯಾಂ	ದೋಧುರ್ಯಾ ವ	ದೋಧುರ್ಯಾ ಮ
ಲೋಲೂರ್ಯಾಃ	ಲೋಲೂರ್ಯಾ ತಂ	ಲೋಲೂರ್ಯಾ ತ	ಲೋಲೂರ್ಯಾಂ	ಲೋಲೂರ್ಯಾ ವ	ಲೋಲೂರ್ಯಾ ಮ
ಇಯ್ಮರ್ಯಾಃ	ಇಯ್ಮರ್ಯಾತಂ	ಇಯ್ಮರ್ಯಾತ	ಇಯ್ಮರ್ಯಾಂ	ಇಯ್ಮರ್ಯಾವ	ಇಯ್ಮರ್ಯಾಮು
ಚರಿಕ್ಯರ್ಯಾಃ	ಚರಿಕ್ಯರ್ಯಾತಂ	ಚರಿಕ್ಯರ್ಯಾತ	ಚರಿಕ್ಯರ್ಯಾಂ	ಚರಿಕ್ಯರ್ಯಾವ	ಚರಿಕ್ಯರ್ಯಾಮು
ಜಾಹರ್ಯಾಃ	ಜಾಹರ್ಯಾತಂ	ಜಾಹರ್ಯಾತ	ಜಾಹರ್ಯಾಂ	ಜಾಹರ್ಯಾವ	ಜಾಹರ್ಯಾಮು
ತೂತೂ	ತೂತೂ	ತೂತೂ	ತೂತೂ	ತೂತೂ	ತೂತೂ
ವ್ಯೌಃ	ವ್ಯೌತಂ	ವ್ಯೌತ	ವ್ಯೌಂ	ವ್ಯೌವ	ವ್ಯೌಮು
ಪಾಪ್ರಘ್ಞಾಃ	ಪಾಪ್ರಘ್ಞಾತಂ	ಪಾಪ್ರಘ್ಞಾತ	ಪಾಪ್ರಘ್ಞಾಂ	ಪಾಪ್ರಘ್ಞಾವ	ಪಾಪ್ರಘ್ಞಾಮು
ಜಾಹರ್ಯಾಃ	ಜಾಹರ್ಯಾ ತಂ	ಜಾಹರ್ಯಾ ತ	ಜಾಹರ್ಯಾಂ	ಜಾಹರ್ಯಾ ವ	ಜಾಹರ್ಯಾ ಮ (8)

ACTIVE VOICE

OPTA

3RD PERSON.

FIRST DIVISION.

			Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
PART I. Bases ending in ಅ.			ಈಯ್+ತ ₂	ಈಯ್+ಅ ತಾಂ ₂	ಈಯ್+ರ ನ್ ₂
ಧರ	....	from ಧೃ.	ಧರೇತ	ಧರೇಯಾತಾಂ	ಧರೇರನ್
ಜೇಕ್ರೇಯ	.... FA ಜೇಕ್ರೇಯ	.... ಕ್ರೇ.	ಜೇಕ್ರೇಯೇತ	ಜೇಕ್ರೇಯೇ ಯಾತಾಂ	ಜೇಕ್ರೇಯೇರ ನ್
ಜೋರಯ	....	X ಜೋರ್.	ಜೋರಯೇತ	ಜೋರಯೇಯಾ ತಾಂ.	ಜೋ ರಯೇರ ನ್
ಜೋರಯ	.... C ಜೋರಿ	.... X ಜೋರ್.	ಜೋರಯೇತ	ಜೋರಯೇಯಾ ತಾಂ	ಜೋರಯೇರ ನ್
ಪಿಪರ್ಚಿಪ್ಪ	.... D ಪಿಪರ್ಚಿಪ್ಪ	.... ಪೃಚ್.	ಪಿಪರ್ಚಿಪ್ಪೇತ	ಪಿಪರ್ಚಿಪ್ಪೇಯಾ ತಾಂ	ಪಿಪರ್ಚಿಪ್ಪೇರ ನ್
ಡೀಯ	....	IV ಡೀ.	ಡೀಯೇತ	ಡೀಯೇಯಾ ತಾಂ	ಡೀಯೇರನ್
ತುದ	....	VI ತುದ್.	ತುದೇತ	ತುದೇಯಾತಾಂ	ತುದೇರನ್

PART II. Bases not ending in ಅ.

ತನು	....	from VIII ತನ್.	ತನ್ವೀತ	ತನ್ವೀಯಾತಾಂ	ತನ್ವೀರನ್
ಸುನು	....	V ಸು.	ಸುನ್ವೀತ	ಸುನ್ವೀಯಾ ತಾಂ	ಸುನ್ವೀತನ್
ಅಕ್ಕುವೆ	....	V ಅಕ್.	ಅಕ್ಕುವೀತ	ಅಕ್ಕುವೀಯಾ ತಾಂ	ಅಕ್ಕುವೀರನ್
ಕ್ರೇಣ್	....	IX ಕ್ರೇ.	ಕ್ರೇಣೀತ	ಕ್ರೇಣೀಯಾ ತಾಂ	ಕ್ರೇಣೀರನ್

ATMANEPADI. TIVE.

2ND PERSON.			1ST PERSON.		
<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಈಯ್ + ಥಾ ಸ್ಯ	ಈಯ್ + ಆ ಥಾಂ	ಈಯ್ + ಧ್ಯಂ	ಈಯ್ + ಅ ಹ್ಯ	ಈಯ್ + ವ ಹ್ಯ	ಈಯ್ + ಮ ಹ್ಯ
ಧರೇಥಾಃ	ಧರೇಯಾಥಾಂ	ಧರೇಧ್ಯಂ	ಧರೇಯಾ	ಧರೇವಹಿ	ಧರೇಮಹಿ
ಚೇಕ್ರೇಯಾ ಥಾಃ	ಚೇಕ್ರೇಯಾ ಯಾಥಾಂ	ಚೇಕ್ರೇಯಾ ಧ್ಯಂ	ಚೇಕ್ರೇಯಾ ಯಾ	ಚೇಕ್ರೇಯಾವ ಹಿ	ಚೇಕ್ರೇಯಾ ಮಹಿ
ಚೋರಯೇ ಥಾಃ	ಚೋರಯೇ ಯಾಥಾಂ	ಚೋರಯೇ ಧ್ಯಂ	ಚೋರಯೇ ಯಾ	ಚೋರಯಾವ ಹಿ	ಚೋರಯೇವಾ ಹಿ
ಚೋರಯೇ ಥಾಃ	ಚೋರಯೇ ಯಾಥಾಂ	ಚೋರಯೇ ಧ್ಯಂ	ಚೋರಯೇ ಯಾ	ಚೋರಯಾವ ಹಿ	ಚೋರಯೇವಾ ಹಿ
ಪಿಪರ್ಚೀಪೇ ಥಾಃ	ಪಿಪರ್ಚೀಪೇ ಯಾಥಾಂ	ಪಿಪರ್ಚೀಪೇ ಧ್ಯಂ	ಪಿಪರ್ಚೀಪೇ ಯಾ	ಪಿಪರ್ಚೀಪೇವ ಹಿ	ಪಿಪರ್ಚೀಪೇವಾ ಹಿ
ಡೀಯೇಥಾಃ	ಡೀಯೇಯಾ ಥಾಂ	ಡೀಯೇಧ್ಯಂ	ಡೀಯೇಯಾ	ಡೀಯೇವಹಿ	ಡೀಯೇವಹಿ
ತುದೇಥಾಃ	ತುದೇಯಾಥಾಂ	ತುದೇಧ್ಯಂ	ತುದೇಯಾ	ತುದೇವಹಿ	ತುದೇವಹಿ
ತನ್ವೀಥಾಃ	ತನ್ವೀಯಾಥಾಂ	ತನ್ವೀಧ್ಯಂ	ತನ್ವೀಯಾ	ತನ್ವೀವಹಿ	ತನ್ವೀವಹಿ
ಸುನ್ವೀಥಾಃ	ಸುನ್ವೀಯಾ ಥಾಂ	ಸುನ್ವೀಧ್ಯಂ	ಸುನ್ವೀಯಾ	ಸುನ್ವೀವಹಿ	ಸುನ್ವೀವಹಿ
ಅಶ್ವವೀಥಾಃ	ಅಶ್ವವೀಯಾ ಥಾಂ	ಅಶ್ವವೀಧ್ಯಂ	ಅಶ್ವವೀಯಾ	ಅಶ್ವವೀವಹಿ	ಅಶ್ವವೀವಹಿ
ಕ್ರೇಣೀಥಾಃ	ಕ್ರೇಣೀಯಾ ಥಾಂ	ಕ್ರೇಣೀಧ್ಯಂ	ಕ್ರೇಣೀಯಾ	ಕ್ರೇಣೀವಹಿ	ಕ್ರೇಣೀವಹಿ

(1)

BASES.

3RD PERSON.

Singular.

Dual.

Plural.

SECOND DIVISION.

PART I. Un-reduplicated bases.

ಈಯ್+ತ₂

ಈಯ್+ಅ

ಈಯ್+ರ

ತಾ₂ನ₂

Bases ending in ಉ (2nd class)

ಹ್ನು

ಹ್ನು @ ಉವ್

ಹ್ನುವೀಯಾ

ಹ್ನುವೀರನ್

for f + ಈತ

ತಾಂ

=ಹ್ನುವೀತ

Bases ending in consonants
(2nd class)

ದುಹ್

ದುಹೀತ

ದುಹೀಯಾತಾಂ

ದುಹೀರನ್

Bases ending in consonants
(7th class)

ಭಿಂದ್ ...

ಭಿಂದೀತ

ಭಿಂದೀಯಾತಾಂ

ಭಿಂದೀರನ್

PART II. Reduplicated bases.

Bases ending in ಅ (3rd class)

ಮಿವಾ ...

ಮಾ.

ಮಿವಾ-f+ಈ

ಮಿವಾಯಾ

ಮಿವಾರನ್

ತ=ಮಿವಾತ

ತಾಂ

PARASMAIPADI.

tive.

2ND PERSON.			1ST PERSON.		
<i>Singular</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಈಯ್ + ಫಾಃ ₂	ಈಯ್ + ಆ ಫಾಂ ₂	ಈಯ್ + ಫ್ವಂ ₂	ಈಯ್ + ಅ ₂	ಈಯ್ + ವ ಹಿ ₂	ಈಯ್ + ವ ಹಿ ₂
ಹ್ನುವೀಫಾಃ	ಹ್ನುವೀಯಾ ಫಾಂ	ಹ್ನುವೀಫ್ವಂ	ಹ್ನುವೀಯಾ	ಹ್ನುವೀವಹಿ	ಹ್ನುವೀಮಹಿ (2)
ದುಹೀಫಾಃ	ದುಹೀಯಾಫಾಂ	ದುಹೀಫ್ವಂ	ದುಹೀಯಾ	ದುಹೀವಹಿ	ದುಹೀಮಹಿ
ಭಿಂದೀಫಾಃ	ಭಿಂದೀಯಾ ಫಾಂ	ಭಿಂದೀಫ್ವಂ	ಭಿಂದೀಯಾ	ಭಿಂದೀವಹಿ	ಭಿಂದೀಮಹಿ (3)
ಮಿವೀಫಾಃ	ಮಿವೀಯಾ ಫಾಂ	ಮಿವೀಫ್ವಂ	ಮಿವೀಯಾ	ಮಿವೀವಹಿ	ಮಿವೀಮಹಿ (4)

The bases of the passive voice in the present, the imperative, the out reference to the class distinction of the roots, are conjugated in division, as follows :—

BASE ದ್ರಿಯ FROM ಧೃ

3RD PERSON.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.	Singular.
PRE			
ದ್ರಿಯತೆ ಚೋರೈತೆ	ದ್ರಿಯೇತೆ ಚೋರೈತೆ	ದ್ರಿಯನ್ತೆ ಚೋರೈನ್ತೆ	ದ್ರಿಯಸೆ ಚೋರೈಸೆ
IMPER			
ದ್ರಿಯತಾಂ ಚೋರೈತಾಂ	ದ್ರಿಯೇತಾಂ ಚೋರೈತಾಂ	ದ್ರಿಯನ್ತಾಂ ಚೋರೈನ್ತಾಂ	ದ್ರಿಯಸ್ವ ಚೋರೈಸ್ವ
IMPER			
ಅದ್ರಿಯತ ಅಚೋರೈತ	ಅದ್ರಿಯೇತಾಂ ಅಚೋರೈತಾಂ	ಅದ್ರಿಯನ್ತ ಅಚೋರೈನ್ತ	ಅದ್ರಿಯಥಾಃ ಅಚೋರೈಥಾಃ
OPTA			
ದ್ರಿಯೇತ ಚೋರೈತ	ದ್ರಿಯೇಯಾತಾಂ ಚೋರೈಯಾತಾಂ	ದ್ರಿಯೇರನ್ ಚೋರೈರನ್	ದ್ರಿಯೇಥಾಃ ಚೋರೈಥಾಃ

*imperfect, and the optative, which, as we have seen, end in ಅ with-
the ATMANEPADI like bases of the active voice in Part I, first*

AND BASE ಚೋರೈ FROM ಚಾರ್.

2ND PERSON.

1ST PERSON.

<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
SENT.				
ದ್ರಿಯೇಥೆ	ದ್ರಿಯಾಥೈ	ದ್ರಿಯಾ	ದ್ರಿಯಾಸಹೆ	ದ್ರಿಯಾಸಾಹೆ
ಚೋರೈಥೆ	ಚೋರೈಥೈ	ಚೋರೈ	ಚೋರೈಸಹೆ	ಚೋರೈಸಾಹೆ
ACTIVE.				
ದ್ರಿಯೇಥಾಂ	ದ್ರಿಯಾಥ್ವಂ	ದ್ರಿಯೈ	ದ್ರಿಯಾಸಹೈ	ದ್ರಿಯಾಸಾಹೈ
ಚೋರೈಥಾಂ	ಚೋರೈಥ್ವಂ	ಚೋರೈ	ಚೋರೈಸಹೈ	ಚೋರೈಸಾಹೈ
FECT.				
ಅದ್ರಿಯೇಥಾಂ	ಅದ್ರಿಯಾಥ್ವಂ	ಅದ್ರಿಯಾ	ಅದ್ರಿಯಾಸಹಿ	ಅದ್ರಿಯಾಸಾಹಿ.
ಅಚೋರೈಥಾಂ	ಅಚೋರೈಥ್ವಂ	ಅಚೋರೈ	ಅಚೋರೈಸಹಿ	ಅಚೋರೈಸಾಹಿ
TIVE.				
ದ್ರಿಯೇಯಾಥಾಂ	ದ್ರಿಯೇಥ್ವಂ	ದ್ರಿಯೇಯಾ	ದ್ರಿಯೇಸಹಿ	ದ್ರಿಯೇಸಾಹಿ
ಚೋರೈಯಾಥಾಂ	ಚೋರೈಥ್ವಂ	ಚೋರೈಯಾ	ಚೋರೈಸಹಿ	ಚೋರೈಸಾಹಿ

The bases of the 2nd future and the conditional, which, as we passive voice without reference to the class distinction of the roots, Division, the personal affixes of the 2nd future being the same as being the same as those of the imperfect, thus :—

2ND FU

BASES.

3RD PERSON.

Singular.

Dual.

Plural.

ACTIVE VOICE

PARASMAIPADI.

ಕ್ಷೇಪ್ಯ	...	from E. ಕ್ಷಿ.	ಕ್ಷೇಪ್ಯತಿ	ಕ್ಷೇಪ್ಯತಃ	ಕ್ಷೇಪ್ಯಂತಿ
ಭವಿಷ್ಯ	...	E ಭೂ.	ಭವಿಷ್ಯತಿ	ಭವಿಷ್ಯತಃ	ಭವಿಷ್ಯಂತಿ
ಚೇತಿಷ್ಯ	...	E ಚಿತ್.	ಚೇತಿಷ್ಯತಿ	ಚೇತಿಷ್ಯತಃ	ಚೇತಿಷ್ಯಂತಿ

ĀTMANEPADI.

ಕ್ಷೇಪ್ಯ	...	from E. ಕ್ಷಿ.	ಕ್ಷೇಪ್ಯತೆ	ಕ್ಷೇಪ್ಯೇತೆ	ಕ್ಷೇಪ್ಯಂತೆ
ಭವಿಷ್ಯ	...	E ಭೂ.	ಭವಿಷ್ಯತೆ	ಭವಿಷ್ಯೇತೆ	ಭವಿಷ್ಯಂತೆ
ಚಯಿಷ್ಯ	...	E ಚಯಃ.	ಚಯಿಷ್ಯತೆ	ಚಯಿಷ್ಯೇತೆ	ಚಯಿಷ್ಯಂತೆ

PASSIVE VOICE.

ĀTMANEPADI.

ಕ್ಷೇಪ್ಯ or ಕ್ಷಾಯಿಷ್ಯ	...	from E. ಕ್ಷಿ.	ಕ್ಷೇಪ್ಯತೆ or ಕ್ಷಾಯಿಷ್ಯತೆ	ಕ್ಷೇಪ್ಯೇತೆ or ಕ್ಷಾಯಿಷ್ಯೇತೆ	ಕ್ಷೇಪ್ಯಂತೆ or ಕ್ಷಾಯಿಷ್ಯಂತೆ
ಭವಿಷ್ಯ or ಭಾವಿಷ್ಯ	...	E ಭೂ.	ಭವಿಷ್ಯತೆ or ಭಾವಿಷ್ಯತೆ	ಭವಿಷ್ಯೇತೆ or ಭಾವಿಷ್ಯೇತೆ	ಭವಿಷ್ಯಂತೆ or ಭಾವಿಷ್ಯಂತೆ
ಶಮಿಷ್ಯ or ಶಾಮಿಷ್ಯ	...	from C ಶಮ್	ಶಮಿಷ್ಯತೆ or ಶಾಮಿಷ್ಯತೆ	ಶಮಿಷ್ಯೇತೆ or ಶಾಮಿಷ್ಯೇತೆ	ಶಮಿಷ್ಯಂತೆ or ಶಾಮಿಷ್ಯಂತೆ
or ಶಾಮ್	...	...	or ಶಾಮಯಿ ಷ್ಯತೆ	or ಶಾಮಯಿ ಷ್ಯೇತೆ	or ಶಾಮಯಿ ಷ್ಯಂತೆ

have seen, end in ಸ್ಯ and therefore in ಁ both in the active and the are also conjugated according to the models in Part I, first those of the present, and the personal affixes of the conditional

TURE.

2ND PERSON.			1ST PERSON.		
<i>Singular</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಕ್ಷೇಪ್ಯಸಿ	ಕ್ಷೇಪ್ಯಥಃ	ಕ್ಷೇಪ್ಯಥ್	ಕ್ಷೇಪ್ಯಾಮಿ	ಕ್ಷೇಪ್ಯಾವಃ	ಕ್ಷೇಪ್ಯಾಮಃ
ಭವಿಷ್ಯಸಿ	ಭವಿಷ್ಯಥಃ	ಭವಿಷ್ಯಥ್	ಭವಿಷ್ಯಾಮಿ	ಭವಿಷ್ಯಾವಃ	ಭವಿಷ್ಯಾಮಃ
ಚೇತಿಷ್ಯಸಿ	ಚೇತಿಷ್ಯಥಃ	ಚೇತಿಷ್ಯಥ್	ಚೇತಿಷ್ಯಾಮಿ	ಚೇತಿಷ್ಯಾವಃ	ಚೇತಿಷ್ಯಾಮಃ
ಕ್ಷೇಪ್ಯಸೆ	ಕ್ಷೇಪ್ಯೇಥೆ	ಕ್ಷೇಪ್ಯಥೈ	ಕ್ಷೇಪ್ಯೇ	ಕ್ಷೇಪ್ಯಾವಹೆ	ಕ್ಷೇಪ್ಯಾಮಹೆ
ಭವಿಷ್ಯಸೆ	ಭವಿಷ್ಯೇಥೆ	ಭವಿಷ್ಯಥೈ	ಭವಿಷ್ಯೇ	ಭವಿಷ್ಯಾವಹೆ	ಭವಿಷ್ಯಾಮಹೆ
ಚಯಿಷ್ಯಸೆ	ಚಯಿಷ್ಯೇಥೆ	ಚಯಿಷ್ಯಥೈ	ಚಯಿಷ್ಯೇ	ಚಯಿಷ್ಯಾವಹೆ	ಚಯಿಷ್ಯಾಮಹೆ
ಕ್ಷೇಪ್ಯಸೆ or ಕ್ಷಾಯಿಷ್ಯಸೆ	ಕ್ಷೇಪ್ಯೇಥೆ or ಕ್ಷಾಯಿಷ್ಯೇಥೆ	ಕ್ಷೇಪ್ಯಥೈ or ಕ್ಷಾಯಿ ಷ್ಯಥೈ	ಕ್ಷೇಪ್ಯೇ or ಕ್ಷಾಯಿಷ್ಯೇ	ಕ್ಷೇಪ್ಯಾವಹೆ or ಕ್ಷಾಯಿ ಷ್ಯಾವಹೆ	ಕ್ಷೇಪ್ಯಾಮಹೆ or ಕ್ಷಾಯಿ ಷ್ಯಾಮಹೆ
ಭವಿಷ್ಯಸೆ or ಭಾವಿಷ್ಯಸೆ	ಭವಿಷ್ಯೇಥೆ or ಭಾವಿಷ್ಯೇಥೆ	ಭವಿಷ್ಯಥೈ or ಭಾವಿಷ್ಯ ಥೈ	ಭವಿಷ್ಯೇ or ಭಾವಿಷ್ಯೇ	ಭವಿಷ್ಯಾವಹೆ or ಭಾವಿ ಷ್ಯಾವಹೆ	ಭವಿಷ್ಯಾಮಹೆ or ಭಾವಿ ಷ್ಯಾಮಹೆ
ಶಮಿಷ್ಯಸೆ or ಶಾಮಿಷ್ಯಸೆ or ಶಾಮಯಿ ಷ್ಯಸೆ	ಶಮಿಷ್ಯೇಥೆ or ಶಾಮಿಷ್ಯೇಥೆ or ಶಾಮಯಿ ಷ್ಯೇಥೆ	ಶಮಿಷ್ಯಥೈ or ಶಾಮಿಷ್ಯ ಥೈ or ಶಾಮ ಯಿಷ್ಯಥೈ	ಶಮಿಷ್ಯೇ or ಶಾಮಿಷ್ಯೇ or ಶಾಮ ಯಿಷ್ಯೇ	ಶಮಿಷ್ಯಾವಹೆ or ಶಾಮಿಷ್ಯಾ ವಹೆ or ಶಾ ಮಯಿಷ್ಯಾವ ಹೆ	ಶಮಿಷ್ಯಾಮಹೆ or ಶಾಮಿ ಷ್ಯಾಮಹೆ or ಶಾಮಯಿ ಷ್ಯಾಮಹೆ

BASES.	3RD. PERSON.		
	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಚೋರಿಷ್ಯ or ಚೋರಯಿಷ್ಯ from X ಚೂರ್	ಚೋರಿಷ್ಯತೆ or ಚೋರಯಿಷ್ಯತೆ	ಚೋರಿಷ್ಯೇತೆ or ಚೋರ ಯಿಷ್ಯೇತೆ	ಚೋರಿಷ್ಯ ನೆ or ಚೋ ರಯಿಷ್ಯನೆ
ಭಾವಿಷ್ಯ or ಭಾವಯಿಷ್ಯ from C ಭಾವ್	ಭಾವಿಷ್ಯತೆ or ಭಾವಯಿಷ್ಯತೆ	ಭಾವಿಷ್ಯೇತೆ or ಭಾವಯಿ ಷ್ಯೇತೆ	ಭಾವಿಷ್ಯನೆ or ಭಾವಯಿ ಷ್ಯನೆ
ಭೇದಿಷ್ಯ or ಭೇದಯಿಷ್ಯ from C ಭೇದ್ ...	ಭೇದಿಷ್ಯತೆ or ಭೇದಯಿಷ್ಯತೆ	ಭೇದಿಷ್ಯೇತೆ or ಭೇದಯಿ ಷ್ಯೇತೆ	ಭೇದಿಷ್ಯನೆ or ಭೇದಯಿ ಷ್ಯನೆ
ಚೇತಿಷ್ಯ ... from E ಚಿತ್.	ಚೇತಿಷ್ಯತೆ	ಚೇತಿಷ್ಯೇತೆ	ಚೇತಿಷ್ಯನೆ
ಚಯಿಷ್ಯ E ಚಯ್.	ಚಯಿಷ್ಯತೆ	ಚಯಿಷ್ಯೇತೆ	ಚಯಿಷ್ಯನೆ

ACTIVE VOICE

Condi

PARASMAIPADI.

ಕ್ಷೇಪ್ಯ from E' ಕ್ಷಿ.	ಅಕ್ಷೇಪ್ಯತ್	ಅಕ್ಷೇಪ್ಯತಾಂ	ಅಕ್ಷೇಪ್ಯನ್
ಭವಿಷ್ಯ ... E ಭೂ.	ಅಭವಿಷ್ಯತ್	ಅಭವಿಷ್ಯತಾಂ	ಅಭವಿಷ್ಯನ್
ಚೇತಿಷ್ಯ from E ಚಿತ್.	ಅಚೇತಿಷ್ಯತ್	ಅಚೇತಿಷ್ಯ ತಾಂ	ಅಚೇತಿಷ್ಯನ್

TURE.

2ND PERSON.			1ST PERSON.		
<i>Singular</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಚೋರವ್ಯಸೆ or ಚೋರ ಯವ್ಯಸೆ	ಚೋರವ್ಯೇಥೆ or ಚೋರ ಯವ್ಯೇಥೆ	ಚೋರವ್ಯಥೈ or ಚೋರ ಯವ್ಯಥೈ	ಚೋರವ್ಯ or ಚೋರ ಯವ್ಯ	ಚೋರವ್ಯಾ ವಹೆ or ಚೋ ರಯವ್ಯಾ ವಹೆ	ಚೋರವ್ಯಾ ಮಹೆ or ಚೋರಯ ವ್ಯಾಮಹೆ
ಭಾವವ್ಯಸೆ or ಭಾವಯಿ ವ್ಯಸೆ	ಭಾವವ್ಯೇಥೆ or ಭಾವಯಿ ವ್ಯೇಥೆ	ಭಾವವ್ಯಥೈ or ಭಾವಯಿ ವ್ಯಥೈ	ಭಾವವ್ಯ or ಭಾವಯಿವ್ಯ	ಭಾವವ್ಯಾವ ಹೆ or ಭಾವ ಯವ್ಯಾವಹೆ	ಭಾವವ್ಯಾ ಮಹೆ or ಭಾವಯಿ ವ್ಯಾಮಹೆ
ಭೇದವ್ಯಸೆ or ಭೇದಯಿ ವ್ಯಸೆ	ಭೇದವ್ಯೇಥೆ or ಭೇದಯಿ ವ್ಯೇಥೆ	ಭೇದವ್ಯಥೈ or ಭೇದಯಿ ವ್ಯಥೈ	ಭೇದವ್ಯ or ಭೇದಯಿವ್ಯ	ಭೇದವ್ಯಾವ ಹೆ or ಭೇ ದಯಿವ್ಯಾ ವಹೆ	ಭೇದವ್ಯಾಮ ಹೆ or ಭೇದ ಯಿವ್ಯಾಮ ಹೆ
ಚೇತಿವ್ಯಸೆ	ಚೇತಿವ್ಯೇಥೆ	ಚೇತಿವ್ಯಥೈ	ಚೇತಿವ್ಯ	ಚೇತಿವ್ಯಾವ ಹೆ	ಚೇತಿವ್ಯಾಮ ಹೆ
ಚಯಿವ್ಯಸೆ	ಚಯಿವ್ಯೇಥೆ	ಚಯಿವ್ಯಥೈ	ಚಯಿವ್ಯ	ಚಯಿವ್ಯಾವ ಹೆ	ಚಯಿವ್ಯಾಮ ಹೆ

tional.

ಅಕ್ಷೇವ್ಯಃ ಅಭವಿವ್ಯಃ	ಅಕ್ಷೇವ್ಯತಂ ಅಭವಿವ್ಯತಂ	ಅಕ್ಷೇವ್ಯತ ಅಭವಿವ್ಯತ	ಅಕ್ಷೇವ್ಯಂ ಅಭವಿವ್ಯಂ	ಅಕ್ಷೇವ್ಯಾವ ಅಭವಿವ್ಯಾವ	ಅಕ್ಷೇವ್ಯಾಮ ಅಭವಿವ್ಯಾ ಮ
ಅಚೇತಿವ್ಯಃ	ಅಚೇತಿವ್ಯ ತಂ	ಅಚೇತಿವ್ಯತ	ಅಚೇತಿವ್ಯಂ	ಅಚೇತಿವ್ಯಾ ವ	ಅಚೇತಿವ್ಯಾ ಮ

BASES.

3RD PERSON.

*Singular.**Dual.**Plural.*

ÁTMANEPADI.

ಹ್ರೇಷ್ಯ ...	from E. ಕ್ಷಿ.	ಅಹ್ರೇಷ್ಯತ	ಅಹ್ರೇಷ್ಯತಾಂ	ಅಹ್ರೇಷ್ಯನ್ತ
ಭವಿಷ್ಯ ....	.... E ಭೂ.	ಅಭವಿಷ್ಯತ	ಅಭವಿಷ್ಯೇ ತಾಂ	ಅಭವಿಷ್ಯನ್ತ
ಜಯಿಷ್ಯ ...	.... E ಜಯ್.	ಅಜಯಿಷ್ಯತ	ಅಜಯಿಷ್ಯೇ ತಾಂ	ಅಜಯಿಷ್ಯನ್ತ

PASSIVE VOICE

ÁTMANEPADI.

ಹ್ರೇಷ್ಯ or ಕ್ಷಾಯಿಷ್ಯ ...	from E.			
ಕ್ಷಿ ....	....	ಅಹ್ರೇಷ್ಯತ or ಅಕ್ಷಾಯಿಷ್ಯತ	ಅಹ್ರೇಷ್ಯೇತಾ ಮ್ or ಕ್ಷಾ ಯಿಷ್ಯೇತಾಂ	ಅಹ್ರೇಷ್ಯನ್ತ or ಅಕ್ಷಾಯಿ ಷ್ಯನ್ತ
ಭವಿಷ್ಯ or ಭಾವಯಿಷ್ಯ	E ಭೂ.	ಅಭವಿಷ್ಯತ or ಅಭಾವಿಷ್ಯತ	ಅಭವಿಷ್ಯೇ ತಾಂ or ಅ ಭಾವಿಷ್ಯೇ ತಾಂ	ಅಭವಿಷ್ಯನ್ತ or ಅಭಾವಿ ಷ್ಯನ್ತ
ಶಮಿಷ್ಯ or ಶಾಮಿಷ್ಯ	from C			
ಶಮ್ or ಶಾಮ್ ....	....	ಅಶಮಿಷ್ಯತ or ಅಶಾಮಿಷ್ಯತ or ಅಶಾಮಯಿ ಷ್ಯತ	ಅಶಮಿಷ್ಯೇ ತಾಂ or ಅ ಶಾಮಿಷ್ಯೇ ತಾಂ or ಅ ಶಾಮಯಿ ಷ್ಯೇತಾಂ	ಅಶಮಿಷ್ಯನ್ತ or ಅಶಾಮಿ ಷ್ಯನ್ತ or ಅಶಾಮಯಿ ಷ್ಯನ್ತ

TURE.

2ND PERSON.			1ST PERSON.		
<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಅಕ್ಷೇಷ್ಯಥಾಃ	ಅಕ್ಷೇಷ್ಯೇ ಥಾಂ	ಅಕ್ಷೇಷ್ಯಧ್ವಂ	ಅಕ್ಷೇಷ್ಯ	ಅಕ್ಷೇಷ್ಯಾವ ಹೆ	ಅಕ್ಷೇಷ್ಯಾ ಮಹೆ
ಅಭವಿಷ್ಯ ಥಾಃ	ಅಭವಿಷ್ಯೇ ಥಾಂ	ಅಭವಿಷ್ಯಧ್ವಂ	ಅಭವಿಷ್ಯ	ಅಭವಿಷ್ಯಾ ಹೆ	ಅಭವಿಷ್ಯಾ ಮಹೆ
ಅಚೆಯಿಷ್ಯ ಥಾಃ	ಅಚೆಯಿಷ್ಯೇ ಥಾಂ	ಅಚೆಯಿಷ್ಯ ಧ್ವಂ	ಅಚೆಯಿಷ್ಯ	ಅಚೆಯಿಷ್ಯಾ ವಹೆ	ಅಚೆಯಿಷ್ಯಾ ಮಹೆ
ಅಕ್ಷೇಷ್ಯ ಥಾಃ or ಅ ಕ್ಷಾಯಿಷ್ಯಥಾಃ	ಅಕ್ಷೇಷ್ಯೇ ಥಾಂ or ಅ ಕ್ಷಾಯಿಷ್ಯೇ ಥಾಂ	ಅಕ್ಷೇಷ್ಯಧ್ವಂ or ಅಕ್ಷಾಯಿ ಷ್ಯಧ್ವಂ	ಅಕ್ಷೇಷ್ಯ or ಅಕ್ಷಾಯಿಷ್ಯ	ಅಕ್ಷೇಷ್ಯಾವಹೆ or ಅಕ್ಷಾಯಿ ಷ್ಯಾಮಹೆ	ಅಕ್ಷೇಷ್ಯಾ ಮಹೆ or ಅ ಕ್ಷಾಯಿಷ್ಯಾ ಮಹೆ
ಅಭವಿಷ್ಯ ಥಾಃ or ಅ ಭಾವಿಷ್ಯ ಥಾಃ	ಅಭವಿಷ್ಯೇ ಥಾಂ or ಅ ಭಾವಿಷ್ಯೇ ಥಾಂ	ಅಭವಿಷ್ಯಧ್ವಂ or ಅಭಾವಿ ಷ್ಯಧ್ವಂ	ಅಭವಿಷ್ಯ or ಅಭಾವಿಷ್ಯ	ಅಭವಿಷ್ಯಾವ ಹೆ or ಅಭಾ ವಿಷ್ಯಾವಹೆ	ಅಭವಿಷ್ಯಾ ಮಹೆ or ಅ ಭಾವಿಷ್ಯಾ ಮಹೆ
ಅಶಮಿಷ್ಯ ಥಾಃ or ಅ ಶಮಿಷ್ಯ ಥಾಃ or ಅ ಶಮಯಿಷ್ಯ ಥಾಃ	ಅಶಮಿಷ್ಯೇ ಥಾಂ or ಅ ಶಮಿಷ್ಯೇ ಥಾಂ or ಅ ಶಮಯಿಷ್ಯೇ ಥಾಂ	ಅಶಮಿಷ್ಯಧ್ವಂ or ಅಶಮಿ ಷ್ಯಧ್ವಂ or ಅಶಮಯಿ ಷ್ಯಧ್ವಂ	ಅಶಮಿಷ್ಯ or ಅಶಮಿ ಷ್ಯ or ಅ ಶಮಯಿ ಷ್ಯ	ಅಶಮಿಷ್ಯಾವ ಹೆ or ಅಶಾ ಮಿಷ್ಯಾವಹೆ or ಅಶಮಾ ಯಿಷ್ಯಾವಹೆ	ಅಶಮಿಷ್ಯಾ ಮಹೆ or ಅ ಶಮಿಷ್ಯಾ ಮಹೆ or ಅ ಶಮಯಿ ಷ್ಯಾಮಹೆ

BASES.				3RD PERSON.		
				<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಚೋರಿಷ್ಯ or ಚೋರಯಿಷ್ಯ.... from	X ಚಾರ್	...	...	ಅಚೋರಿಷ್ಯತ or ಅಚೋರ ಯಿಷ್ಯತ	ಅಚೋರಿಷ್ಯೇ ತಾಮ or ಅಚೋರಯಿ ಷ್ಯೇತಾಂ	ಅಚೋರಿಷ್ಯ ನ್ತ or ಅ ಚೋರಯಿ ಷ್ಯನ್ತ
ಭಾವಿಷ್ಯ or ಭಾವಯಿಷ್ಯ from	C ಭಾವ್	...	...	ಅಭಾವಿಷ್ಯತ or ಅಭಾವಯಿಷ್ಯ ತ	ಅಭಾವಿಷ್ಯೇ ತಾಂ or ಅ ಭಾವಯಿಷ್ಯೇ ತಾಂ	ಅಭಾವಿಷ್ಯನ್ತ or ಅಭಾವ ಯಿಷ್ಯನ್ತ
ಭೇದಿಷ್ಯ or ಭೇದಯಿಷ್ಯ from	C ಭೇದ್	...	...	ಅಭೇದಿಷ್ಯತ or ಅಭೇದಯಿಷ್ಯ ತ	ಅಭೇದಿಷ್ಯೇ ತಾಂ or ಅ ಭೇದಯಿಷ್ಯೇ ತಾಂ	ಅಭೇದಿಷ್ಯನ್ತ or ಅಭೇದ ಯಿಷ್ಯನ್ತ
ಚೇತಿಷ್ಯ	...	from E ಚಿತ್.		ಅಚೇತಿಷ್ಯತ	ಅಚೇತಿಷ್ಯೇ ತಾಂ	ಅಚೇತಿಷ್ಯನ್ತ
ಚಾಯಿಷ್ಯ	...	E ಚಯ್.		ಅಚಾಯಿಷ್ಯತ	ಅಚಾಯಿಷ್ಯೇ ತಾಂ	ಅಚಾಯಿಷ್ಯ ನ್ತ

The conjugation of bases in the 1st future which, as we have passive is as follows :—

ACTIVE VOICE

PARASMAIPADI.

			ಡೌ ₅	ರೌ ₂	ರಃ ₂
ಕ್ಷೇತ್ &c.	...	from E ಕ್ಷಿ.	ಕ್ಷೇತ್ + ಆ = ಕ್ಷೇತಾ.	ಕ್ಷೇತಾ + ರೌ = ಕ್ಷೇತಾರೌ	ಕ್ಷೇತಾ + ರಃ = ಕ್ಷೇತಾರಃ

TURE.

2ND PERSON.

1st PERSON.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಅಚೋರಿಷ್ಯ ಥಾಃ or ಅ ಚೋರಯಿಷ್ಯ ಥಾಃ	ಅಚೋರಿಷ್ಯೇ ಥಾಂ or ಅ ಚೋರಯಿಷ್ಯೇ ಥಾಂ	ಅಚೋರಿಷ್ಯ ಧ್ವಂ or ಅ ಚೋರಯಿ ಷ್ಯಧ್ವಂ	ಅಚೋರಿಷ್ಯ or ಅಚೋ ರಯಿಷ್ಯ	ಅಚೋರಿಷ್ಯಾ ವಹೆ or ಅ ಚೋರಯಿ ಷ್ಯಾವಹೆ	ಅಚೋರಿ ಷ್ಯಾಮಹೆ or ಅಚೋ ರಯಿಷ್ಯಾ ಮಹೆ
ಅಭಾವಿಷ್ಯಥಾಃ or ಅಭಾವ ಯಿಷ್ಯಥಾಃ	ಅಭಾವಿಷ್ಯೇ ಥಾಂ or ಅ ಭಾವಯಿಷ್ಯೇ ಥಾಂ	ಅಭಾವಿಷ್ಯಧ್ವಂ ಮ or ಅಭಾ ವಯಿಷ್ಯಧ್ವಂ	ಅಭಾವಿಷ್ಯ or ಅಭಾವ ಯಿಷ್ಯ	ಅಭಾವಿಷ್ಯಾ ವಹೆ or ಅ ಭಾವಯಿಷ್ಯಾ ವಹೆ	ಅಭಾವಿಷ್ಯಾ ಮಹೆ or ಅ ಭಾವಯಿ ಷ್ಯಾಮಹೆ
ಅಭೇದಿಷ್ಯ ಥಾಃ or ಅ ಭೇದಯಿಷ್ಯ ಥಾಃ	ಅಭೇದಿಷ್ಯೇ ಥಾಂ or ಅ ಭೇದಯಿಷ್ಯೇ ಥಾಂ	ಅಭೇದಿಷ್ಯ ಧ್ವಂ or ಅ ಭೇದಯಿಷ್ಯ ಧ್ವಂ	ಅಭೇದಿಷ್ಯ or ಅಭೇದ ಯಿಷ್ಯ	ಅಭೇದಿಷ್ಯಾ ವಹೆ or ಅ ಭೇದಯಿಷ್ಯಾ ವಹೆ	ಅಭೇದಿಷ್ಯಾ ಮಹೆ or ಅಭೇದಯಿ ಷ್ಯಾಮಹೆ
ಅಚೇತಿಷ್ಯ ಥಾಃ	ಅಚೇತಿಷ್ಯೇ ಥಾಂ	ಅಚೇತಿಷ್ಯ ಧ್ವಂ	ಅಚೇತಿಷ್ಯ	ಅಚೇತಿಷ್ಯಾ ವಹೆ	ಅಚೇತಿಷ್ಯಾ ಮಹೆ
ಅಚಾಯಿಷ್ಯ ಥಾಃ	ಅಚಾಯಿಷ್ಯೇ ಥಾಂ	ಅಚಾಯಿಷ್ಯ ಧ್ವಂ	ಅಚಾಯಿಷ್ಯ	ಅಚಾಯಿ ಷ್ಯಾವಹೆ	ಅಚಾಯಿ ಷ್ಯಾಮಹೆ

seen, end in ತ್, ತಾ, ತಾಹ್ or ತಾನ್ whether the voice is active or

ಸಿನ್	ಥನ್	ಧ್ವಂ	ಮಿನ್	ವನ್	ಮನ್
ಕ್ಷೇತಾ+ಸಿ=	ಕ್ಷೇತಾನ್+ಥಃ	ಕ್ಷೇತಾನ್+ಧ್ವಂ	ಕ್ಷೇತಾನ್+ಮಿ	ಕ್ಷೇತಾನ್+ವಃ	ಕ್ಷೇತಾನ್+ಮಃ
ಕ್ಷೇತಾಸಿ	=ಕ್ಷೇತಾಸ್ಥಃ	=ಕ್ಷೇತಾಸ್ಥಂ	=ಕ್ಷೇತಾಸ್ಥಿ	=ಕ್ಷೇತಾಸ್ಥಾಃ	=ಕ್ಷೇತಾಸ್ಥಾಃ

BASES.			3RD PERSON.		
			<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಭವಿತ್ &c.	...	from E ಭೂ.	ಭವಿತಾ	ಭವಿತಾರೌ	ಭವಿತಾರಃ
ಚೇತಿತ್ &c.	...	from E ಚಿತ್.	ಚೇತಿತಾ	ಚೇತಿತಾರೌ	ಚೇತಿತಾರಃ
ÁTMANEPADI.	...		ಡಾ ₅	ರೌ ₂	ರಃ ₂
ಕ್ಷೇತ್ &c.	...	from E. ಕ್ಷಿ.	ಕ್ಷೇತಾ	ಕ್ಷೇತಾರೌ	ಕ್ಷೇತಾರಃ
ಭವಿತ್ &c.	...	from E ಭೂ.	ಭವಿತಾ	ಭವಿತಾರೌ	ಭವಿತಾರಃ
ಚಯಿತ್ &c.	...	from E ಚಯ್.	ಚಯಿತಾ	ಚಯಿತಾರೌ	ಚಯಿತಾರಃ
PASSIVE VOICE.					
ÁTMANEPADI.	...		ಡಾ ₅	ರೌ ₂	ರಃ ₂
ಕ್ಷೇತ್ or ಕ್ಷಾಯಿತ್ &c.	....	from E. ಕ್ಷಿ.	ಕ್ಷೇತಾ or ಕ್ಷಾಯಿತಾ	ಕ್ಷೇತಾರೌ or ಕ್ಷಾಯಿತಾರೌ	ಕ್ಷೇತಾರಃ or ಕ್ಷಾಯಿತಾರಃ
ಭವಿತ್ or ಭಾವಿತ್ &c.	....	from E ಭೂ.	ಭವಿತಾ or ಭಾವಿತಾ	ಭವಿತಾರೌ or ಭಾವಿತಾರೌ	ಭವಿತಾರಃ or ಭಾವಿತಾರಃ
ಶಮಿತ್ &c. or ಶಾಮಿತ್ &c. or ಶಾಮಯಿತ್ &c.	....	from C ಶಮ್ or ಶಾಮ್.	ಶಮಿತಾ or ಶಾಮಿತಾ or ಶಾಮಯಿತಾ	ಶಮಿತಾರೌ or ಶಾಮಿತಾರೌ or ಶಾಮಯಿತಾರೌ	ಶಮಿತಾರಃ or ಶಾಮಿತಾರಃ or ಶಾಮಯಿತಾರಃ
ಚೋರಿತ್ &c. or ಚೋರಯಿತ್ &c.	from X ಚೂರ್	....	ಚೋರಿತಾ or ಚೋರಯಿತಾ	ಚೋರಿತಾರೌ or ಚೋರಯಿತಾರೌ	ಚೋರಿತಾರಃ or ಚೋರಯಿತಾರಃ

TURE.

2ND PERSON.			1ST PERSON.		
<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಭವಿತಾಽನಿ	ಭವಿತಾಸ್ಥಃ	ಭವಿತಾಸ್ಥಃ	ಭವಿತಾಽಸ್ಮಿ	ಭವಿತಾಸ್ವಃ	ಭವಿತಾಸ್ತಃ
ಚೇತಿತಾಽನಿ	ಚೇತಿತಾಸ್ಥಃ	ಚೇತಿತಾಸ್ಥಃ	ಚೇತಿತಾಽಸ್ಮಿ	ಚೇತಿತಾಸ್ವಃ	ಚೇತಿತಾಸ್ತಃ
ನಃ	ಆಥಃ	ಧ್ವಃ	ಏ	ವಹಃ	ಮಹಃ
ಕ್ಷೇತಾಽನಿ	ಕ್ಷೇತಾಸಾಥಃ	ಕ್ಷೇತಾಧ್ವಃ	ಕ್ಷೇತಾಹಃ	ಕ್ಷೇತಾಸ್ವಹಃ	ಕ್ಷೇತಾಸ್ತಹಃ
ಭವಿತಾಽನಿ	ಭವಿತಾಸಾಥಃ	ಭವಿತಾಧ್ವಃ	ಭವಿತಾಹಃ	ಭವಿತಾಸ್ವಹಃ	ಭವಿತಾಸ್ತಹಃ
ಚಯಿತಾಽನಿ	ಚಯಿತಾಸಾಥಃ	ಚಯಿತಾಧ್ವಃ	ಚಯಿತಾಹಃ	ಚಯಿತಾಸ್ವಹಃ	ಚಯಿತಾಸ್ತಹಃ
ನಃ	ಆಥಃ	ಧ್ವಃ	ಏ	ವಹಃ	ಮಹಃ
ಕ್ಷೇತಾಽನಿ or ಕ್ಷಾಯಿತಾ ನಿ	ಕ್ಷೇತಾಸಾಥಃ or ಕ್ಷಾಯಿ ತಾಸಾಥಃ	ಕ್ಷೇತಾಧ್ವಃ or ಕ್ಷಾಯಿ ತಾಧ್ವಃ	ಕ್ಷೇತಾಹಃ or ಕ್ಷಾಯಿತಾ ಹಃ	ಕ್ಷೇತಾಸ್ವಹಃ or ಕ್ಷಾಯಿ ತಾಸ್ವಹಃ	ಕ್ಷೇತಾಸ್ತಹಃ or ಕ್ಷಾಯಿತಾ ಸ್ತಹಃ
ಭವಿತಾಽನಿ or ಭಾವಿ ತಾಽನಿ	ಭವಿತಾಸಾಥಃ or ಭಾವಿತಾ ಸಾಥಃ	ಭವಿತಾಧ್ವಃ or ಭಾವಿ ತಾಧ್ವಃ	ಭವಿತಾಹಃ or ಭಾವಿತಾಹಃ	ಭವಿತಾಸ್ವಹಃ or ಭಾವಿ ತಾಸ್ವಹಃ	ಭವಿತಾಸ್ತಹಃ or ಭಾವಿತಾ ಸ್ತಹಃ
ಶಮಿತಾಽನಿ or ಶಾಮಿ ತಾಽನಿ or ಶಾಮಯಿ ತಾಽನಿ	ಶಮಿತಾಸಾಥಃ or ಶಾಮಿತಾ ಸಾಥಃ or ಶಾ ಮಯಿತಾಸಾ ಥಃ	ಶಮಿತಾಧ್ವಃ or ಶಾಮಿ ತಾಧ್ವಃ or ಶಾಮಯಿ ತಾಧ್ವಃ	ಶಮಿತಾಹಃ or ಶಾಮಿತಾ ಹಃ or ಶಾಮ ಯಿತಾಹಃ	ಶಮಿತಾಸ್ವಹಃ or ಶಾಮಿ ತಾಸ್ವಹಃ or ಶಾಮಯಿತಾ ಸ್ವಹಃ	ಶಮಿತಾಸ್ತಹಃ or ಶಾಮಿತಾ ಸ್ತಹಃ or ಶಾ ಮಯಿತಾಸ್ತಹಃ
ಚೋರಿತಾಽನಿ or ಚೋರ ಯಿತಾಽನಿ	ಚೋರಿತಾಸಾ ಥಃ or ಚೋ ರಯಿತಾಸಾ ಥಃ	ಚೋರಿತಾಧ್ವಃ or ಚೋರ ಯಿತಾಧ್ವಃ	ಚೋರಿತಾಹಃ or ಚೋರ ಯಿತಾಹಃ	ಚೋರಿತಾಸ್ವಹಃ or ಚೋ ರಯಿತಾಸ್ವಹಃ	ಚೋರಿತಾಸ್ತಹಃ or ಚೋ ರಯಿತಾಸ್ತಹಃ

BASES.				3RD PERSON.		
				<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಭಾವಿತ್ &c. or ಭಾವಯಿತ್ &c.	from C ಭಾವ್	...	...	ಬಾವಿತಾ or ಭಾವಯಿತಾ	ಭಾವಿತಾರೌ or ಭಾವಯಿತಾರೌ	ಬಾವಿತಾರಃ or ಭಾವಯಿತಾರಃ
ಭೇದಿತ್ &c. or ಭೇದಯಿತ್ &c.	from C ಭೇದ್	...	....	ಭೇದಿತಾ or ಭೇದಯಿತಾ	ಭೇದಿತಾರೌ or ಭೇದಯಿತಾರೌ	ಭೇದಿತಾರಃ or ಭೇದಯಿತಾರಃ
ಚೇತಿತ್ &c.	...	from ಚಿತ್.		ಚೇತಿತಾ	ಚೇತಿತಾರೌ	ಚೇತಿತಾರಃ
ಚಯಿತ್ &c.	....	from E ಚಯ್.		ಚಯಿತಾ	ಚಯಿತಾರೌ	ಚಯಿತಾರಃ

The bases of the aorist which, as we have seen, end in ಅ or ಸ voice specially, are conjugated as follows :—

ACTIVE VOICE

PARASMAIPADI.

1. Bases ending in ಅ	...	ತ್	ತಾಂ ₂	ಅನ್ ₂
ತಿತ್ಯಜ from C ತ್ಯಜ್	from ತ್ಯಜ್	ಅತಿತ್ಯಜತ್	ಅತಿತ್ಯಜತಾಂ	ಅತಿತ್ಯಜನ್

ಗಮ	from ಗಮ್.	ಅಗಮತ್	ಅಗಮತಾಂ	ಅಗಮನ್
ಧುಕ್ತ	from ದುಹ್.	ಅಧುಕ್ತತ್	ಅಧುಕ್ತಾಂ	ಅಧುಕ್ತನ್.

2. Bases not ending in ಅ.	...	ಕ್ತ	ತಾಂ ₂	ಜಸ್ ₂
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Bases ending in ಸ.

ಕ್ಷೈಪ್ಸಿ	from E. ಕ್ಷಿಪ್.	ಅಕ್ಷೈಪ್ಸೀತ್	ಅಕ್ಷೈಪ್ಸಾಂ	ಅಕ್ಷೈಪ್ಸಿಃ
ನೈಪ್	...	E. ನಿಪ್.	ಅನೈಪೀತ್	ಅನೈಪ್ಪಾಂ	ಅನೈಪ್ಪಾಃ

TURE.

2ND PERSON.			1ST PERSON.		
<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಭಾವಿತಾಸೆ or ಭಾವ ಯಿತಾಸೆ	ಭಾವಿತಾಸಾಥೆ or ಭಾವಯಿ ತಾಸಾಥೆ	ಭಾವಿತಾಧ್ಯೆ or ಭಾವ ಯಿತಾಧ್ಯೆ	ಭಾವಿತಾಹೆ or ಭಾವ ಯಿತಾಹೆ	ಭಾವಿತಾಸ್ವಹೆ or ಭಾವಯಿ ತಾಸ್ವಹೆ	ಭಾವಿತಾಸ್ತಹೆ or ಭಾವಯಿ ತಾಸ್ತಹೆ
ಭೇದಿತಾಸೆ or ಭೇದ ಯಿತಾಸೆ	ಭೇದಿತಾಸಾಥೆ or ಭೇದಯಿ ತಾಸಾಥೆ	ಭೇದಿತಾಧ್ಯೆ or ಭೇದ ಯಿತಾಧ್ಯೆ	ಭೇದಿತಾಹೆ or ಭೇದ ಯಿತಾಹೆ	ಭೇದಿತಾಸ್ವಹೆ or ಭೇದಯಿ ತಾಸ್ವಹೆ	ಭೇದಿತಾಸ್ತಹೆ or ಭೇದಯಿ ತಾಸ್ತಹೆ
ಚೇತಿತಾಸೆ ಚಯಿತಾಸೆ	ಚೇತಿತಾಸಾಥೆ ಚಯಿತಾಸಾಥೆ	ಚೇತಿತಾಧ್ಯೆ ಚಯಿತಾಧ್ಯೆ	ಚೇತಿತಾಹೆ ಚಯಿತಾಹೆ	ಚೇತಿತಾಸ್ವಹೆ ಚಯಿತಾಸ್ವಹೆ	ಚೇತಿತಾಸ್ತಹೆ ಚಯಿತಾಸ್ತಹೆ

generally and in ಇ in the 3rd person singular of the passive

ಸೆ ₅	ತಂ ₂	ತ ₂	ಅಂ ₅	ವ ₂	ಮ ₂
ಅತಿತ್ಯಜಃ	ಅತಿತ್ಯಜತಂ	ಅತಿತ್ಯಜತ	ಅತಿತ್ಯಜಂ	ತಿತ್ಯಜ @ lf +ವ=ಅತಿತ್ಯ ಜಾವ	ತಿತ್ಯಜ @ lf +ಮ=ಅತಿ ತ್ಯಜಾಮ
ಅಗಮಃ	ಅಗಮತಂ	ಅಗಮತ	ಅಗಮಂ	ಅಗಮಾವ	ಅಗಮಾಮ
ಅಧುಕ್ಷಃ	ಅಧುಕ್ಷತಂ	ಅಧುಕ್ಷತ	ಅಧುಕ್ಷಂ	ಅಧುಕ್ಷಾವ	ಅಧುಕ್ಷಾಮ
ಈಸಃ ₅	ತಂ ₂	ತ ₂	ಅಂ ₂	ವ ₂	ಮ ₂
ಅಕ್ಷೈಃ	ಅಕ್ಷೈಃ	ಅಕ್ಷೈಃ	ಅಕ್ಷೈಃ	ಅಕ್ಷೈಃ	ಅಕ್ಷೈಃ
ಅನ್ಯಃ	ಅನ್ಯಃ	ಅನ್ಯಃ	ಅನ್ಯಃ	ಅನ್ಯಃ	ಅನ್ಯಃ

BASES.

3RD PERSON.

Singular.

Dual.

Plural.

ಯಾಸಿಷ್ ... from ಯಾಸಿ ... from

E· $\underline{e^4}$ ಯಾ

...

ಅಯಾಸೀತ್

ಅಯಾಸಿಷ್ಠಾಂ

ಅಯಾಸಿಷುಃ

ಲಾವಿಷ್

from E ಲಾ.

ಅಲಾವೀತ್

ಅಲಾವಿಷ್ಠಾಂ

ಅಲಾವಿಷುಃ

ĀTMANEPADI.

1. Bases ending in ಅ.

...

ತ₂

ಇಯ್+ತಾಂ₂

ಅನ್ತ₂

ಚೀಕಮ ... from C ಕಮ ... from

ಕಮ

...

...

...

ಅಚೀಕಮತ

ಅಚೀಕಮೇತಾಂ

ಅಚೀಕಮನ್ತ

2. Bases ending in ಸ and ಅ.

ತ₂

ಆತಾಂ₂

ಅನ್ತ₂

ದಿಕ್ಷ್ or ದಿಕ್ಷ್ ...

from ದಿಕ್.

ದಿಕ್ಷ+ತ=ಅ
ದಿಕ್ಷತ

ದಿಕ್ಷ + ಆತಾಂ
=ಅದಿಕ್ಷಾತಾಂ

ಅದಿಕ್ಷನ್ತ

Bases ending in ಸ

ತ₂

ಆತಾಂ₂

ಅತ್ತ₂

ಧೃಷ್

...

from ಧೃ.

ಅಧೃತ

ಅಧೃಷಾತಾಂ

ಅಧೃಷತ

ಕ್ಷಿಪ್ಸಿ

...

from ಕ್ಷಿಪ್.

ಅಕ್ಷಿಪ್ತ

ಅಕ್ಷಿಪ್ಸಾತಾಂ

ಅಕ್ಷಿಪ್ಸತ

ಬೋಧಿಷ್

...

from ಬುಧ್.

ಅಬೋಧಿಷ್ಠ

ಅಬೋಧಿಷಾ
ತಾಂ

ಅಬೋಧಿಷತ

ಲವಿಷ್

...

from ಲಾ.

ಅಲವಿಷ್ಠ

ಅಲವಿಷಾತಾಂ

ಅಲವಿಷತ

IST.

2ND PERSON.

1ST PERSON.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಅಯಾಸೀಃ ಅಲಾವೀಃ	ಅಯಾಸಿಷ್ಯಂ ಅಲಾವಿಷ್ಯಂ	ಅಯಾಸಿಷ್ಯ ಅಲಾವಿಷ್ಯ	ಅಯಾಸಿಷಂ ಅಲಾವಿಷಂ	ಅಯಾಸಿಷ್ಯ ಅಲಾವಿಷ್ಯ	ಅಯಾಸಿಷ್ಠ ಅಲಾವಿಷ್ಠ (2)
ಘಾಸಃ ₂	ಇಯಃ+ಘಾಂ ₂	ಧ್ವಂ ₂	ಇಟ್ಃ	ವಹಿ ₂	ಮಹಿಜ್
ಅಚೀಕಮ ಘಾಃ	ಅಚೀಕಮೇ ಘಾಂ	ಅಚೀಕಮ ಧ್ವಂ	ಅಚೀಕಮ	ಚೀಕಮ @ lf+ವಹಿ = ಅಚೀಕಮಾ ವಹಿ	ಚೀಕಮ @ lf+ಮಹಿ = ಅಚೀಕಮಾ ಮಹಿ (1)
ಘಾಸಃ ₂ ಅದಿಕ್ಷಘಾಃ	ಆಘಾಂ ₂ ಅದಿಕ್ಷಾಘಾಂ	ಧ್ವಂ ₂ ಅದಿಕ್ಷಧ್ವಂ	ಇಟ್ಃ ₂ ಅದಿಕ್ಷಿ	ವಹಿ ₂ ದಿಕ್ಷ @ lf + ವಹಿ=ಅ ದಿಕ್ಷಾವಹಿ	ಮಹಿಜ್ ದಿಕ್ಷ @ lf+ ಮಹಿ=ಅದಿ ಕ್ಷಾಮಹಿ(2)
ಘಾಸಃ ₂ ಅಧೃಘಾಃ	ಆಘಾಂ ₂ ಅಧೃಷಾಘಾಂ	ಧ್ವಂ ₂ ಅಧೃಧ್ವಂ	ಇಟ್ಃ ಅಧೃಃ	ವಹಿ ₂ ಅಧೃಷ್ಯಹಿ	ಮಹಿಜ್ ಅಧೃಷ್ಯಹಿ
ಅಕ್ಷಿಪ್ಥಾಃ	ಅಕ್ಷಿಪ್ಸಾಘಾಂ	ಅಕ್ಷಿಪ್ಥ್ಯಂ	ಅಕ್ಷಿಪ್ಸಿ	ಅಕ್ಷಿಪ್ಸ್ಯಹಿ	ಅಕ್ಷಿಸ್ತಹಿ
ಅಬೋಧಿ ಷ್ಠಾಃ	ಅಬೋಧಿಷಾ ಘಾಂ	ಅಬೋಧಿಧ್ವಂ	ಅಬೋಧಿಃ	ಅಬೋಧಿಷ್ಯಹಿ	ಅಬೋಧಿಷ್ಠ ಹಿ
ಅಲವಿಷ್ಠಾಃ	ಅಲವಿಷಾಘಾಂ	ಅಲವಿಧ್ವಂ or ಅಲವಿ ಧ್ವಂ	ಅಲವಿಃ	ಅಲವಿಷ್ಯಹಿ	ಅಲವಿಷ್ಠಹಿ

BASES.

3RD PERSON.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಸ್ನೇಹ or ಸ್ತರಿಹ or ಸ್ತರೀಹ from ಸ್ತೃ.	ಅಸ್ನೇಹ or ಅಸ್ತರಿಹ or ಅಸ್ತರೀಹ	ಅಸ್ನೇಹತಾಂ or ಅಸ್ತರಿಹಾ ತಾಂ or ಅಸ್ತ ರೀಹತಾಂ	ಅಸ್ನೇಹತ or ಅಸ್ತರಿಹ ತ or ಅಸ್ತ ರೀಹತ

PASSIVE VOICE

ĀTMANEPADI.

ತ₂ or 4 ತ₂ ಆತಾಂ₂ ಅತ್ತ₂

Bases ending in ಸ.

ಧಾರಿ, ಧಾರ್ಹ, and ಧೃಷ್... from ಧೃ.	ಧಾರಿ + 4 ತ = ಅಧಾರಿ or ಧಾರ್ಹ + ತ = ಅಧಾರ್ಹ or ಧೃಷ್ + ತ = ಅಧೃತ	ಧಾರ್ಹ + ಆ ತಾಂ = ಅಧಾ ರ್ಹತಾಂ or ಧೃಷ್ + ಆ ತಾಂ = ಅಧೃ ಷಾತಾಂ	ಅಧಾರ್ಹತ or ಅಧೃತ
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ಸ್ತಾರಿ, ಸ್ನೇಹ, ಸ್ತಾರಿಹ, ಸ್ತರಿಹ, and
ಸ್ತರೀಹ from ಸ್ತೃ

ಅಸ್ತಾರಿ or ಅ ಸ್ನೇಹ or ಅಸ್ತಾರಿಹ or ಅಸ್ತರಿ ಹ or ಅಸ್ತ ರೀಹ	ಅಸ್ನೇಹತಾಂ or ಅಸ್ತಾರಿ ಷಾತಾಂ or ಅಸ್ತರಿಹಾತಾಂ or ಅಸ್ತರೀಹಾ ತಾಂ	ಅಸ್ನೇಹತ or ಅಸ್ತಾರಿ ಹತ or ಅಸ್ತ ರಿಹತ or ಅ ಸ್ತರೀಹತ
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ಚಾಯಿ, ಚಾಯಿಹ & ಚೇಹ. from ಚಿ.

ಅಚಾಯಿ or ಅಚಾಯಿಹ or ಅಚೇಹ	ಅಚಾಯಿಷಾತಾಂ or ಅಚೇಹಾತಾ ಮ್	ಅಚಾಯಿಹತ or ಅಚೇಹತ
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IST.

2ND PERSON.

1ST PERSON.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಅಸ್ತೀಷ್ಠಾಃ or ಅಸ್ತರಿ ಷ್ಠಾಃ or ಅ ಸ್ತೀಷ್ಠಾಃ	ಅಸ್ತೀಷ್ಠಾ ಥಾಂ or ಅ ಸ್ತರಿಷ್ಠಾಥಾಂ or ಅಸ್ತರೀ ಷ್ಠಾಥಾಂ	ಅಸ್ತೀರ್ಷ್ಠಾಂ or ಅಸ್ತೀ ರ್ಷ್ಠಾಂ or ಅ ಸ್ತರೀರ್ಷ್ಠಾಂ or ಅಸ್ತರೀರ್ಷ್ಠಾಂ or ಅಸ್ತರೀರ್ಷ್ಠಾಂ or ಅಸ್ತರೀರ್ಷ್ಠಾಂ	ಅಸ್ತೀಷಿ or ಅಸ್ತರಿಷಿ or ಅಸ್ತರೀ ಷಿ	ಅಸ್ತೀರ್ಷ್ಠಾಹಿ or ಅಸ್ತರಿ ರ್ಷ್ಠಾಹಿ or ಅ ಸ್ತರೀರ್ಷ್ಠಾಹಿ	ಅಸ್ತೀರ್ಷ್ಠಾಹಿ ಹಿ or ಅಸ್ತ ರೀರ್ಷ್ಠಾಹಿ or ಅಸ್ತರೀರ್ಷ್ಠಾಹಿ ಹಿ (3)

ಥಾಸ್ಯಃ	ಅಥಾಂ	ಧ್ಯಂ	ಇತ್ಯಃ	ವಹಿಃ	ಮಹಿಜಃ
ಅಧಾಷ್ಠಾಃ or ಅಧ್ಯಥಾಃ	ಅಧಾಷ್ಠಾ ಥಾಂ or ಅ ಧ್ಯಷ್ಠಾಥಾಂ	ಅಧಾಧ್ಯಥಾಂ or ಅಧ್ಯಥಾಂ	ಅಧಾಷಿ or ಅಧ್ಯಷಿ	ಅಧಾಧ್ಯಥಾಹಿ or ಅಧ್ಯಥಾ ಹಿ	ಅಧಾಧ್ಯಥಾಹಿ ಹಿ or ಅಧ್ಯ ಥಾಹಿ

ಅಸ್ತೀಷ್ಠಾಃ or ಅಸ್ತರಿ ಷ್ಠಾಃ or ಅ ಸ್ತೀಷ್ಠಾಃ or ಅಸ್ತರೀ ಷ್ಠಾಃ	ಅಸ್ತೀಷ್ಠಾ ಥಾಂ or ಅ ಸ್ತರಿಷ್ಠಾ ಥಾಂ or ಅ ಸ್ತರೀಷ್ಠಾ ಥಾಂ or ಅಸ್ತರೀ ಷ್ಠಾಥಾಂ	ಅಸ್ತೀರ್ಷ್ಠಾಂ or ಅಸ್ತರಿ ರ್ಷ್ಠಾಂ or ಅ ಸ್ತರೀರ್ಷ್ಠಾಂ or ಅಸ್ತರೀರ್ಷ್ಠಾಂ	ಅಸ್ತೀಷಿ or ಅಸ್ತರಿಷಿ or ಅಸ್ತರೀ ಷಿ	ಅಸ್ತೀರ್ಷ್ಠಾಹಿ or ಅಸ್ತರಿ ರ್ಷ್ಠಾಹಿ or ಅ ಸ್ತರೀರ್ಷ್ಠಾಹಿ or ಅಸ್ತರೀ ರ್ಷ್ಠಾಹಿ	ಅಸ್ತೀರ್ಷ್ಠಾಹಿ ಹಿ or ಅ ಸ್ತರೀರ್ಷ್ಠಾಹಿ or ಅಸ್ತರಿ ರ್ಷ್ಠಾಹಿ or ಅ ಸ್ತರೀರ್ಷ್ಠಾಹಿ
ಅಚಾಯಿಷ್ಠಾಃ or ಅಚೇ ಷ್ಠಾಃ	ಅಚಾಯಿಷಾ ಥಾಂ or ಅ ಚೇಷ್ಠಾಥಾಂ	ಅಚಾಯಿರ್ಷ್ಠಾಂ or ಅಚೇ ರ್ಷ್ಠಾಂ	ಅಚಾಯಿಷಿ or ಅಚೇ ಷಿ	ಅಚಾಯಿರ್ಷ್ಠಾಹಿ ಹಿ or ಅಚೇ ರ್ಷ್ಠಾಹಿ	ಅಚಾಯಿರ್ಷ್ಠಾಹಿ ಹಿ or ಅಚೇ ರ್ಷ್ಠಾಹಿ

BASES.

3RD PERSON,

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ನಾವಿ, ನಾವಿಷ್ & ನೇಷ್ ... from ನು.	ಅನಾವಿ or <u>ಅನಾವಿಷ್ಟ</u> or <u>ಅನೇಷ್ಟ</u>	ಅನಾವಿಷಾತಾಂ or ಅನೇಷಾ ತಾಂ	ಅನಾವಿಷತ or ಅನೇ ಷತ
ಲಾವಿ, ಲಾವಿಷ್, & ಲವಿಷ್ ... from ಲೂ.	ಅಲಾವಿ or <u>ಅಲಾವಿಷ್ಟ</u> or <u>ಅಲವಿಷ್ಟ</u>	ಅಲಾವಿಷಾತಾಂ or ಅಲವಿಷಾ ತಾಂ	ಅಲಾವಿಷತ or ಅಲವಿ ಷತ
ದಾಯಿ, ದಾಯಿಷ್, & ದಾನ್. from ದಾ.	ಅದಾಯಿ or <u>ಅದಾಯಿಷ್ಟ</u> or <u>ಅದಾಸ್ತ</u>	ಅದಾಯಿಷಾತಾ ಮ್ or ಅದಾ ಸಾತಾಂ	ಅದಾಯಿಷ ತ or ಅ ದಾಸತ
ಶಮಿ, ಶಾಮಿ, ಶಮಿಷ್, ಶಾಮಿಷ್ and ಶಾಮಯಿಷ್ ... from C ಶಮ್ or ಶಾಮ್ ...	ಅಶಮಿ or ಅಶಾ ಮಿ	ಅಶಮಿಷಾತಾಂ or ಅಶಾಮಿಷಾ ತಾಂ or ಅಶಾ ಮಯಿಷಾತಾಂ	ಅಶಮಿಷತ or ಅಶಾ ಮಿಷತ or ಅಶಾಮಯಿ ಷತ
ಚೋರಿ, ಚೋರಿಷ್, and ಚೋರಯಿಷ್ from X ಚೂರ್ ...	ಅಚೋರಿ	ಅಚೋರಿಷಾ ತಾಂ or ಅ ಚೋರಯಿ ಷಾತಾಂ	ಅಚೋರಿಷ ತ or ಅ ಚೋರಯಿ ಷತ

IST.

2ND PERSON.			1ST PERSON.		
<i>Singular</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಅನಾವಿಷ್ಠಾಃ or ಅನೇಷ್ಠಾಃ	ಅನಾವಿಷಾ ಢಾಂ or ಅ ನೇಷಾಢಾಂ	ಅನಾವಿಢ್ವಂ or ಅನೇ ಢ್ವಂ	ಅನಾವಿಷಿ or ಅನೇಷಿ	ಅನಾವಿಷ್ವಹಿ or ಅನೇಷ್ವ ಹಿ	ಅನಾವಿಷ್ಕಹಿ or ಅನೇಷ್ಕ ಹಿ
ಅಲಾವಿಷ್ಠಾಃ or ಅಲವಿ ಷ್ಠಾಃ	ಅಲಾವಿಷಾ ಢಾಂ or ಅ ಲವಿಷಾಢಾಂ	ಅಲಾವಿಢ್ವಂ or ಅಲವಿ ಢ್ವಂ	ಅಲಾವಿಷಿ or ಅಲವಿಷಿ	ಅಲಾವಿಷ್ವಹಿ or ಅಲವಿ ಷ್ವಹಿ	ಅಲಾವಿಷ್ಕಹಿ or ಅಲವಿ ಷ್ಕಹಿ
ಅದಾಯಿಷ್ಠಾಃ or ಅದಾ ಸ್ಥಾಃ	ಅದಾಯಿಷಾ ಢಾಂ or ಅ ದಾಸಾಢಾಂ	ಅದಾಯಿಢ್ವಂ or ಅದಾಢ್ವಂ	ಅದಾಯಿಷಿ or ಅದಾಸಿ	ಅದಾಯಿಷ್ವಹಿ or ಅದಾ ಸ್ವಹಿ	ಅದಾಯಿಷ್ಕಹಿ or ಅದಾ ಸ್ಕಹಿ
ಅಶಮಿಷ್ಠಾಃ or ಅಶಮಿ ಷ್ಠಾಃ or ಅಶಮಯಿ ಷ್ಠಾಃ	ಅಶಮಿಷಾಢಾ ಮ್ or ಅಶ ಮಿಷಾಢಾಂ or ಅಶಮ ಯಿಷಾಢಾಂ	ಅಶಮಿಢ್ವಂ or ಅಶಮಿ ಢ್ವಂ or ಅಶಮಯಿ ಢ್ವಂ	ಅಶಮಿಷಿ or ಅಶಮಿಷಿ or ಅಶಮ ಯಿಷಿ	ಅಶಮಿಷ್ವಹಿ or ಅಶಮಿ ಷ್ವಹಿ or ಅ ಶಮಯಿಷ್ವ ಹಿ	ಅಶಮಿಷ್ಕಹಿ or ಅಶಮಿ ಷ್ಕಹಿ or ಅ ಶಮಯಿಷ್ಕ ಹಿ
ಅಚೋರಿಷ್ಠಾಃ or ಅಚೋರ ಯಿಷ್ಠಾಃ	ಅಚೋರಿಷಾ ಢಾಂ or ಅ ಚೋರಯಿ ಷಾಢಾಂ	ಅಚೋರಿಢ್ವಂ or ಅಚೋರ ಯಿಢ್ವಂ	ಅಚೋರಿಷಿ or ಅಚೋ ರಯಿಷಿ	ಅಚೋರಿಷ್ವಹಿ or ಅಚೋರ ಯಿಷ್ವಹಿ	ಅಚೋರಿಷ್ಕಹಿ or ಅ ಚೋರಯಿ ಷ್ಕಹಿ

BASES.	3RD PERSON.		
	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಭಾವಿ, ಭಾವಿಸ್, and ಭಾವಯಿಸ್ from C ಭಾವ್	ಅಭಾವಿ	ಅಭಾವಿಸಾತಾಂ or ಅಭಾವಯಿ ಸಾತಾಂ	ಅಭಾವಿಷತ or ಅಭಾವ ಯಿಷತ
ಭೇದಿ, ಭೇದಿಸ್, and ಭೇದಯಿಸ್ from C ಭೇದ್	ಅಭೇದಿ	ಅಭೇದಿಸಾತಾಂ or ಅಭೇದಯಿ ಸಾತಾಂ	ಅಭೇದಿಷತ or ಅಭೇದ ಯಿಷತ
ದೋಹಿ, ಧುಕ್ಷ್, and ಧುಕ್ಷ್ from ದುಹ್.	ಅದೋಹಿ	ಅಧುಕ್ಷಾತಾಂ	ಅಧುಕ್ಷತ
ಕ್ಷೇಪಿ and ಕ್ಷಿಪೆನ್ಸಿ from ಕ್ಷಿಪ್.	ಅಕ್ಷೇಪಿ	ಅಕ್ಷಿಪ್ಸಾತಾಂ	ಅಕ್ಷಿಪ್ಸತ
ಬೋಧಿ and ಬೋಧಿಸ್ from ಬುಧ್.	ಅಬೋಧಿ	ಅಬೋಧಿಸಾ ತಾಂ	ಅಬೋಧಿಷ ತ

Note that the forms underlined of those given above for the
ly in the reflective.

IST.

2ND PERSON.

1ST PERSON.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಅಭಾವಿಸ್ಯಾಃ or ಅಭಾತ ಯಿಸ್ಯಾಃ	ಅಭಾವಿಸಾ ಥಾಂ or ಅ ಭಾವಯಿಸಾ ಥಾಂ	ಅಭಾವಿಷ್ಯಂ or ಅಭಾವ ಯಿಷ್ಯಂ	ಅಭಾವಿಷಿ or ಅಭಾವಯಿಷಿ	ಅಭಾವಿಷ್ಯಹಿ or ಅಭಾವ ಯಿಷ್ಯಹಿ	ಅಭಾವಿಷ್ಯ ಹಿ or ಅ ಭಾವಯಿ ಷ್ಯಹಿ
ಅಭೇದಿಸ್ಯಾಃ or ಅಭೇದ ಯಿಸ್ಯಾಃ	ಅಭೇದಿಸಾ ಥಾನ್ or ಅಭೇದಯಿ ಸಾಥಾಂ	ಅಭೇದಿಷ್ಯಂ or ಅಭೇದ ಯಿಷ್ಯಂ	ಅಭೇದಿಷಿ or ಅಭೇದಯಿಷಿ	ಅಭೇದಿಷ್ಯಹಿ or ಅಭೇದ ಯಿಷ್ಯಹಿ	ಅಭೇದಿಷ್ಯ ಹಿ or ಅ ಭೇದಯಿ ಷ್ಯಹಿ
ಅಧುಕ್ಷಾಃ	ಅಧುಕ್ಷಾಥಾಂ	ಅಧುಕ್ಷಧ್ಯಂ	ಅಧುಕ್ಷಿ	ಧುಕ್ಷ @ lf +ವಹಿ = ಅ ಧುಕ್ಷಾವಹಿ	ಧುಕ್ಷ @ lf +ವಹಿ = ಅಧುಕ್ಷಾವಹಿ ಹಿ
ಅಕ್ಷಿಪ್ತ್ಯಾಃ ಅಬೋಧಿಸ್ಯಾಃ	ಅಕ್ಷಿಪ್ತ್ಯಾಥಾಂ ಅಬೋಧಿಸಾ ಥಾಂ	ಅಕ್ಷಿಪ್ತ್ಯಂ ಮ	ಅಕ್ಷಿಪ್ತಿ ಅಬೋಧಿಷಿ	ಅಕ್ಷಿಪ್ತ್ಯಹಿ ಅಬೋಧಿಷ್ಯಹಿ	ಅಕ್ಷಿಪ್ತ್ಯಹಿ ಅಬೋಧಿ ಷ್ಯಹಿ

passive voice 3rd person singular are to be used only optional-

The roots which, before the personal affixes of the perfect remain, into those which are conjugated by the use of the auxiliary otherwise. The conjugation of the latter is as follows.—

PARASMAI

ACTIVE

ROOTS.

3RD PERSON.

Singular. Dual. Plural.

I Roots ending in conjunct consonants

...	...	...	ಞಲ್	ಅತುಸಃ	ಉಸಃ
ಸ್ಕನ್ದ	....	....	ಚಸ್ಕನ್ದ	ಚಸ್ಕನ್ದತುಃ	ಚಸ್ಕನ್ದಃ
ಗರ್ಜ	...	....	ಜಗರ್ಜ	ಜಗರ್ಜತುಃ	ಜಗರ್ಜಃ
ಅರ್ಚ	....	...	ಆನರ್ಚ	ಆನರ್ಚತುಃ	ಆನರ್ಚಃ
ಆಚ್ಛ	....	...	ಆಚ್ಛ or ಆ ನಚ್ಛ	ಆಚ್ಛತುಃ or ಆನಚ್ಛತುಃ	ಆಚ್ಛಃ or ಆ ನಚ್ಛಃ

II Monosyllabic roots ending in ಆ

...	...	....	ಔ	ಅತುಸಃ ₁	ಉಸಃ ₁
ಧಾ	ದಧೌ	ಧಾ - f + ಅ ತುಃ = ದಧತುಃ	ಧಾ - f + ಉಃ = ದಧಃ

ಮ್ಲಾ ... from ಮ್ಲೈ. ಮಮ್ಲಾ ಮಮ್ಲತುಃ ಮಮ್ಲಃ

III. Other roots than the above

...	ಞಲ್	ಅತುಸಃ ₁	ಉಸಃ ₁
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(a) Roots ending in ಇ or ಈ and beginning with non-conjunct consonants.

ಚಿ	ಚಿ @ vf + ಅ = ಚಿ ಚಾಯ	ಚಿ @ ಯಃ for f + ಅತುಃ = ಚಿಚ್ಯತುಃ	ಚಿಚ್ಯಃ
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as we have seen, unmodified by any tense affix, may be divided affix ಅಮ and the auxiliary verbs and those which are conjugated

PADI.

VOICE.

2ND PERSON.

1ST PERSON.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ಥಲ್	ಅಥುಸೆ	ಅ	ಱಲ್	ವ	ಮ
ಚೆಕ್ಕುನಿಧ	ಚೆಕ್ಕುನಿಧುಃ	ಚೆಕ್ಕುನಿ	ಚೆಕ್ಕುನಿ	ಚೆಕ್ಕುನಿವ	ಚೆಕ್ಕುನಿಮ
ಜಗರ್ಜಿಧ	ಜಗರ್ಜಿಧುಃ	ಜಗರ್ಜಿ	ಜಗರ್ಜಿ	ಜಗರ್ಜಿವ	ಜಗರ್ಜಿಮ
ಆನರ್ಜಿಧ	ಆನರ್ಜಿಧುಃ	ಆನರ್ಜಿ	ಆನರ್ಜಿ	ಆನರ್ಜಿವ	ಆನರ್ಜಿಮ
ಆಚ್ಚಿಧ or ಆ ನಚ್ಚಿಧ	ಆಚ್ಚಿಧುಃ or ಆನಚ್ಚಿಧುಃ	ಆಚ್ಚಿ or ಆ. ನಚ್ಚಿ	ಆಚ್ಚಿ or ಆ ನಚ್ಚಿ	ಆಚ್ಚಿವ or ಆನಚ್ಚಿವ	ಆಚ್ಚಿಮ or ಆನಚ್ಚಿಮ
(1)					
ಥಲ್ ₅	ಅಥುಸೆ ₁	ಅ ₁	ಱೆ ₅	ವ ₁	ಮ ₁
ದಧಾಧ or ಧಾ - f + ಇ ಥ = ದಧಿಧ	ಧಾ - f + ಅ ಥುಃ = ದಧ ಥುಃ	ಧಾ - f + ಅ = ದಧ	ದಧೌ	ಧಾ - f + ಇ ವ = ದಧಿವ	ಧಾ - f + ಇ ಮ = ದಧಿ ಮ
ಮವ್ವಾಧ or ಮವ್ವಿಧ	ಮವ್ವಾಧುಃ	ಮವ್ವಾ	ಮವ್ವೌ	ಮವ್ವಿವ	ಮವ್ವಿಮ
(2)					
ಥಲ್ ₅	ಅಥುಸೆ ₁	ಅ ₁	ಱಲ್ ₅	ವ ₁	ಮ ₁
ಚಿ @ gf + ಥ = ಚಿಚೇ ಥ or ಚಿಚೆ ಉಧ	ಚಿಚ್ಯುಃ	ಚಿಚ್ಯ	ಚಿ @ vf or gf + ಅ = ಚಿಚಾಯ or ಚಿಚಯ	ಚಿಚ್ಯಿವ	ಚಿಚ್ಯಿಮ

ROOTS.

3RD PERSON.

Singular.

Dual.

Plural.

ನಿ ನಿನಾಯ ನಿನ್ಯತುಃ ನಿನ್ಯುಃ

(b) Roots ending in ಇ or ಈ and beginning with conjunct consonants.

ಚ್ಚಿ ಚಿಕ್ಷಾಯ ಚ್ಚಿ @ ಇಮ್ ಚಿಕ್ಷಿಯುಃ
for $f + ಅ$
ತುಃ = ಚಿಕ್ಷಿ
ಯತುಃ

ಕ್ರೀ ಚಿಕ್ರಾಯ ಚಿಕ್ರಿಯತುಃ ಚಿಕ್ರಿಯುಃ

(c) Roots ending in ಉ or ಊ.

ಜ್ಯ ಜ್ಯ @ ಫಿ + ಅ = ಜುಜ್ಯಾವ
ಜುಜ್ಯಾವ
ತುಃ

ಲಾ ಲಾಲಾವ ಲಾಲಾವತುಃ ಲಾಲಾವುಃ

(d) Roots ending in ಋ and beginning with non-conjunct consonants.

ಧ್ರು ಧ್ರು @ ಫಿ + ಅ = ದಧಾರ
ದಧತುಃ ದಧುಃ

(e) Roots ending in ಋ and beginning with conjunct consonants and roots ending in ಋ.

ಸ್ತೃ ತಸ್ತಾರ ತಸ್ತಾರತುಃ ತಸ್ತಾರುಃ

PADI.

VOICE

2ND PERSON.			1ST PERSON.		
<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ನಿನ್ನೇಥ or ನಿ ನಯಿಥ	ನಿನ್ನೈಥಾಃ	ನಿನ್ನೈ	ನಿನ್ನಾಯ or ನನಯ	ನಿನ್ನೈವ	ನಿನ್ನೈಮ (3)
ಚಿಕ್ಷೇಥ or ಚಿಕ್ಷಯಿಥ	ಚಿಕ್ಷೈಥಾಃ	ಚಿಕ್ಷೈ	ಚಿಕ್ಷಾಯ or ಚಿಕ್ಷಯ	ಚಿಕ್ಷೈವ	ಚಿಕ್ಷೈಮ
ಚಿಕ್ರೇಥ or ಚಿಕ್ರಯಿಥ	ಚಿಕ್ರೈಥಾಃ	ಚಿಕ್ರೈ	ಚಿಕ್ರಾಯ or ಚಿಕ್ರಯ	ಚಿಕ್ರೈವ	ಚಿಕ್ರೈಮ (4)
ಚೌಚ್ಯೋತ or ಚೌಚ್ಯವಿಥ	ಚೌಚ್ಯವಥಾಃ	ಚೌಚ್ಯವ	ಚೌಚ್ಯವ or ಚೌಚ್ಯವ	ಚೌಚ್ಯವಿವ	ಚೌಚ್ಯವಿಮ
ಲಾಲವಿಥ	ಲಾಲವಥಾಃ	ಲಾಲವ	ಲಾಲವ or ಲಾಲವ	ಲಾಲವಿವ	ಲಾಲವಿಮ (5)
ದೃ @ gf + ಥ = ದಧರ್ಥ	ದಧ್ರಥಾಃ	ದಧ್ರ	ದಧಾರ or ದ ಧರ	ದಧ್ರಿವ	ದಧ್ರಿಮ (6)
ತಸ್ತರ್ಥ	ತಸ್ತರಥಾಃ	ತಸ್ತರ	ತಸ್ತಾರ or ತ ಸ್ತರ	ತಸ್ತರಿವ	ತಸ್ತರಿಮ

ROOTS.				3RD PERSON.		
				<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಕೃ	....	...	....	ಚಕಾರ	ಚಕರತುಃ	ಚಕರಾಃ
(f) Roots beginning with ಚ, ಜ, ಟ, ಡ, ತ, ದ, ಪ, ಬ, ಮ, ಯ, ರ, ಲ, ವ, ಶ, ಷ & ಸ and ending in consonants with penultimate ಲ.						
ಪಚ್	....	....	...	ಪಚ್ @ pf +ಲ = ಪ ಪಾಚ	ಪಚ್ @ ಲ for p + ಲ ತುಃ = ಪೇ ಚತುಃ	ಪೇಚುಃ
ತನ್	...	....	....	ತತಾನ	ತೇನತುಃ	ತೇನಾಃ
(g) Roots ending in consonants with penultimate light ಇಕ್.						
ಇಲ್	....	....	....	ಇಲ್ @ gp +ಲ = ಇ ಯೇಲ	ಈಲತುಃ	ಈಲಾಃ
ಭಿದ್	...	....	...	ವಿಭೇದ	ವಿಭಿದತುಃ	ವಿಭಿದುಃ
ಉಚ್	...	...	...	ಉವ್ರೋಚ	ಉವ್ರಚತುಃ	ಉವ್ರಚುಃ
ತುದ್	....	....	...	ತುತೋದ	ತುತುದತುಃ	ತುತುದುಃ
ಋಚ್	...	....	...	ಆನರ್ಚ	ಆನೃರ್ಚತುಃ	ಆನೃರ್ಚುಃ
ದೃಷ್	....	....	...	ದದರ್ಷ	ದದೃಷತುಃ	ದದೃಷುಃ
(h) Other roots beginning with consonants & ending in consonants with penultimate ಲ.						
ಭಜ್	....	...	....	ಭಜ್ @ vp + ಲ = ಬ ಭಾಜ	ಬಭಜತುಃ	ಬಭಜಾಃ

PADI.

VOICE.

2ND PERSON.			1ST PERSON.		
<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಚಕರಿಥ	ಚಕರಥುಃ	ಚಕರ	ಚಕಾರ or ಚಕರ	ಚಕರಿವ	ಚಕರಿಮ (7)
ವವಕ್ಕ or ಪೆಚಿಥ	ಪೇಚಥುಃ	ಪೇಚ	ವವಾಚ or ವವಚ	ಪೇಚಿವ	ಪೇಚಿಮ
ತತನಿಥ	ತೇನಥುಃ	ತೇನ	ತತಾನ or ತತನ	ತೇನಿವ	ತೇನಿಮ (8)
ಇಯೇಲಿಥ	ಈಲಥುಃ	ಈಲ	ಇಯೇಲ	ಈಲಿವ	ಈಲಿಮ
ಬಿಭೇದಿಥ	ಬಿಭಿದಥುಃ	ಬಿಭಿದ	ಬಿಭೇದ	ಬಿಭಿದಿವ	ಬಿಭಿದಿಮ
ಉವೋಚಿಥ	ಉವುಚಥುಃ	ಉವುಚ	ಉವೋಚ	ಉವುಚಿವ	ಉವುಚಿಮ
ತುತೋದಿಥ	ತುತುದಥುಃ	ತುತುದ	ತುತೋದ	ತುತುದಿವ	ತುತುದಿಮ
ಆನರ್ಚಿಥ	ಆನೃಚಥುಃ	ಆನೃಚ	ಆನರ್ಚ	ಆನೃಚಿವ	ಆನೃಚಿಮ
ದದರ್ಪಿಥ	ದದೃಪಥುಃ	ದದೃಪ	ದದರ್ಪ	ದದೃಪಿವ	ದದೃಪಿಮ (9)
ಬಭಕ್ತ or ಬಭಜಿಥ	ಬಭಜಥುಃ	ಬಭಜ	ಭಜ್ @ vp+ ಅ or ಭಜ್ +ಆ=ಬಭಾಜ or ಬಭಜ	ಬಭಜಿವ	ಬಭಜಿಮ

ROOTS.

3RD PERSON.

Singular.

Dual.

Plural.

ಭ್ರಮ	ಬಭ್ರಾಮ	ಬಭ್ರಮತುಃ	ಬಭ್ರಮುಃ
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(i) Roots with penultimate ಮೂ.

ಕೃತ್	ಕೃತ್ @ ಈ ರ for p + ಲ = ಚ ಕೀರ್ತ	ಚಕೀರ್ತತುಃ	ಚಕೀರ್ತುಃ
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(j) Other roots than the above comprising.

1. Roots beginning with ಅ and ending in non-conjunct consonants.

2. Roots beginning with ಆ and ending in non-conjunct consonants.

3. Roots beginning with consonants and ending in consonants with penultimate long vowels except ಋ.

ಅಟ	...	....	....	ಅಟ	ಅಟತುಃ	ಅಟುಃ
ಅವ	...	...	....	ಅವ	ಅವತುಃ	ಅವುಃ
ಅಸ	....	....	....	ಅಸ	ಅಸತುಃ	ಅಸುಃ
ಸಂಧ	...	...	...	ಸಸಂಧ	ಸಸಂಧತುಃ	ಸಸಂಧುಃ
ನೀವ	...	...	...	ನಿನೀವ	ನಿನೀವತುಃ	ನಿನೀವುಃ
ಮೂಲ	....	....	...	ಮೂಮೂಲ	ಮೂಮೂಲತುಃ	ಮೂಮೂಲುಃ
ಚಿಖೀಲ	....	....	....	ಚಿಖೀಲ	ಚಿಖೀಲತುಃ	ಚಿಖೀಲುಃ

• PADI.

VOICE.

2ND PERSON.

1ST PERSON.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಬಚ್ಚಮಿಥ	ಬಚ್ಚಮಥುಃ	ಬಚ್ಚಮ	ಬಚ್ಚಾಮ or ಬಚ್ಚಮ	ಬಚ್ಚಮಿವ	ಬಚ್ಚಮಿಮ (10)
ಚಕ್ಕೀರ್ತಿಥ	ಚಕ್ಕೀರ್ತಥುಃ	ಚಕ್ಕೀರ್ತ	ಚಕ್ಕೀರ್ತ	ಚಕ್ಕೀರ್ತಿವ	ಚಕ್ಕೀರ್ತಿಮ (11)

ಆಟಥ	ಆಟಥುಃ	ಆಟ	ಆಟ	ಆಟವ	ಆಟಮ
ಆಪಿಥ	ಆಪಿಥುಃ	ಆಪ	ಆಪ	ಆಪಿವ	ಆಪಿಮ
ಆಸಿಥ	ಆಸಿಥುಃ	ಆಸ	ಆಸ	ಆಸಿವ	ಆಸಿಮ
ಸಸಾಧಿಥ	ಸಸಾಧಿಥುಃ	ಸಸಾಧ	ಸಸಾಧ	ಸಸಾಧಿವ	ಸಸಾಧಿಮ
ನಿನೀವಿಥ	ನಿನೀವಿಥುಃ	ನಿನೀವ	ನಿನೀವ	ನಿನೀವಿವ	ನಿನೀವಿಮ
ಮಾಮೂಲಿಥ	ಮಾಮೂಲ ಥುಃ	ಮಾಮೂಲ	ಮಾಮೂಲ	ಮಾಮೂಲಿವ	ಮಾಮೂಲಿಮ
ಚಿಖೀಲಿಥ	ಚಿಖೀಲಿಥುಃ	ಚಿಖೀಲ	ಚಿಖೀಲ	ಚಿಖೀಲಿವ	ಚಿಖೀಲಿಮ

ATMANE

BOTH ACTIVE AND

ROOTS.

3RD PERSON.

Singular.

Dual.

Plural.

MONOSYLLABIC ROOTS.

I. Roots ending in conjunct consonants ...

ಸ್ಕನ್ಧ	....	...	ವಿಶ್	ಆತೆ	ಇರೇಚ್
ಚೆಸ್ಕನ್ಧ	....	...	ಚೆಸ್ಕನ್ಧ	ಚೆಸ್ಕನ್ಧತೆ	ಚೆಸ್ಕನ್ಧರೆ
ಜಗಜ್	....	...	ಜಗಜ್	ಜಗಜ್ತೆ	ಜಗಜ್ರೆ
ಅನರ್ಚೆ	....	...	ಅನರ್ಚೆ	ಅನರ್ಚೆತೆ	ಅನರ್ಚೆರೆ
ಆಚ್ಚೆ	....	...	ಆಚ್ಚೆ or ಆ ನಚ್ಚೆ	ಆಚ್ಚೆತೆ or ಅನಚ್ಚೆತೆ	ಆಚ್ಚೆರೆ or ಆ ನಚ್ಚೆರೆ

II. Other roots than the above

ವಿಶ್₁ಆತೆ₁ಇರೇಚ್₁

(a) Roots ending in ಅ.

ಧಾ	ಧಾ - f + ಎ = ದಧೆ	ಧಾ - f + ಆ ತೆ = ದಧಾತೆ	ಧಾ - f + ಇರೆ = ದಧಿರೆ
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ಮ್ಲಾ

....

from ಮ್ಲೈ.

ಮಮ್ಲೈ

ಮಮ್ಲೈತೆ.

ಮಮ್ಲೈರೆ

(b) Roots beginning with non-conjunct consonants and ending in ಇ or ಈ

ಚಿ	....	...	ಚಿ @ ಯ್ for f + ಎ = ಚಿಚೈ	ಚಿಚೈತೆ	ಚಿಚೈರೆ
ನಿ	....	...	ನಿನೈ	ನಿನೈತೆ	ನಿನೈರೆ

PADI.

PASSIVE VOICE.

2ND PERSON.			1ST PERSON.		
Singular	Dual.	Plural.	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ಸೆ	ಅಥೆ	ಥೈ	ವಿ	ವಹೆ	ಮಹೆ
ಚೆಕ್ಕುನ್ದಿಪೆ	ಚೆಕ್ಕುನ್ದಾಥೆ	ಚೆಕ್ಕುನ್ದಿಥೈ	ಚೆಕ್ಕುನ್ದೆ	ಚೆಕ್ಕುನ್ದಿವಹೆ	ಚೆಕ್ಕುನ್ದಿಮಹೆ
ಜಗರ್ಜೆಪೆ	ಜಗರ್ಜಾಥೆ	ಜಗರ್ಜೆಥೈ	ಜಗರ್ಜೆ	ಜಗರ್ಜೆವಹೆ	ಜಗರ್ಜೆಮಹೆ
ಆನರ್ಚೆಪೆ	ಆನರ್ಚಾಥೆ	ಆನರ್ಚೆಥೈ	ಆನರ್ಚೆ	ಆನರ್ಚೆವಹೆ	ಆನರ್ಚೆಮಹೆ
ಆಚ್ಚೆಪೆ or ಆ ನಚ್ಚೆಪೆ	ಆಚ್ಚಾಥೆ or ಆನಚ್ಚಾಥೆ	ಆಚ್ಚೆಥೈ or ಆನಚ್ಚೆಥೈ	ಆಚ್ಚೆ or ಆ ನಚ್ಚೆ	ಆಚ್ಚೆವಹೆ or ಆನಚ್ಚೆವಹೆ	ಆಚ್ಚೆಮಹೆ or ಆನಚ್ಚೆಮಹೆ
				ಹೆ	(1)
ಸೆ ₁	ಅಥೆ ₁	ಥೈ ₁	ವಿ ₁	ವಹೆ ₁	ಮಹೆ ₁
ಧಾ - f + ಇ	ಧಾ - f + ಆ	ಧಾ - f + ಇ	ಧಾ - f + ಎ	ಧಾ - f + ಇ	ಧಾ - f + ಇ
ಸೆ = ದಧಿಪೆ	ಥೆ = ದಧಾಥೆ	ಥೈ = ದಧಿಥೈ	== ದಧೆ	ವಹೆ = ದಧಿ	ಮಹೆ = ದಧಿ
				ವಹೆ	ಮಹೆ
ಮುನ್ದಿಪೆ	ಮುನ್ದಾಥೆ	ಮುನ್ದಿಥೈ	ಮುನ್ದೆ	ಮುನ್ದಿವಹೆ	ಮುನ್ದಿಮಹೆ (2)
ಚಿಚ್ಚಿಪೆ	ಚಿಚ್ಚಾಥೆ	ಚಿಚ್ಚಿಥೈ	ಚಿಚ್ಚೆ	ಚಿಚ್ಚಿವಹೆ	ಚಿಚ್ಚಿಮಹೆ
ನಿನ್ದಿಪೆ	ನಿನ್ದಾಥೆ	ನಿನ್ದಿಥೈ	ನಿನ್ದೆ	ನಿನ್ದಿವಹೆ	ನಿನ್ದಿಮಹೆ (3)

ROOTS.

3RD PERSON.

*Singular.**Dual.**Plural.*

(c) Roots beginning with conjunct consonants and ending in ಇ or ಈ.

ಕ್ಷಿ	ಕ್ಷಿ @ ಯ್ for $f + ಎ$ = ಚಿಕ್ಷಿಯೆ	ಚಿಕ್ಷಿಯಾತೆ	ಚಿಕ್ಷಿಯಿರೆ
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ಕ್ರೇ	ಚಿಕ್ರಿಯೆ	ಚಿಕ್ರಿಯಾತೆ	ಚಿಕ್ರಿಯಿರೆ
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(d) Roots ending in ಉ or ಊ.

ಯು	ಯುಯುವೆ	ಯುಯುವಾತೆ	ಯುಯುವಿರೆ
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ಊ	ಊ @ ಲವ್ for $f + ಎ$ = ಲುಲುವೆ	ಲುಲುವಾತೆ	ಲುಲುವಿರೆ
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(e) Roots beginning with non-conjunct consonants and ending in ಋ

ಢ್ಢ	ದಢ್ಢ	ದಢ್ಢಾತೆ	ದಢ್ಢಿರೆ
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(f) Roots beginning with non-conjunct consonants and ending in ೠ.

ಸ್ಠ	ಸ್ಠ @ $gf +$ $ಎ = ತಸ್ಠರೆ$	ತಸ್ಠರಾತೆ	ತಸ್ಠರಿರೆ
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(g) Roots ending in ೡ.

ಕ್ಠ	ಕ್ಠ @ $gf +$ $ಎ = ಚಕ್ಠರೆ$	ಚಕ್ಠರಾತೆ	ಚಕ್ಠರಿರೆ
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PADI.

PASSIVE VOICE.

2ND PERSON.

1ST PERSON.

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಚಿಕ್ಷಿಯಿವೆ	ಚಿಕ್ಷಿಯಾಥೆ	ಚಿಕ್ಷಿಯಿಥ್ವೆ	ಚಿಕ್ಷಿಯೆ	ಚಿಕ್ಷಿಯಿವಹೆ	ಚಿಕ್ಷಿಯಿಮಹೆ
ಚಿಕ್ರಿಯಿವೆ	ಚಿಕ್ರಿಯಾಥೆ	ಚಿಕ್ರಿಯಿಥ್ವೆ	ಚಿಕ್ರಿಯೆ	ಚಿಕ್ರಿಯಿವಹೆ	ಚಿಕ್ರಿಯಿಮಹೆ (4)
ಯಾಯುವಿ ವೆ	ಯಾಯುವಾ ಥೆ	ಯಾಯುವಿ ಥ್ವೆ	ಯಾಯುವೆ	ಯಾಯುವಿ ವಹೆ	ಯಾಯುವಿಮ ಹೆ (5)
ಲಾಲುವಿವೆ	ಲಾಲುವಾಥೆ	ಲಾಲುವಿಥ್ವೆ	ಲಾಲುವೆ	ಲಾಲುವಿವಹೆ	ಲಾಲುವಿಮಹೆ
ದಧ್ರಿವೆ	ದಧ್ರಾಥೆ	ದಧ್ರಿಥ್ವೆ	ದಧ್ರೆ	ದಧ್ರಿವಹೆ	ದಧ್ರಿಮಹೆ(6)
ತಸ್ತರಿವೆ	ತಸ್ತರಾಥೆ	ತಸ್ತರಿಥ್ವೆ	ತಸ್ತರೆ	ತಸ್ತರಿವಹೆ	ತಸ್ತರಿಮಹೆ (7)
ಚಕರಿವೆ	ಚಕರಾಥೆ	ಚಕರಿಥ್ವೆ	ಚಕರೆ	ಚಕರಿವಹೆ	ಚಕರಿಮಹೆ(8)

ROOTS.

3RD PERSON.

Singular.

Dual.

Plural.

(h) Roots beginning with ಚ, ಜ, ಟ, ಡ, ತ, ದ, ಪ, ಬ, ಮ, ಯ, ರ, ಲ, ವ, ಳ, ಷ and ಸ and ending in consonants with penultimate ಅ.

ಪಚ್	....	....	...	ಪಚ್ + @ ಎ for p + ಎ = ಪೇಚೆ	ಪೇಚಾತೆ	ಪೇಚೆರೆ
ತನ	....	...	...	ತೇನೆ	ತೇನಾತೆ	ತೇನಿರೆ

(i) Other Roots beginning with consonants and ending in consonants with penultimate ಅ and roots ending in consonants with penultimate ಳ್

ಬಭ್	...	....	...	ಬಭಜೆ	ಬಭಜಾತೆ	ಬಭಜೆರೆ
ಬ್ರಮ್	....	....	....	ಬಬ್ರಮೆ	ಬಬ್ರವಾತೆ	ಬಬ್ರಮಿರೆ
ಇಲ	....	...	...	ಇಯಿಲೆ	ಇಯಿಲಾತೆ	ಇಯಿಲಿರೆ
ಉಚ್	...	...	....	ಉವುಚೆ	ಉವುಚಾತೆ	ಉವುಚೆರೆ
ಋಚ್	....	....	....	ಆನೃಚೆ	ಆನೃಚಾತೆ	ಆನೃಚೆರೆ
ಭಿದ್	....	...	...	ಬಿಭಿದೆ	ಬಿಭಿದಾತೆ	ಬಿಭಿದಿರೆ
ತುದ್	....	....	...	ತುತುದೆ	ತುತುದಾತೆ	ತುತುದಿರೆ
ದೃಢ್	...	....	...	ದದೃಪೆ	ದದೃಪಾತೆ	ದದೃಪೆರೆ

(j) Roots ending in consonants with penultimate ಋ.

ಕೈತ್	ಕೈತ್ @ ಈ 5 for p+ಎ = ಚಕೈರ್	ಚಕೈರ್ತಾತೆ	ಚಕೈರ್ತಿರೆ
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PADI.

PASSIVE VOICE.

2ND PERSON.

1ST PERSON.

Singular.

Dual.

Plural.

Singular.

Dual.

Plural.

ಪೇಚಿವೆ

ಪೇಚಾಢೆ

ಪೇಚಿಢ್ವೆ

ಪೇಚೆ

ಪೇಚಿವಹೆ

ಪೇಚಿಮಹೆ

ತೇನಿವೆ.

ತೇನಾಢೆ

ತೇನಿಢ್ವೆ

ತೇನೆ

ತೇನಿವಹೆ

ತೇನಿಮಹೆ (9)

ಬಭಜಿವೆ

ಬಭಜಾಢೆ

ಬಭಜಿಢ್ವೆ

ಬಭಜೆ

ಬಭಜಿವಹೆ

ಬಭಜಿಮಹೆ

ಬಭ್ರಮಿವೆ

ಬಭ್ರಮಾಢೆ

ಬಭ್ರಮಿಢ್ವೆ

ಬಭ್ರಮೆ

ಬಭ್ರಮಿವಹೆ

ಬಭ್ರಮಿಮಹೆ

ಇಯಿಲಿವೆ

ಇಯಿಲಾಢೆ

ಇಯಿಲಿಢ್ವೆ

ಇಯಿಲೆ

ಇಯಿಲಿವಹೆ

ಇಯಿಲಿಮಹೆ

ಉವ್ರಚಿವೆ

ಉವ್ರಚಾಢೆ

ಉವ್ರಚಿಢ್ವೆ

ಉವ್ರಚೆ

ಉವ್ರಚಿವಹೆ

ಉವ್ರಚಿಮಹೆ

ಆನ್ಯಚಿವೆ

ಆನ್ಯಚಾಢೆ

ಆನ್ಯಚಿಢ್ವೆ

ಆನ್ಯಚೆ

ಆನ್ಯಚಿವಹೆ

ಆನ್ಯಚಿಮಹೆ

ಬಿಭಿದಿವೆ

ಬಿಭಿದಾಢೆ

ಬಿಭಿದಿಢ್ವೆ

ಬಿಭಿದೆ

ಬಿಭಿದಿವಹೆ

ಬಿಭಿದಿಮಹೆ

ತುತುದಿವೆ

ತುತುದಾಢೆ

ತುತುದಿಢ್ವೆ

ತುತುದೆ

ತುತುದಿವಹೆ

ತುತುದಿಮಹೆ

ದದೃಪಿವೆ

ದದೃಪಾಢೆ

ದದೃಪಿಢ್ವೆ

ದದೃಪೆ

ದದೃಪಿವಹೆ

ದದೃಪಿಮಹೆ(10)

ಚಕ್ಕೀರ್ತಿವೆ

ಚಕ್ಕೀರ್ತಾಢೆ

ಚಕ್ಕೀರ್ತಿಢ್ವೆ

ಚಕ್ಕೀರ್ತೆ

ಚಕ್ಕೀರ್ತಿವಹೆ

ಚಕ್ಕೀರ್ತಿಮಹೆ

(11)

ROOTS.

3RD PERSON.

*Singular.**Dual.**Plural.*

(k) Other roots than the above comprising.

(1). Roots beginning with ಅ and ending in non-conjunct consonants.

(2). Roots beginning with ಆ and ending in non-conjunct consonants.

(3). Roots beginning with consonants and ending in consonants with penultimate long vowels except ಋ.

ಅಡ್	...	...	...	ಆದೆ	ಆದಾತೆ	ಆದಿರೆ
ಅಟ್	....	...	....	ಆಟೆ	ಆಟಾತೆ	ಆಟಿರೆ
ಆಪ್	...	....	....	ಆಪೆ	ಆಪಾತೆ	ಆಪಿರೆ
ಆಸ್	...	....	....	ಆಸೆ	ಆಸಾತೆ	ಆಸಿರೆ
ಸಾಧ್	....	...	....	ಸಸಾಧೆ	ಸಸಾಧಾತೆ	ಸಸಾಧಿರೆ
ನಿವ್	....	....	...	ನಿನಿವೆ	ನಿನಿವಾತೆ	ನಿನಿವಿರೆ
ಮೂಲ್	...	...	...	ಮುಮೂಲೆ	ಮುಮೂಲಾತೆ	ಮುಮೂಲಿರೆ
ಖೇಲ್	...	...	...	ಚಿಖೇಲೆ	ಚಿಖೇಲಾತೆ	ಚಿಖೇಲಿರೆ

PADI.

PASIVE VOICE.

2ND PERSON.

1ST PERSON.

Singular. Dual. Plural. Singular. Dual. Plural.

ಆದಿವೆ.	ಆದಾಥೆ	ಆದಿಥ್ಯೆ	ಆದೆ	ಆದಿವಹೆ	ಆದಿಮಹೆ
ಆಟುವೆ	ಆಟಾಥೆ	ಆಟಿಥ್ಯೆ	ಆಟೆ	ಆಟಿವಹೆ	ಆಟಿಮಹೆ
ಆಪಿವೆ	ಆಪಾಥೆ	ಆಪಿಥ್ಯೆ	ಆಪೆ	ಆಪಿವಹೆ	ಆಪಿಮಹೆ
ಆಸಿವೆ	ಆಸಾಥೆ	ಆಸಿಥ್ಯೆ	ಆಸೆ	ಆಸಿವಹೆ	ಆಸಿಮಹೆ
ಸಸಾಧಿವೆ	ಸಸಾಧಾಥೆ	ಸಸಾಧಿಥ್ಯೆ	ಸಸಾಥೆ	ಸಸಾಧಿವಹೆ	ಸಸಾಧಿಮಹೆ
ನಿನೀವಿವೆ	ನಿನೀವಾಥೆ	ನಿನೀವಿಥ್ಯೆ	ನಿನೀವೆ	ನಿನೀವಿವಹೆ	ನಿನೀವಿಮಹೆ
ಮುಮೂಲಿವೆ	ಮುಮೂಲಾ ಥೆ	ಮುಮೂಲಿ ಥ್ಯೆ	ಮುಮೂಲೆ	ಮುಮೂಲಿ ವಹೆ	ಮುಮೂಲಿಮ ಹೆ
ಚಿಖೀಲಿವೆ	ಚಿಖೀಲಾಥೆ	ಚಿಖೀಲಿಥ್ಯೆ	ಚಿಖೀಲೆ	ಚಿಖೀಲಿವಹೆ	ಚಿಖೀಲಿಮಹೆ

(12)

The roots which in the perfect are conjugated by the auxiliary affix ಅಽ and the auxiliary verbs are (1) monosyllabic roots beginning with ಇಚ್ and containing a heavy vowel and (2) non-monosyllabic roots; and they are conjugated as follows:—

(1). (a) Roots being long single ಇಚ್ & (b) non-monosyllabic roots ending in ಇಚ್.

ಈ = ಈ @ gf + ಅಂ = ಅಯಾಂ; ಋ = ಅರಾಂ. FP ಚೇಚಿ = ಚೇಚಯಾಂ; FP ನೇನೀ = ನೇನಯಾಂ. FP ತೋಸ್ತು = ತೋಸ್ತವಾಂ; FP ಲೋಲಾ = ಲೋಲವಾಂ. ಜಾಗ್ಯ = ಜಾಗರಾಂ; ಚರ್ಕ್ = ಚರ್ಕರಾಂ; FP ಚಾಕ್ಯಾ = ಚಾಕರಾಂ (1)

(2). Non-monosyllabic roots ending in consonants with penultimate light ಇಚ್.

FP ರೇರಿಚ್ = ರೇರಿಚ್ @ gp + ಅಂ = ರೇರೇಚಾಂ; FP ಮೋಮುಚ್ = ಮೋಮೊಚಾಂ; FP ತತ್ತ್ವಪ್ = ತತ್ತ್ವಪಾಂ ... (2)

(3). Non-monosyllabic roots ending in consonants with penultimate ಋ.

FP ಚೇಕ್ಯಾತ್ = ಚೇಕ್ಯಾತ್ @ ಈರ್ for p + ಅಂ = ಚೇಕೇರ್ತಾಂ ... (3)

(4). Non-monosyllabic roots ending in open ಯ preceded by a consonant.

FA ಬೇಭಿದ್ಯ = ಬೇಭಿದ್ - (f + p) + ಅಂ = ಬೇಭಿದಾಂ ... (4)

(5). Other non-monosyllabic roots ending in ಅ.

ಕಥ = ಕಥ - f + ಅಂ = ಕಥಾಂ; D ಪಿಪರಿಷ = ಪಿಪರಿಷಾಂ; FP ಲೋಲಾಯ = ಲೋಲಾಯಾಂ (5)

(6). Other roots than the above comprising.

(1). Monosyllabic roots beginning with short ಇಚ್ and ending in conjunct consonants.

ಇನ್ದ = ಇನ್ದ + ಅಂ = ಇನ್ದಾಂ; ಉನ್ದ = ಉನ್ದಾಂ; ಋಚ್ಛ = ಋಚ್ಛಾಂ; ಈಕ್ಷ್ = ಈಕ್ಷಾಂ; ಉರ್ಜ್ಞ = ಉರ್ಜ್ಞಾಂ; ವಿದ್ಧ = ವಿದ್ಧಾಂ; ಓಜ್ಞ = ಓಜ್ಞಾಂ; ದರಿದ್ರಾ = ದರಿದ್ರಾಂ; FP ಜಾಜ್ಞಾ = ಜಾಜ್ಞಾಂ; X ಚೋರಯ್ = ಚೋರಯಾಂ; C ಚೋರಯ್ = ಚೋರಯಾಂ; FP ರಾರಾಧ್ = ರಾರಾಧಾಂ; FP ದೇದೀಪ್ = ದೇದೀಪಾಂ; FP ದೋಧೂಪ್ = ದೋಧೂಪಾಂ; FP ಚೇಚೇಲ್ = ಚೇಚೇಲಾಂ; FP ಡೋಡ್ಠಾಕ್ = ಡೋಡ್ಠಾಕಾಂ; FP ಪಾಪ್ಯಚ್ಛ = ಪಾಪ್ಯಚ್ಛಾಂ ... (6)

(2). Monosyllabic roots beginning with long ಇಚ್ and ಎಚ್ and ending in consonants whether conjunct or non-conjunct.

(3). Non-monosyllabic roots ending in ಅ.

(4). Non-monosyllabic roots ending in consonants with penultimate long vowels except ಋ.

(5). Non-Monosyllabic roots ending in conjunct consonants.

Observe that the final ಮ in the affix ಅಂ is not indicatory and therefore the affix should come after the final letter of the root and not after the last vowel of it. (B. 504).

The auxiliary verbs which come after the affix ಅಂ are formed from the root (1) ಕೃ, (2) ಭೂ, or (3) ಅಸ್ by reduplication according to the rules already mentioned for the perfect and are made to agree in number and person with the number and person in which the principal roots that have taken the affix ಅಂ are intended to be employed. But except in the passive voice when both the *ātmanepadi* and *parasmaipadi* roots equally admit of only *ātmanepadi*, the auxiliary roots should be used in their own mode of conjugation, whatever may be the mode of the principal roots, except when the auxiliary is ಕೃ which should agree also in the mode of conjugation with the principal roots (III. 1. 40 ; Kās thereon ; I. 3. 63 ; Sid. II. 23). Thus :—

ACTIVE VOICE.

ಉನ್ದಾಂ from P ಉನ್ = ಉನ್ದಾಮಾಸ or ಉನ್ದಾಂ ಬಭೂವ or ಉನ್ದಾಂ ಚಕಾರ.

ವಿಧಾಂ from A ವಿಧ್ = ವಿಧಾಮಾಸ or ವಿಧಾಂ ಬಭೂವ or ವಿಧಾಂ ಚಕೇ.

PASSIVE VOICE.

ಉನ್ದಾಂ though from P ಉನ್ = ಉನ್ದಾಮಾಸೆ, or ಉನ್ದಾಂ ಬಭೂವೆ, or ಉನ್ದಾಂ ಚಕ್ರೆ.

ವಿಧಾಂ ... = ವಿಧಾಮಾಸೆ, or ವಿಧಾಂ ಬಭೂವೆ, or ವಿಧಾಂ ಚಕ್ರೆ.

Observe further that though generally the auxiliary verbs come immediately after the word formed by the affix ಅಂ, yet they may sometimes be found separated from the word as in the following examples :—

(1). ತಂಪಾತಯಾಂ ಪ್ರಥಮಂ ಆಸ (Ragh. IX. 61).

(2). ಪ್ರಭ್ರಂಶಯಾಂ ಯೋನಘುಘಂ ಚಕಾರ (Ragh. XIII. 36).

The conjugation of the roots in the benedictive in which also they, follows :—

				3RD PERSON.		
				Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ACTIVE VOICE						
PARASMAIPADI.						
Roots ending in ಅ	...	...	...	ಯಾನ್ + ತ್ ₁	ಯಾನ್ + ತಾಂ ₁	ಯಾನ್ + ಜುನ್ ₁
ಕಥೆ	....	...	....	ಕಥೆ - f + ಯಾತ್ = ಕಥ್ಯಾತ್	ಕಥ್ಯಾಸ್ತಾಂ	ಕಥ್ಯಾಸುಃ
D ಪಿಪರಿಷ	...	....	....	ಪಿಪರಿಷ್ಯಾತ್	ಪಿಪರಿಷ್ಯಾಸ್ತಾಂ	ಪಿಪರಿಷ್ಯಾಸುಃ
Roots beginning with con- junct consonants and ending in ಳ.						
ಗ್ಲಾ	...	.... from ಗ್ಲೈ.	...	ಗ್ಲಾ + ಯಾತ್ or ಗ್ಲಾ @ ಎ for f + ಯಾ ತ್ = ಗ್ಲಾ ಯಾ ತ್ or ಗ್ಲೈ ಯಾತ್	ಗ್ಲಾ ಯಾಸ್ತಾಂ or ಗ್ಲೈ ಯಾ ಸ್ತಾಂ	ಗ್ಲಾ ಯಾಸುಃ or ಗ್ಲೈ ಯಾಸುಃ
FP ಜಾಜ್ಞಾ	...	....	....	ಜಾಜ್ಞಾಯಾತ್ or ಜೇಜ್ಞೇ ಯಾತ್	ಜಾಜ್ಞಾಯಾಸ್ತಾಂ ಮ or ಜೇಜ್ಞೇ ಯಾಸ್ತಾಂ	ಜಾಜ್ಞಾಯಾಸುಃ or ಜೇಜ್ಞೇ ಯಾಸುಃ
Roots ending in ಇ and ಈ.						
ಇ	....	....	....	ಇ @ lf + ಯಾತ್ = ಈಯಾತ್	ಈಯಾಸ್ತಾಂ	ಈಯಾಸುಃ
ಉ	....	....	....	ಉಯಾತ್	ಉಯಾಸ್ತಾಂ	ಉಯಾಸುಃ
ಚಿ	....	....	....	ಚೀಯಾತ್	ಚೀಯಾಸ್ತಾಂ	ಚೀಯಾಸುಃ
ಸ್ತು	....	....	....	ಸ್ತುಯಾತ್	ಸ್ತುಯಾಸ್ತಾಂ	ಸ್ತುಯಾಸುಃ
FP ತೋದ್ವ್ಯ	...	....	....	ತೋದ್ವ್ಯ ಯಾತ್	ತೋದ್ವ್ಯಯಾ ಸ್ತಾಂ	ತೋದ್ವ್ಯಯಾ ಸುಃ

as we have seen, do not get modified by any tense affix is as

2ND PERSON.			1ST PERSON.		
Singular.	Dual.	Plural.	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ಯಾನ್‌+ನ್ ₁	ಯಾನ್‌+ತಂ ₁	ಯಾನ್‌+ತ ₁	ಯಾನ್‌+ಅಂ ₁	ಯಾನ್‌+ವ ₁	ಯಾನ್‌+ಮ ₁
ಕಥ್ಯಾಃ	ಕಥ್ಯಾಸ್ತಂ	ಕಥ್ಯಾಸ್ತು	ಕಥ್ಯಾಸಂ	ಕಥ್ಯಾಸ್ವ	ಕಥ್ಯಾಸ್ತು
ಪಿಪಠಿಷ್ಯಾಃ	ಪಿಪಠಿಷ್ಯಾಸ್ತಂ	ಪಿಪಠಿಷ್ಯಾಸ್ತು	ಪಿಪಠಿಷ್ಯಾಸಂ	ಪಿಪಠಿಷ್ಯಾಸ್ವ	ಪಿಪಠಿಷ್ಯಾಸ್ತು
					(1)
ಗ್ಲಾಯಾಃ or ಗ್ಲೇಯಾಃ	ಗ್ಲಾಯಾಸ್ತಂ or ಗ್ಲೇಯಾ ಸ್ತಂ	ಗ್ಲಾಯಾಸ್ತು or ಗ್ಲೇಯಾಸ್ತು	ಗ್ಲಾಯಾಸಂ or ಗ್ಲೇಯಾ ಸಂ	ಗ್ಲಾಯಾಸ್ವ or ಗ್ಲೇಯಾ ಸ್ವ	ಗ್ಲಾಯಾಸ್ತು or ಗ್ಲೇಯಾ ಸ್ತು
ಜಾಙ್ಗಾಯಾಃ or ಜೇಜ್ಜೇ ಯಾಃ	ಜಾಙ್ಗಾಯಾಸ್ತು ಮಿ or ಜೇಜ್ಜೇ ಯಾಸ್ತಂ	ಜಾಙ್ಗಾಯಾಸ್ತು or ಜೇಜ್ಜೇ ಯಾಸ್ತು	ಜಾಙ್ಗಾಯಾಸಂ or ಜೇಜ್ಜೇ ಯಾಸಂ	ಜಾಙ್ಗಾಯಾಸ್ವ or ಜೇಜ್ಜೇ ಯಾಸ್ವ	ಜಾಙ್ಗಾಯಾ ಸ್ತು or ಜೇ ಜ್ಜೇಯಾಸ್ತು
					(2)
ಈಯಾಃ	ಈಯಾಸ್ತಂ	ಈಯಾಸ್ತು	ಈಯಾಸಂ	ಈಯಾಸ್ವ	ಈಯಾಸ್ತು
ಊಯಾಃ	ಊಯಾಸ್ತಂ	ಊಯಾಸ್ತು	ಊಯಾಸಂ	ಊಯಾಸ್ವ	ಊಯಾಸ್ತು
ಋಯಾಃ	ಋಯಾಸ್ತಂ	ಋಯಾಸ್ತು	ಋಯಾಸಂ	ಋಯಾಸ್ವ	ಋಯಾಸ್ತು
ಸ್ಮಾಯಾಃ	ಸ್ಮಾಯಾಸ್ತಂ	ಸ್ಮಾಯಾಸ್ತು	ಸ್ಮಾಯಾಸಂ	ಸ್ಮಾಯಾಸ್ವ	ಸ್ಮಾಯಾಸ್ತು
ತೋಷ್ಠ್ಯಾ ಯಾಃ	ತೋಷ್ಠ್ಯಾ ಯಾಸ್ತಂ	ತೋಷ್ಠ್ಯಾ ಯಾಸ್ತು	ತೋಷ್ಠ್ಯಾ ಯಾಸಂ	ತೋಷ್ಠ್ಯಾ ಯಾಸ್ವ	ತೋಷ್ಠ್ಯಾ ಯಾಸ್ತು (3)

3RD PERSON.

Singular.

Dual.

Plural.

Roots beginning with non-conjunct consonants and ending in ಋ.

ಕೃ	....	....	....	ಕೃ @ ರಿ for f+ಯಾತ್= ಕ್ರಿಯಾತ್	ಕ್ರಿಯಾಸ್ತಂ	ಕ್ರಿಯಾಸುಃ
FP ಚಕ್ರ	....	....	....	ಚಕ್ರಿಯಾತ್	ಚಕ್ರಿಯಾಸ್ತಂ	ಚಕ್ರಿಯಾಸುಃ

Roots beginning with conjunct consonants and ending in ಋ.

ಸ್ತೃ	....	....	....	ಸ್ತೃ @ gf+ ಯಾತ್=ಸ್ತೃ ರಾತ್	ಸ್ತೃರಾಸ್ತಂ	ಸ್ತೃರಾಸುಃ
FP ಸ್ತೃರ್	....	....	....	ಸ್ತೃರಾತ್	ಸ್ತೃರಾಸ್ತಂ	ಸ್ತೃರಾಸುಃ

Roots ending in ಋ (non-labial.)

ಋ	....	....	....	ಋ @ ಈರ್ for f+ಯಾ ತ್=ಈರಾತ್	ಈರಾಸ್ತಂ	ಈರಾಸುಃ
ಕ್ರೃ	....	....	....	ಕ್ರೇರಾತ್	ಕ್ರೇರಾಸ್ತಂ	ಕ್ರೇರಾಸುಃ
FP ಚೇಕ್ರೃ	....	....	....	ಚೇಕ್ರೇರಾತ್	ಚೇಕ್ರೇರಾಸ್ತಂ	ಚೇಕ್ರೇರಾಸುಃ

Roots ending in ಋ (labial.)

ಪೃ	....	....	....	ಪೃ @ ಊರ್ for f+ಯಾ ತ್=ಪೂರಾತ್	ಪೂರಾಸ್ತಂ	ಪೂರಾಸುಃ
ಪೃ	....	....	....	ಪೂರಾತ್	ಪೂರಾಸ್ತಂ	ಪೂರಾಸುಃ
FP ಪೋಪೃ	....	....	....	ಪೋಪೂರಾತ್	ಪೋಪೂರಾಸ್ತಂ	ಪೋಪೂರಾಸುಃ

2ND PERSON.

1ST PERSON.

Singular.

Dual.

Plural.

Singular.

Dual.

Plural.

ಕ್ರಿಯಾಃ

ಕ್ರಿಯಾಸ್ತಂ

ಕ್ರಿಯಾಸ್ತು

ಕ್ರಿಯಾಸಂ

ಕ್ರಿಯಾಸ್ಯ

ಕ್ರಿಯಾಸ್ಮ

ಚಕ್ರಿಯಾಃ

ಚಕ್ರಿಯಾ
ಸ್ತಂ

ಚಕ್ರಿಯಾಸ್ತು

ಚಕ್ರಿಯಾಸಂ

ಚಕ್ರಿಯಾಸ್ಯ

ಚಕ್ರಿಯಾ
ಸ್ಮ

ಸ್ಮರಾಃ

ಸ್ಮರಾಸ್ತಂ

ಸ್ಮರಾಸ್ತು

ಸ್ಮರಾಸಂ

ಸ್ಮರಾಸ್ಯ

ಸ್ಮರಾಸ್ಮ

ಸಸ್ಮರಾಃ

ಸಸ್ಮರಾ
ಸ್ತಂ

ಸಸ್ಮರಾಸ್ತು

ಸಸ್ಮರಾಸಂ

ಸಸ್ಮರಾಸ್ಯ

ಸಸ್ಮರಾಸ್ಮ

ಈರಾಃ

ಈರಾಸ್ತಂ

ಈರಾಸ್ತು

ಈರಾಸಂ

ಈರಾಸ್ಯ

ಈರಾಸ್ಮ

ಕೇರಾಃ

ಕೇರಾಸ್ತಂ

ಕೇರಾಸ್ತು

ಕೇರಾಸಂ

ಕೇರಾಸ್ಯ

ಕೇರಾಸ್ಮ

ಚೇಕೇರಾಃ

ಚೇಕೇರಾಸ್ತಂ

ಚೇಕೇರಾಸ್ತು

ಚೇಕೇರಾಸಂ

ಚೇಕೇರಾಸ್ಯ

ಚೇಕೇರಾಸ್ಮ

ಪೂರಾಃ

ಪೂರಾಸ್ತಂ

ಪೂರಾಸ್ತು

ಪೂರಾಸಂ

ಪೂರಾಸ್ಯ

ಪೂರಾಸ್ಮ

ವೂರಾಃ

ವೂರಾಸ್ತಂ

ವೂರಾಸ್ತು

ವೂರಾಸಂ

ವೂರಾಸ್ಯ

ವೂರಾಸ್ಮ

ಪೋಪೂರಾಃ

ಪೋಪೂರಾ
ಸ್ತಂಪೋಪೂರಾ
ಸ್ತುಪೋಪೂರಾ
ಸಂಪೋಪೂರಾ
ಸ್ಯಪೋಪೂರಾ
ಸ್ಮ

3RD PERSON.

Roots ending in consonants with penultimate ಋ.

				Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ಕೃತ್	...	...	...	ಕೃತ್ @ ಈರ್ for p+ಯಾ ತ=ಕೃತ್ ತ್	ಕೃತ್ಯಸ್ತಂ	ಕೃತ್ಯಸುಃ
FP ಜೇಕೃತ್	...	...	...	ಜೇಕೃತ್ಯತ್	ಜೇಕೃತ್ಯಸ್ತಂ	ಜೇಕೃತ್ಯಸುಃ

Roots ending in conjunct consonants with penultimate nasal, the roots not being distinguished by indicator ಇ.

ದಂತ್	...	....	...	ದಂತ್ - p + ಯಾತ್ = ದ ಶ್ಯತ್	ದಶ್ಯಸ್ತಂ	ದಶ್ಯಸುಃ
FP ದಂದಂತ್	...	...	...	ದಂದಶ್ಯತ್	ದಂದಶ್ಯಸ್ತಂ	ದಂದಶ್ಯಸುಃ

Other roots than the above comprising

1. Roots beginning with non-conjunct consonants and ending in ಆ.

2. Roots ending in ಈ & ಊ.

3. Roots ending in consonants with other penultimate vowels than ಋ.

4. Roots ending in conjunct consonants with penultimate nasal, the roots being distinguished by indicator ಇ.

5. Other roots ending in conjunct consonants.

ಪಾ	...	...	...	ಪಾಯಾತ್	ಪಾಯಾಸ್ತಂ	ಪಾಯಾಸುಃ
FP ಪಾಪಾ	...	...	...	ಪಾಪಾಯಾತ್	ಪಾಪಾಯಾಸ್ತಂ	ಪಾಪಾಯಾಸುಃ

2ND PERSON.

1ST PERSON.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಕೇರ್ತ್ಯಾಃ	ಕೇರ್ತ್ಯಾನ್ತಂ	ಕೇರ್ತ್ಯಾಸ್ತು	ಕೇರ್ತ್ಯಾಸಂ	ಕೇರ್ತ್ಯಾಸ್ವ	ಕೇರ್ತ್ಯಾಸ್ತು
ಚೇಕೇರ್ತ್ಯಾಃ	ಚೇಕೇರ್ತ್ಯಾನ್ತಂ	ಚೇಕೇರ್ತ್ಯಾಸ್ತು	ಚೇಕೇರ್ತ್ಯಾಸಂ	ಚೇಕೇರ್ತ್ಯಾಸ್ವ	ಚೇಕೇರ್ತ್ಯಾಸ್ತು
ದರ್ತ್ಯಾಃ	ದರ್ತ್ಯಾನ್ತಂ	ದರ್ತ್ಯಾಸ್ತು	ದರ್ತ್ಯಾಸಂ	ದರ್ತ್ಯಾಸ್ವ	ದರ್ತ್ಯಾಸ್ತು
ದಂದರ್ತ್ಯಾಃ	ದಂದರ್ತ್ಯಾನ್ತಂ	ದಂದರ್ತ್ಯಾಸ್ತು	ದಂದರ್ತ್ಯಾಸಂ	ದಂದರ್ತ್ಯಾಸ್ವ	ದಂದರ್ತ್ಯಾಸ್ತು
ಪಾಯಾಃ	ಪಾಯಾನ್ತಂ	ಪಾಯಾಸ್ತು	ಪಾಯಾಸಂ	ಪಾಯಾಸ್ವ	ಪಾಯಾಸ್ತು
ಪಾಪಾಯಾಃ	ಪಾಪಾಯಾನ್ತಂ	ಪಾಪಾಯಾಸ್ತು	ಪಾಪಾಯಾಸಂ	ಪಾಪಾಯಾಸ್ವ	ಪಾಪಾಯಾಸ್ತು

BASES.

3RD PERSON.

			<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ನೀ	...	...	... ನೀಯಾತ್	ನೀಯಾಸ್ತಾಂ	ನೀಯಾಸುಃ
FP ನೇನೀ	....	...	... ನೇನೀಯಾತ್	ನೇನೀಯಾಸ್ತಾಂ ಮಿ	ನೇನೀಯಾಸುಃ
ಭೂ	....	....	.... ಭೂಯಾತ್	ಭೂಯಾಸ್ತಾಂ	ಭೂಯಾಸುಃ
FP ಬೋಭೂ	...	...	... ಬೋಭೂಯಾತ್	ಬೋಭೂಯಾಸ್ತಾಂ	ಬೋಭೂಯಾಸುಃ
ಪಚ್	...	...	... ಪಚ್ಯಾತ್	ಪಚ್ಯಾಸ್ತಾಂ	ಪಚ್ಯಾಸುಃ
ದಿವ್	...	...	... ದೀವ್ಯಾತ್	ದೀವ್ಯಾಸ್ತಾಂ	ದೀವ್ಯಾಸುಃ
ಪುರ್	...	....	... ಪೂರ್ಯಾತ್	ಪೂರ್ಯಾಸ್ತಾಂ	ಪೂರ್ಯಾಸುಃ
ಮೂರ್ಘ್	...	....	... ಮೂರ್ಘ್ಯಾತ್	ಮೂರ್ಘ್ಯಾಸ್ತಾಂ	ಮೂರ್ಘ್ಯಾಸುಃ
ಗೂರ್ವ್	....	...	.... ಗೂರ್ವ್ಯಾತ್	ಗೂರ್ವ್ಯಾಸ್ತಾಂ ಮಿ	ಗೂರ್ವ್ಯಾಸುಃ
FP ಪಾಪಚ್	....	....	.... ಪಾಪಚ್ಯಾತ್	ಪಾಪಚ್ಯಾಸ್ತಾಂ ಮಿ	ಪಾಪಚ್ಯಾಸುಃ
FP ದೇದಿವ್	...	....	.... ದೇದೀವ್ಯಾತ್	ದೇದೀವ್ಯಾಸ್ತಾಂ ಮಿ	ದೇದೀವ್ಯಾಸುಃ
FP ಪೊಪುರ್	....	....	.... ಪೊಪೂರ್ಯಾತ್	ಪೊಪೂರ್ಯಾಸ್ತಾಂ	ಪೊಪೂರ್ಯಾಸುಃ
PF ಮೊಮೂರ್ಘ್	...	....	.... ಮೊಮೂರ್ಘ್ಯಾತ್	ಮೊಮೂರ್ಘ್ಯಾಸ್ತಾಂ	ಮೊಮೂರ್ಘ್ಯಾಸುಃ
ನಿನ್ದ from ನಿದಿ	....	...	... ನಿನ್ದ್ಯಾತ್	ನಿನ್ದ್ಯಾಸ್ತಾಂ	ನಿನ್ದ್ಯಾಸುಃ
ರಕ್ತ	...	...	... ರಕ್ತ್ಯಾತ್	ರಕ್ತ್ಯಾಸ್ತಾಂ	ರಕ್ತ್ಯಾಸುಃ

2ND PERSON.

1st PERSON.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ನೀಯಾಃ	ನೀಯಾಸ್ತಂ	ನೀಯಾಸ್ತು	ನೀಯಾಸಂ	ನೀಯಾಸ್ವ	ನೀಯಾಸ್ತು
ನೇನೀಯಾಃ	ನೇನೀಯಾ ಸ್ತಂ	ನೇನೀಯಾಸ್ತು	ನೇನೀಯಾಸಂ	ನೇನೀಯಾಸ್ವ	ನೇನೀಯಾಸ್ತು
ಭೂಯಾಃ	ಭೂಯಾಸ್ತಂ	ಭೂಯಾಸ್ತು	ಭೂಯಾಸಂ	ಭೂಯಾಸ್ವ	ಭೂಯಾಸ್ತು
ಬೋಭೂಯಾಃ	ಬೋಭೂಯಾ ಸ್ತಂ	ಬೋಭೂಯಾಸ್ತು	ಬೋಭೂಯಾಸಂ	ಬೋಭೂಯಾಸ್ವ	ಬೋಭೂಯಾಸ್ತು
ವಚ್ಯಾಃ	ವಚ್ಯಾಸ್ತಂ	ವಚ್ಯಾಸ್ತು	ವಚ್ಯಾಸಂ	ವಚ್ಯಾಸ್ವ	ವಚ್ಯಾಸ್ತು
ದೀವ್ಯಾಃ	ದೀವ್ಯಾಸ್ತಂ	ದೀವ್ಯಾಸ್ತು	ದೀವ್ಯಾಸಂ	ದೀವ್ಯಾಸ್ವ	ದೀವ್ಯಾಸ್ತು
ಪೂರ್ವಾಃ	ಪೂರ್ವಾಸ್ತಂ	ಪೂರ್ವಾಸ್ತು	ಪೂರ್ವಾಸಂ	ಪೂರ್ವಾಸ್ವ	ಪೂರ್ವಾಸ್ತು
ಮೂರ್ಛಾಃ	ಮೂರ್ಛಾಸ್ತಂ	ಮೂರ್ಛಾಸ್ತು	ಮೂರ್ಛಾಸಂ	ಮೂರ್ಛಾಸ್ವ	ಮೂರ್ಛಾಸ್ತು
ಗೂರ್ವಾಃ	ಗೂರ್ವಾಸ್ತಂ	ಗೂರ್ವಾಸ್ತು	ಗೂರ್ವಾಸಂ	ಗೂರ್ವಾಸ್ವ	ಗೂರ್ವಾಸ್ತು
ಪಾಪಚ್ಯಾಃ	ಪಾಪಚ್ಯಾಸ್ತಂ	ಪಾಪಚ್ಯಾಸ್ತು	ಪಾಪಚ್ಯಾಸಂ	ಪಾಪಚ್ಯಾಸ್ವ	ಪಾಪಚ್ಯಾಸ್ತು
ದೇದೀವ್ಯಾಃ	ದೇದೀವ್ಯಾಸ್ತಂ	ದೇದೀವ್ಯಾಸ್ತು	ದೇದೀವ್ಯಾಸಂ	ದೇದೀವ್ಯಾಸ್ವ	ದೇದೀವ್ಯಾಸ್ತು
ಪೂಪೂರ್ವಾಃ	ಪೂಪೂರ್ವಾಸ್ತಂ	ಪೂಪೂರ್ವಾಸ್ತು	ಪೂಪೂರ್ವಾಸಂ	ಪೂಪೂರ್ವಾಸ್ವ	ಪೂಪೂರ್ವಾಸ್ತು
ಮೂಮೂ	ಮೂಮೂ	ಮೂಮೂ	ಮೂಮೂ	ಮೂಮೂ	ಮೂಮೂ
ಛಾಃ	ಛಾಸ್ತಂ	ಛಾಸ್ತು	ಛಾಸಂ	ಛಾಸ್ವ	ಛಾಸ್ತು
ನಿನಾದ್ಯಾಃ	ನಿನಾದ್ಯಾಸ್ತಂ	ನಿನಾದ್ಯಾಸ್ತು	ನಿನಾದ್ಯಾಸಂ	ನಿನಾದ್ಯಾಸ್ವ	ನಿನಾದ್ಯಾಸ್ತು
ರಕ್ಷಾಃ	ರಕ್ಷಾಸ್ತಂ	ರಕ್ಷಾಸ್ತು	ರಕ್ಷಾಸಂ	ರಕ್ಷಾಸ್ವ	ರಕ್ಷಾಸ್ತು

ATMANE

ACTIVE AND

ROOTS.

3RD PERSON.

FIRST DIVISION. ...

Singular.

Dual.

Plural.

ಸೀಯ್ + ಸ್
+ ತ or ತ₁

ಸೀಯ್ + ಆತಾಂ
or ಆತಾಂ₁

ಸೀಯ್ + ರನ್
or ರನ್₁

1. Roots beginning with con-
junct consonants and ending in
ಋ.

ಸ್ತೃ

....

...

...

ಸ್ತೃ @ gf +
ಇಸೀವ್ಯ or
ಸ್ತೃ + ಸೀ
ವ್ಯ = ಸ್ತೃ
ಪೀವ್ಯ or
ಸ್ತೃಪೀವ್ಯ

ಸ್ತೃಪೀಯಾತಾಂ
ಮ or ಸ್ತೃಪೀ
ಯಾತಾಂ

ಸ್ತೃಪೀರನ್
or ಸ್ತೃಪೀ
ರನ್

2. Roots ending in ಋ (labial.)

ಪೃ

....

...

...

ಪೃ @ gf +
ಇಸೀವ್ಯ or
ಪೃ @ ಊರ್
for f + ಸೀ
ವ್ಯ = ಪರಿ
ಪೀವ್ಯ or
ಪೂರ್ಪೀವ್ಯ

ಪರಿಪೀಯಾತಾಂ
or ಪೂರ್ಪೀ
ಯಾತಾಂ

ಪರಿಪೀರನ್ or
ಪೂರ್ಪೀರ
ನ್

ಪೃ

....

...

...

ಪರಿಪೀವ್ಯ or
ಪೂರ್ಪೀವ್ಯ

ಪರಿಪೀಯಾತಾಂ
or ಪೂರ್ಪೀ
ಯಾತಾಂ

ಪರಿಪೀರನ್ or
ಪೂರ್ಪೀರನ್

PADI.

PASSIVE VOICE.

2ND PERSON.

1ST PERSON.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ನೀಯ್ + ನ್ + ಥಾಸ್ or ಥಾಸ್ ₁	ನೀಯ್ + ಆ ಥಾಂ or ಆ ಥಾಂ ₁	ನೀಯ್ + ಧ್ವ ಮ್ or ಧ್ವಂ ₁	ನೀಯ್ + ಅ or ಅ ₁	ನೀಯ್ + ವ ಹಿ or ವಹಿ ₁	ನೀಯ್ + ಮ ಹಿ or ಮಹಿ ₁
ಸ್ಮರಿಷ್ಯಾತಿ or ಸ್ಮೃಷೀ ಷಾತಿ	ಸ್ಮರಿಷ್ಯಾ ಥಾಮ್ or ಸ್ಮೃಷೀ ಯಾಥಾಂ	ಸ್ಮರಿಷ್ಯಧ್ವಂ or ಸ್ಮರಿಷೀ ಡ್ವಂ or ಸ್ಮೃ ಷೀಡ್ವಂ	ಸ್ಮರಿಷ್ಯಾ or ಸ್ಮೃಷೀ ಯ	ಸ್ಮರಿಷ್ಯವಹಿ or ಸ್ಮೃಷೀ ವಹಿ	ಸ್ಮರಿಷ್ಯಮಹಿ or ಸ್ಮೃಷೀ ಮಹಿ (1)
ಪರಿಷ್ಯಾತಿ or ಪೂರ್ಷೀ ಷಾತಿ	ಪರಿಷ್ಯಾ ಥಾಂ or ಪೂ ರ್ಷೀಯಾ ಥಾಂ	ಪರಿಷ್ಯಧ್ವಮ್ or ಪರಿಷೀ ಡ್ವಂ or ಪೂ ರ್ಷೀಡ್ವಂ	ಪರಿಷ್ಯಾ or ಪೂರ್ಷೀಯ	ಪರಿಷ್ಯವಹಿ or ಪೂರ್ಷೀವಹಿ	ಪರಿಷ್ಯಮಹಿ or ಪೂರ್ಷೀ ಮಹಿ
ಪರಿಷ್ಯಾತಿ or ಪೂರ್ಷೀ ಷಾತಿ	ಪರಿಷ್ಯಾ ಥಾಂ or ಪೂರ್ಷೀ ಯಾಥಾಂ	ಪರಿಷ್ಯಧ್ವಂ or ಪರಿಷೀ ಡ್ವಂ or ಪೂ ರ್ಷೀಡ್ವಂ	ಪರಿಷ್ಯಾ or ಪೂರ್ಷೀಯ	ಪರಿಷ್ಯವಹಿ or ಪೂರ್ಷೀವಹಿ	ಪರಿಷ್ಯಮಹಿ or ಪೂರ್ಷೀ ಮಹಿ (2)

ROOTS.

3RD PERSON.

Singular.

Dual.

Plural.

3. Roots ending in ಋ, (non-labial).

ಕೃ	...	....	...	ಕೃ @ gf+	ಕರಿಷೀಯಾತಾಂ	ಕರಿಷೀರನ್
				ಇಸೀವ್ಯ or	or ಕೀರ್ಷೀಯಾ	or ಕೀರ್ಷೀ
				ಕೃ @ ಈರ್	ತಾಂ	ರನ್
				for f + ಸೀ		
				ವ್ಯ = ಕರಿಷೀ		
				ವ್ಯ or ಕೀ		
				ರ್ಷೀವ್ಯ		

SECOND DIVISION.

ಸೀಯ್ + ನ
+ ತ

ಸೀಯ್ + ಆತಾಂ

ಸೀಯ್ + ರ
ನ್

1. Roots beginning with non-conjunct consonants and ending in ಋ.

2. E. Roots ending in consonants with penultimate ಇಕ್.

ಕೃ	...	...	....	ಕೃ + ಸೀವ್ಯ = ಕೃಷೀವ್ಯ	ಕೃಷೀಯಾತಾಂ	ಕೃಷೀರನ್
E. ಭಿದ್	...	...	...	ಭಿತ್ತೀವ್ಯ	ಭಿತ್ತೀಯಾತಾಂ	ಭಿತ್ತೀರನ್
E. ಮುಚ್	...	....	....	ಮುಕ್ಷೀವ್ಯ	ಮುಕ್ಷೀಯಾತಾ ಮ್	ಮುಕ್ಷೀರನ್
E. ದೃಕ್	...	...	...	ದೃಕ್ಷೀವ್ಯ	ದೃಕ್ಷೀಯಾತಾಂ	ದೃಕ್ಷೀರನ್
E. ಲಿಕ್	....	....	....	ಲಿಕ್ಷೀವ್ಯ	ಲಿಕ್ಷೀಯಾತಾಂ	ಲಿಕ್ಷೀರನ್

PADI.

PASSIVE VOICE.

2ND PERSON.

1ST PERSON.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಕರಿಷೀಷ್ಯಾಃ or ಕೇರ್ಷೀಷ್ಯಾಃ	ಕರಿಷೀಯಾ ಥಾಂ or ಕೇರ್ಷೀ ಯಾಥಾಂ	ಕರಿಷೀಧ್ವಂ or ಕರಿಷೀ ಧ್ವಮ್ or ಕೇರ್ಷೀಧ್ವ ಮ್	ಕರಿಷೀಯ or ಕೇರ್ಷೀಯಾ	ಕರಿಷೀವಹಿ or ಕೇರ್ಷೀವಹಿ	ಕರಿಷೀವಹಿ or ಕೇರ್ಷೀ ಮಹಿ (3)
ಸೀಯಾಃ + ನ + ಥಾನ್	ಸೀಯಾಃ + ತ್ತ ಥಾಂ	ಸೀಯಾಃ + ಧ್ವಂ	ಸೀಯಾಃ + ತ್ತ	ಸೀಯಾಃ + ವಹಿ	ಸೀಯಾಃ + ಮಹಿ
ಕೃಷೀಷ್ಯಾಃ	ಕೃಷೀಯಾ ಥಾಂ	ಕೃಷೀಧ್ವಂ	ಕೃಷೀಯಾ	ಕೃಷೀವಹಿ	ಕೃಷೀಮಹಿ
ಭಿತ್ತೀಷ್ಯಾಃ	ಭಿತ್ತೀಯಾ ಥಾಂ	ಭಿತ್ತೀಧ್ವಂ	ಭಿತ್ತೀಯಾ	ಭಿತ್ತೀವಹಿ	ಭಿತ್ತೀಮಹಿ
ಮಾರ್ತೀಷ್ಯಾಃ	ಮಾರ್ತೀಯಾ ಥಾಂ	ಮಾರ್ತೀಧ್ವಂ	ಮಾರ್ತೀಯಾ	ಮಾರ್ತೀವಹಿ	ಮಾರ್ತೀಮಹಿ
ದೃಶೀಷ್ಯಾಃ	ದೃಶೀಯಾ ಥಾಂ	ದೃಶೀಧ್ವಂ	ದೃಶೀಯಾ	ದೃಶೀವಹಿ	ದೃಶೀಮಹಿ
ವಿಶ್ವೀಷ್ಯಾಃ	ವಿಶ್ವೀಯಾ ಥಾಂ	ವಿಶ್ವೀಧ್ವಂ	ವಿಶ್ವೀಯಾ	ವಿಶ್ವೀವಹಿ	ವಿಶ್ವೀಮಹಿ

ROOTS.

3RD PERSON.

			<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
THIRD DIVISION	...	...	ನೀಯ್ + ನ + ತ	ನೀಯ್ + ಆತಾ ಮ	ನೀಯ್ + ರ ನ್

E. Roots.

Roots ending in ಇ, ಈ, and ಉ.

ಇ	....	...	...	ಇ @ gf + ನೀ ಪ್ಪ = ವನೀ ಪ್ಪ	ವನೀಯಾತಾಂ	ವನೀರನ್
ಈ	....	....	...	ವನೀಪ್ಪ	ವನೀಯಾತಾಂ	ವನೀರನ್
ಚ	....	....	....	ಚೇನೀಪ್ಪ	ಚೇನೀಯಾತಾಂ	ಚೇನೀರನ್
ನೀ	....	....	....	ನೇನೀಪ್ಪ	ನೇನೀಯಾತಾಂ	ನೇನೀರನ್
ಉ	ಓನೀಪ್ಪ	ಓನೀಯಾತಾಂ	ಓನೀರನ್
ನು	ನೋನೀಪ್ಪ	ನೋನೀಯಾತಾಂ	ನೋನೀರನ್

Roots ending in ಸ.

ವಸ	ವಸ @ ತ್ for f + ನೀ ಪ್ಪ = ವ ನೀಪ್ಪ	ವನೀಯಾತಾಂ	ವನೀರನ್
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Other roots than the above,
comprising.

1. Roots ending in ಆ.

2. Roots ending in other con-
sonants than ಸ with penultimate
ಅ & ಆ.

3. Roots ending in conjunct
consonants.

ಪಾ	ಪಾ + ನೀಪ್ಪ = ಪಾನೀಪ್ಪ	ಪಾನೀಯಾತಾಂ	ಪಾನೀರನ್
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PADI.

PASSIVE VOICE.

2ND PERSON.

1ST PERSON.

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಸೀಯ್ + ಸ್	ಸೀಯ್ + ಆ	ಸೀಯ್ + ಧ್ವ	ಸೀಯ್ + ಅ	ಸೀಯ್ + ವ	ಸೀಯ್ + ಮ
+ ಥಾಸ್	ಥಾಂ	ಮ		ಹ	ಹ (4)

ವಿಷೀಪ್ತಾಃ ವಿಷೀಯಾಥಾಂ ವಿಷೀಡ್ವಂ ವಿಷೀಯಾ ವಿಷೀವಹಿ ವಿಷೀಮಹಿ

ವಿಷೀಪ್ತಾಃ ವಿಷೀಯಾಥಾಂ ವಿಷೀಡ್ವಂ ವಿಷೀಯಾ ವಿಷೀವಹಿ ವಿಷೀಮಹಿ
 ಚೇಷೀಪ್ತಾಃ ಚೇಷೀಯಾಥಾಂ ಚೇಷೀಡ್ವಂ ಚೇಷೀಯಾ ಚೇಷೀವಹಿ ಚೇಷೀಮಹಿ
 ನೇಷೀಪ್ತಾಃ ನೇಷೀಯಾಥಾಂ ನೇಷೀಡ್ವಂ ನೇಷೀಯಾ ನೇಷೀವಹಿ ನೇಷೀಮಹಿ
 ಓಷೀಪ್ತಾಃ ಓಷೀಯಾಥಾಂ ಓಷೀಡ್ವಂ ಓಷೀಯಾ ಓಷೀವಹಿ ಓಷೀಮಹಿ
 ನೋಷೀಪ್ತಾಃ ನೋಷೀಯಾಥಾಂ ನೋಷೀಡ್ವಂ ನೋಷೀಯಾ ನೋಷೀವಹಿ ನೋಷೀಮಹಿ
 (5)

ವತ್ಸೀಪ್ತಾಃ ವತ್ಸೀಯಾಥಾಂ ವತ್ಸೀಡ್ವಂ ವತ್ಸೀಯಾ ವತ್ಸೀವಹಿ ವತ್ಸೀಮಹಿ
 (6)

ಪಾಸೀಪ್ತಾಃ ಪಾಸೀಯಾಥಾಂ ಪಾಸೀಡ್ವಂ ಪಾಸೀಯಾ ಪಾಸೀವಹಿ ಪಾಸೀಮಹಿ

ATMANE

ACTIVE AND

ROOTS.

3RD PERSON.

Singular.

Dual.

Plural.

ಗ್ಲಾ from ಗ್ಲೈ	...	...	ಗ್ಲಾ ಸೀಪ್ಪ	ಗ್ಲಾ ಸೀಯಾತಾಂ	ಗ್ಲಾ ಸೀರನ್
ಅದ್	....	...	ಅತ್ತೀಪ್ಪ	ಅತ್ತೀಯಾತಾಂ	ಅತ್ತೀರನ್
ಪಚ್	...	...	ಪರ್ದೀಪ್ಪ	ಪರ್ದೀಯಾತಾಂ	ಪರ್ದೀರನ್
ತ್ಯಜ್	...	....	ತ್ಯರ್ದೀಪ್ಪ	ತ್ಯರ್ದೀಯಾತಾಂ	ತ್ಯರ್ದೀರನ್
ರಭ್	....	...	ರಪ್ಪೀಪ್ಪ	ರಪ್ಪೀಯಾತಾಂ	ರಪ್ಪೀರನ್
ದಕ್	...	....	ದರ್ದೀಪ್ಪ	ದರ್ದೀಯಾತಾಂ	ದರ್ದೀರನ್
ಗಮ್	....	...	ಗಂಸೀಪ್ಪ	ಗಂಸೀಯಾತಾಂ	ಗಂಸೀರನ್
ಮನ್	....	...	ಮಂಸೀಪ್ಪ	ಮಂಸೀಯಾತಾಂ	ಮಂಸೀರನ್
ಆಪ್	....	...	ಆಪ್ಪೀಪ್ಪ	ಆಪ್ಪೀಯಾತಾಂ	ಆಪ್ಪೀರನ್
ಸಾಧ್	....	...	ಸಾತ್ತೀಪ್ಪ	ಸಾತ್ತೀಯಾತಾಂ	ಸಾತ್ತೀರನ್
ಪ್ರಚ್ಛ	...	....	ಪ್ರರ್ದೀಪ್ಪ	ಪ್ರರ್ದೀಯಾತಾಂ	ಪ್ರರ್ದೀರನ್
ಭಣ್ಜ	...	...	ಭಜ್ಜೀಪ್ಪ	ಭಜ್ಜೀಯಾತಾಂ	ಭಜ್ಜೀರನ್
ಭ್ರಸ್ಜ	...	...	ಭ್ರರ್ದೀಪ್ಪ	ಭ್ರರ್ದೀಯಾತಾಂ	ಭ್ರರ್ದೀರನ್
ದಂಕ್	....	...	ದಜ್ಜೀಪ್ಪ	ದಜ್ಜೀಯಾತಾಂ	ದಜ್ಜೀರನ್

E Roots.

Roots ending in open ು preceded by a consonant

FA ಬೇಛಿದ್ಯ			ಬೇಛಿದ್ಯ - (f + p) + ಇಸೀಪ್ಪ = ಬೇಛಿದೀಪ್ಪ	ಬೇಛಿದೀಯಾತಾಂ	ಬೇಛಿದೀರನ್
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Other roots ending in ು

ಕಥ	ಕಥ - f + ಇಸೀಪ್ಪ = ಕಥೀಪ್ಪ	ಕಥೀಯಾತಾಂ	ಕಥೀರನ್
D ಪಿಪರಿವ			ಪಿಪರಿವೀಪ್ಪ	ಪಿಪರಿವೀಯಾತಾಂ	ಪಿಪರಿವೀರನ್

PADI.

PASSIVE VOICE.

2ND PERSON.

1ST PERSON.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಗ್ಲಾಸೀಪಾಃ	ಗ್ಲಾಸೀಯಾಥಾಂ	ಗ್ಲಾಸೀಧ್ವಂ	ಗ್ಲಾಸೀಯ	ಗ್ಲಾಸೀವಹಿ	ಗ್ಲಾಸೀಮಹಿ
ಅತ್ತೀಪಾಃ	ಅತ್ತೀಯಾಥಾಂ	ಅತ್ತೀಧ್ವಂ	ಅತ್ತೀಯ	ಅತ್ತೀವಹಿ	ಅತ್ತೀಮಹಿ
ಪರ್ದೀಪಾಃ	ಪರ್ದೀಯಾಥಾಂ	ಪರ್ದೀಧ್ವಂ	ಪರ್ದೀಯ	ಪರ್ದೀವಹಿ	ಪರ್ದೀಮಹಿ
ತ್ಯರ್ದೀಪಾಃ	ತ್ಯರ್ದೀಯಾಥಾಂ	ತ್ಯರ್ದೀಧ್ವಂ	ತ್ಯರ್ದೀಯ	ತ್ಯರ್ದೀವಹಿ	ತ್ಯರ್ದೀಮಹಿ
ರಪ್ಪೀಪಾಃ	ರಪ್ಪೀಯಾಥಾಂ	ರಪ್ಪೀಧ್ವಂ	ರಪ್ಪೀಯ	ರಪ್ಪೀವಹಿ	ರಪ್ಪೀಮಹಿ
ದರ್ದೀಪಾಃ	ದರ್ದೀಯಾಥಾಂ	ದರ್ದೀಧ್ವಂ	ದರ್ದೀಯ	ದರ್ದೀವಹಿ	ದರ್ದೀಮಹಿ
ಗಂಸೀಪಾಃ	ಗಂಸೀಯಾಥಾಂ	ಗಂಸೀಧ್ವಂ	ಗಂಸೀಯ	ಗಂಸೀವಹಿ	ಗಂಸೀಮಹಿ
ಮಂಸೀಪಾಃ	ಮಂಸೀಯಾಥಾಂ	ಮಂಸೀಧ್ವಂ	ಮಂಸೀಯ	ಮಂಸೀವಹಿ	ಮಂಸೀಮಹಿ
ಆಪ್ಪೀಪಾಃ	ಆಪ್ಪೀಯಾಥಾಂ	ಆಪ್ಪೀಧ್ವಂ	ಆಪ್ಪೀಯ	ಆಪ್ಪೀವಹಿ	ಆಪ್ಪೀಮಹಿ
ಸಾತ್ತೀಪಾಃ	ಸಾತ್ತೀಯಾಥಾಂ	ಸಾತ್ತೀಧ್ವಂ	ಸಾತ್ತೀಯ	ಸಾತ್ತೀವಹಿ	ಸಾತ್ತೀಮಹಿ
ಪ್ರರ್ದೀಪಾಃ	ಪ್ರರ್ದೀಯಾಥಾಂ	ಪ್ರರ್ದೀಧ್ವಂ	ಪ್ರರ್ದೀಯ	ಪ್ರರ್ದೀವಹಿ	ಪ್ರರ್ದೀಮಹಿ
ಭಜ್ಜೀಪಾಃ	ಭಜ್ಜೀಯಾಥಾಂ	ಭಜ್ಜೀಧ್ವಂ	ಭಜ್ಜೀಯ	ಭಜ್ಜೀವಹಿ	ಭಜ್ಜೀಮಹಿ
ಭ್ರರ್ದೀಪಾಃ	ಭ್ರರ್ದೀಯಾಥಾಂ	ಭ್ರರ್ದೀಧ್ವಂ	ಭ್ರರ್ದೀಯ	ಭ್ರರ್ದೀವಹಿ	ಭ್ರರ್ದೀಮಹಿ
ದಜ್ಜೀಪಾಃ	ದಜ್ಜೀಯಾಥಾಂ	ದಜ್ಜೀಧ್ವಂ	ದಜ್ಜೀಯ	ದಜ್ಜೀವಹಿ	ದಜ್ಜೀಮಹಿ(7)

ಬೇಭಿದಿಪೀ ಪಾಃ	ಬೇಭಿದಿಪೀಯಾ ಥಾಂ	ಬೇಭಿದಿಪೀಧ್ವಂ ಮ	ಬೇಭಿದಿಪೀ ಯ	ಬೇಭಿದಿಪೀವ ಹಿ	ಬೇಭಿದಿಪೀ ಮಹಿ (8)
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ಕಥಿಪೀಪಾಃ	ಕಥಿಪೀಯಾಥಾಂ	ಕಥಿಪೀಧ್ವಂ	ಕಥಿಪೀಯ	ಕಥಿಪೀವಹಿ	ಕಥಿಪೀಮಹಿ
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ಪಿಪರಿಪೀಪಾಃ	ಪಿಪರಿಪೀಯಾ ಥಾಂ	ಪಿಪರಿಪೀಧ್ವಂ	ಪಿಪರಿಪೀಯ	ಪಿಪರಿಪೀವಹಿ	ಪಿಪರಿಪೀಮಹಿ
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ROOTS.

3RD PERSON.

Singular.

Dual.

Plural.

FA ಲೋಲಾಯ ...

.... ಲೋಲಾಯಿ
ಷೀಷ್ಯಲೋಲಾಯಿಷೀ
ಯಾತಾಂಲೋಲಾಯಿ
ಷೀರನ್

Roots ending in ಇಕ್.

ಭೂ

ಭವಿಷೀಷ್ಯ

ಭವಿಷೀಯಾತಾ
ಮ್

ಭವಿಷೀರನ್

ಚೋರಿ

ಚೋರಯಿಷೀ
ಷ್ಯಚೋರಯಿಷೀ
ಯಾತಾಂಚೋರಯಿ
ಷೀರನ್

ಭಾವಿ

...

...

....

ಭಾವಯಿಷೀಷ್ಯ

ಭಾವಯಿಷೀಯಾ
ತಾಂಭಾವಯಿಷೀ
ರನ್Roots ending in consonants
with light penultimate ಇಕ್.

ಇಷ್

....

...

....

ಇಷ್ @ gp +
ಇಸೀಷ್ಯ = ಏ
ಷೀಷ್ಯವಿಷೀಯಾತಾ
ಮ್

ವಿಷೀರನ್

ಚಿತ್

....

...

....

ಚೇತಿಷೀಷ್ಯ

ಚೇತಿಷೀಯಾತಾ
ಮ್

ಚೇತಿಷೀರನ್

ಉಚ್

...

....

....

ಓಚಿಷೀಷ್ಯ

ಓಚಿಷೀಯಾತಾ
ಮ್

ಓಚಿಷೀರನ್

ಘೋಷ್

...

....

...

ಘೋಷಿಷೀಷ್ಯ

ಘೋಷಿಷೀಯಾ
ತಾಂಘೋಷಿಷೀರ
ನ್

ಋಚ್

....

....

....

ಅರ್ಚಿಷೀಷ್ಯ

ಅರ್ಚಿಷೀಯಾ
ತಾಂಅರ್ಚಿಷೀರ
ನ್

PADI.

PASSIVE VOICE.

2ND PERSON.			1ST PERSON.		
<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಲೋಲೂಯಿ ಷ್ಠಾಃ	ಲೋಲೂಯಿಷ್ಠಿ ಯಾಥಾಂ	ಲೋಲೂಯಿ ಷ್ಠಿಧ್ವಂ	ಲೋಲೂಯಿ ಷ್ಠಿಯಾ	ಲೋಲೂಯಿ ಷ್ಠಿವಹಿ	ಲೋಲೂಯಿ ಷ್ಠಿಮಹಿ (9)
ಭವಿಷ್ಠಾಃ	ಭವಿಷ್ಠಯಾಥಾಂ	ಭವಿಷ್ಠಿಧ್ವಂ or ಭವಿಷ್ಠಿ ಧ್ವಂ	ಭವಿಷ್ಠಿಯಾ	ಭವಿಷ್ಠಿವಹಿ	ಭವಿಷ್ಠಿಮಹಿ
ಚೋರಯಿಷ್ಠಾಃ	ಚೋರಯಿಷ್ಠಿ ಯಾಥಾಂ	ಚೋರಯಿಷ್ಠಿ ಧ್ವಂ or ಚೋರಯಿ ಷ್ಠಿಧ್ವಂ	ಚೋರಯಿ ಷ್ಠಿಯಾ	ಚೋರಯಿಷ್ಠಿ ವಹಿ	ಚೋರಯಿ ಷ್ಠಿಮಹಿ
ಭಾವಯಿಷ್ಠಾಃ	ಭಾವಯಿಷ್ಠಿ ಯಾಥಾಂ	ಭಾವಯಿಷ್ಠಿಧ್ವಂ ಮ್ or ಭಾವ ಯಿಷ್ಠಿಧ್ವಂ	ಭಾವಯಿಷ್ಠಿ ಯಾ	ಭಾವಯಿಷ್ಠಿ ವಹಿ	ಭಾವಯಿಷ್ಠಿ ಮಹಿ (10)
ವಿಷಿಷ್ಠಾಃ	ವಿಷಿಷ್ಠಯಾ ಥಾಂ	ವಿಷಿಷ್ಠಿಧ್ವಮ್	ವಿಷಿಷ್ಠಿಯಾ	ವಿಷಿಷ್ಠಿವಹಿ	ವಿಷಿಷ್ಠಿಮಹಿ
ಚೇತಿಷ್ಠಾಃ	ಚೇತಿಷ್ಠಯಾ ಥಾಂ	ಚೇತಿಷ್ಠಿಧ್ವಂ	ಚೇತಿಷ್ಠಿಯಾ	ಚೇತಿಷ್ಠಿವಹಿ	ಚೇತಿಷ್ಠಿಮಾ ಹಿ
ಓಚಿಷ್ಠಾಃ	ಓಚಿಷ್ಠಯಾ ಥಾಂ	ಓಚಿಷ್ಠಿಧ್ವಮ್	ಓಚಿಷ್ಠಿಯಾ	ಓಚಿಷ್ಠಿವಹಿ	ಓಚಿಷ್ಠಿಮಹಿ
ಘೋಷಿಷ್ಠಾಃ	ಘೋಷಿಷ್ಠಯಾ ಥಾಮ್	ಘೋಷಿಷ್ಠಿ ಧ್ವಂ	ಘೋಷಿಷ್ಠಿ ಯಾ	ಘೋಷಿಷ್ಠಿವ ಹಿ	ಘೋಷಿಷ್ಠಿ ಮಹಿ
ಅರ್ಚಿಷ್ಠಾಃ	ಅರ್ಚಿಷ್ಠಯಾ ಥಾಂ	ಅರ್ಚಿಷ್ಠಿಧ್ವಂ	ಅರ್ಚಿಷ್ಠಿಯಾ	ಅರ್ಚಿಷ್ಠಿವ ಹಿ	ಅರ್ಚಿಷ್ಠಿಮಾ ಹಿ

ATMANE

ACTIVE AND

ROOTS.

3RD PERSON.

Singular.

Dual.

Plural.

ವೃಧ್	ವರ್ಧಿಸೀಷ್ಯ	ವರ್ಧಿಸೀಯಾ ತಾಂ	ವರ್ಧಿಸೀರನ್
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Roots ending in consonants
with penultimate ಋ.

ಕ್ವಾತ್	ಕ್ವಾತ್ @ ಈರ್ for p + ಇ ಸೀಷ್ಯ = ಕೀ ರ್ತಿಸೀಷ್ಯ	ಕೀರ್ತಿಸೀಯಾ ತಾಂ	ಕೀರ್ತಿಸೀರನ್
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Other roots than the above,
comprising.

1. Roots ending in conson-
ants with penultimate ಅ.

2. Roots ending in conson-
ants with penultimate long
vowels except ಋ.

3. Roots ending in conjunct
consonants.

ತನ್	...	...	....	ತನಿಸೀಷ್ಯ	ತನಿಸೀಯಾತಾಂ	ತನಿಸೀರನ್
ಅನ್	....	...	...	ಅನಿಸೀಷ್ಯ	ಅನಿಸೀಯಾತಾಂ	ಅನಿಸೀರನ್
ಆನ್	....	....	....	ಆನಿಸೀಷ್ಯ	ಆನಿಸೀಯಾತಾಂ	ಆನಿಸೀರನ್
ಧಾವ್	...	....	....	ಧಾವಿಸೀಷ್ಯ	ಧಾವಿಸೀಯಾ ತಾಂ	ಧಾವಿಸೀರನ್
ನೀವ್	....	...	....	ನೀವಿಸೀಷ್ಯ	ನೀವಿಸೀಯಾತಾಂ	ನೀವಿಸೀರನ್

PADI.

PASSIVE VOICE.

2ND PERSON.

1ST PERSON.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ವರ್ಧಿಷೀಷ್ಠಾಃ	ವರ್ಧಿಷೀಯಾಃ ಢಾಂ	ವರ್ಧಿಷೀಧ್ವಂ	ವರ್ಧಿಷೀಯ	ವರ್ಧಿಷೀವಹಿ	ವರ್ಧಿಷೀಮಹಿ (11)

ಕೀರ್ತಿಷೀಷ್ಠಾಃ	ಕೀರ್ತಿಷೀಯಾಃ ಢಾಂ	ಕೀರ್ತಿಷೀಧ್ವಂ	ಕೀರ್ತಿಷೀಯ	ಕೀರ್ತಿಷೀವಹಿ	ಕೀರ್ತಿಷೀಮಹಿ (12)
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ತನಿಷೀಷ್ಠಾಃ	ತನಿಷೀಯಾಢಾಂ	ತನಿಷೀಧ್ವಂ	ತನಿಷೀಯ	ತನಿಷೀವಹಿ	ತನಿಷೀಮಹಿ
ಅಸಿಷೀಷ್ಠಾಃ	ಅಸಿಷೀಯಾಢಾಂ	ಅಸಿಷೀಧ್ವಂ	ಅಸಿಷೀಯ	ಅಸಿಷೀವಹಿ	ಅಸಿಷೀಮಹಿ
ಆಸಿಷೀಷ್ಠಾಃ	ಆಸಿಷೀಯಾಢಾಂ	ಆಸಿಷೀಧ್ವಂ	ಆಸಿಷೀಯ	ಆಸಿಷೀವಹಿ	ಆಸಿಷೀಮಹಿ
ಧಾವಿಷೀಷ್ಠಾಃ	ಧಾವಿಷೀಯಾಢಾಂ	ಧಾವಿಷೀಧ್ವಂ or ಧಾವಿಷೀ ಢ್ವಂ	ಧಾವಿಷೀಯ	ಧಾವಿಷೀವಹಿ	ಧಾವಿಷೀಮಹಿ
ನೀವಿಷೀಷ್ಠಾಃ	ನೀವಿಷೀಯಾಢಾಂ	ನೀವಿಷೀಧ್ವಂ or ನೀವಿಷೀ ಢ್ವಂ	ನೀವಿಷೀಯ	ನೀವಿಷೀವಹಿ	ಧಾವಿಷೀಮಹಿ

ATMANE

ACTIVE AND

ROOTS.

3RD PERSON.

				<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಮೂಲ	....	....	....	ಮೂಲಿಷೀಪ್ಪ	ಮೂಲಿಷೀಯಾ ತಾಂ	ಮೂಲಿಷೀರ ನ್
ವಧ	....	...	...	ವಧಿಷೀಪ್ಪ	ವಧಿಷೀಯಾತಾಂ	ವಧಿಷೀರನ್
ನಿನ್ದ	...	...	....	ನಿನ್ದಿಷೀಪ್ಪ	ನಿನ್ದಿಷೀಯಾತಾಂ	ನಿನ್ದಿಷೀರನ್

ATMANE

FOR ONLY

Original roots ending in ಇಕ್.

ಸೀಯ್ + ಸ್
+ ತ - ಚಿಣ್ಸೀಯ್ + ಪ್ರತಾಂ.
- ಚಿಣ್ಸೀಯ್ + ರ
ನ್ - ಚಿಣ್

ಕ್ಷಿ	...	....	...	ಕ್ಷಿ @ ಫಿ + ಇ ಸೀಪ್ಪ = ಕ್ಷಾ ಯಿಷೀಪ್ಪ	ಕ್ಷಾಯಿಷೀಯಾ ತಾಂ.	ಕ್ಷಾಯಿಷೀರ ನ್
ನೀ	....	...	...	ನಾಯಿಷೀಪ್ಪ	ನಾಯಿಷೀಯಾ ತಾಂ	ನಾಯಿಷೀರ ನ್
ಶ್ರಿ	...	....	...	ಶ್ರಾಯಿಷೀಪ್ಪ	ಶ್ರಾಯಿಷೀಯಾ ತಾಂ	ಶ್ರಾಯಿಷೀರ ನ್
ಯು -	...	....	...	ಯಾವಿಷೀಪ್ಪ	ಯಾವಿಷೀಯಾ ತಾಂ	ಯಾವಿಷೀರ ನ್

PADI.

PASSIVE VOICE.

2ND PERSON.			1ST PERSON.		
<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಮೂಲಿಷೀ ಷ್ಠಾಃ	ಮೂಲಿಷೀಯಾ ಢಾಂ	ಮೂಲಿಷೀಢ್ಯ ಮ or ಮೂ ಲಿಷೀಢ್ಯಂ	ಮೂಲಿಷೀ ಯ	ಮೂಲಿಷೀವ ಹಿ	ಮೂಲಿಷೀಮ ಹಿ
ವಧಿಷೀಷ್ಠಾಃ	ವಧಿಷೀಯಾ ಢಾಂ	ವಧಿಷೀಢ್ಯಂ	ವಧಿಷೀಯ	ವಧಿಷೀವಹಿ	ವಧಿಷೀಮಹಿ
ನಿನ್ದಿಷೀಷ್ಠಾಃ	ನಿನ್ದಿಷೀಯಾ ಢಾಂ	ನಿನ್ದಿಷೀಢ್ಯಂ	ನಿನ್ದಿಷೀಯ	ನಿನ್ದಿಷೀಮಹಿ	ನಿನ್ದಿಷೀಮಹಿ (13)

PADI.

PASSIVE VOICE.

ಸೀಯ್ + ಸ್ + ಥಾನ್ - ಚಿಣ್	ಸೀಯ್ + ಅಥಾಂ - ಚಿಣ್	ಸೀಯ್ + ಧ್ಯ ಮ - ಚಿಣ್	ಸೀಯ್ + ಅ - ಚಿಣ್	ಸೀಯ್ + ವ ಹಿ - ಚಿಣ್	ಸೀಯ್ + ನಾ ಹಿ - ಚಿಣ್
ಕ್ಷಾಯಿಷೀ ಷ್ಠಾಃ	ಕ್ಷಾಯಿಷೀಯಾ ಢಾಂ	ಕ್ಷಾಯಿಷೀಢ್ಯಂ or ಕ್ಷಾಯಿಷೀ ಢ್ಯಂ	ಕ್ಷಾಯಿಷೀ ಯ	ಕ್ಷಾಯಿಷೀವಹಿ	ಕ್ಷಾಯಿಷೀಮ ಹಿ
ನಾಯಿಷೀ ಷ್ಠಾಃ	ನಾಯಿಷೀಯಾ ಢಾಂ	ನಾಯಿಷೀಢ್ಯಂ ಮ or ನಾ ಯಿಷೀಢ್ಯಂ	ನಾಯಿಷೀಯ	ನಾಯಿಷೀವಹಿ	ನಾಯಿಷೀಮ ಹಿ
ಶ್ರಾಯಿಷೀ ಷ್ಠಾಃ	ಶ್ರಾಯಿಷೀಯಾ ಢಾಂ	ಶ್ರಾಯಿಷೀಢ್ಯಂ ಮ or ಶ್ರಾ ಯಿಷೀಢ್ಯಂ	ಶ್ರಾಯಿಷೀ ಯ	ಶ್ರಾಯಿಷೀವ ಹಿ	ಶ್ರಾಯಿಷೀಮ ಹಿ
ಯಾವಿಷೀ ಷ್ಠಾಃ	ಯಾವಿಷೀಯಾ ಢಾಂ	ಯಾವಿಷೀಢ್ಯಂ or ಯಾವಿ ಷೀಢ್ಯಂ	ಯಾವಿಷೀಯ	ಯಾವಿಷೀವಹಿ	ಯಾವಿಷೀ ಮಹಿ

ROOTS.

3RD PERSON.

Singular.

Dual.

Plural.

ಭೂ	....	....	...	ಭಾವಿಸ್ಸಿಷ್ಯ	ಭಾವಿಸ್ಸಿಯಾ ತಾಂ	ಭಾವಿಸ್ಸಿರನ್
ವೈ	....	...	....	ವಾರಿಸ್ಸಿಷ್ಯ	ವಾರಿಸ್ಸಿಯಾತಾ ಮ್	ವಾರಿಸ್ಸಿರನ್
ತೈ	ತಾರಿಸ್ಸಿಷ್ಯ	ತಾರಿಸ್ಸಿಯಾತಾ ಮ್	ತಾರಿಸ್ಸಿರನ್

Original roots ending in ಆ.

ದಾ	ದಾ + ಯ್ + ಇಸ್ಸಿಷ್ಯ = ದಾ ಯಿಸ್ಸಿಷ್ಯ	ದಾಯಿಸ್ಸಿಯಾ ತಾಂ	ದಾಯಿಸ್ಸಿರ ನ್
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ni roots from roots with in-
dicatory ಮ or ಮಿ.

C ಕಮ or ಕಾಮ	ಕಮ or ಕಾಮ + ಇಸ್ಸಿಷ್ಯ = ಕಮಿಸ್ಸಿ ಷ್ಯ or ಕಾ ಮಿಸ್ಸಿಷ್ಯ	ಕಮಿಸ್ಸಿಯಾತಾ ಮ್ or ಕಾಮಿ ಸ್ಸಿಯಾತಾಂ	ಕಮಿಸ್ಸಿರನ್ or ಕಾಮಿ ಸ್ಸಿರನ್
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Other *ni* roots than the above

X ಚೋರ್	ಚೋರ್ + ಇ ಸ್ಸಿಷ್ಯ = ಚೋ ರಿಸ್ಸಿಷ್ಯ	ಚೋರಿಸ್ಸಿಯಾ ತಾಂ	ಚೋರಿಸ್ಸಿರ ನ್
C ಭಾವ	ಭಾವಿಸ್ಸಿಷ್ಯ	ಭಾವಿಸ್ಸಿಯಾ ತಾಂ	ಭಾವಿಸ್ಸಿರನ್

FADI.

PASSIVE VOICE.

2ND PERSON.

1ST PERSON.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಭಾವಿಷ್ಯಾಃ	ಭಾವಿಷ್ಯಾಃ ಛಾಂ	ಭಾವಿಷ್ಯಂತಃ or ಭಾವಿಷ್ಯಂತಃ	ಭಾವಿಷ್ಯಾಃ	ಭಾವಿಷ್ಯಂತಃ	ಭಾವಿಷ್ಯಂತಃ
ವಾರಿಷ್ಯಾಃ	ವಾರಿಷ್ಯಾಃ ಛಾಂ	ವಾರಿಷ್ಯಂತಃ or ವಾರಿಷ್ಯಂತಃ	ವಾರಿಷ್ಯಾಃ	ವಾರಿಷ್ಯಂತಃ	ವಾರಿಷ್ಯಂತಃ
ತಾರಿಷ್ಯಾಃ	ತಾರಿಷ್ಯಾಃ ಛಾಂ	ತಾರಿಷ್ಯಂತಃ or ತಾರಿಷ್ಯಂತಃ	ತಾರಿಷ್ಯಾಃ	ತಾರಿಷ್ಯಂತಃ	ತಾರಿಷ್ಯಂತಃ

(14)

ದಾಯಿಷ್ಯಾಃ	ದಾಯಿಷ್ಯಾಃ ಛಾಂ	ದಾಯಿಷ್ಯಂತಃ	ದಾಯಿಷ್ಯಾಃ ಯ	ದಾಯಿಷ್ಯಂತಃ	ದಾಯಿಷ್ಯಂತಃ
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(15)

ಶಮಿಷ್ಯಾಃ or ಶಮಿಷ್ಯಾಃ ಪಾಃ	ಶಮಿಷ್ಯಾಃ ಮ್ or ಶಮಿ ಷ್ಯಾಃ	ಶಮಿಷ್ಯಂತಃ or ಶಮಿಷ್ಯಂತಃ ಧ್ಯಂ or ಶಮಿ ಷ್ಯಂತಃ or ಶಮಿಷ್ಯಂತಃ	ಶಮಿಷ್ಯಾಃ or ಶಮಿ ಷ್ಯಾಃ	ಶಮಿಷ್ಯಂತಃ or ಶಮಿಷ್ಯಂತಃ ವಹಿ	ಶಮಿಷ್ಯಂತಃ or ಶಮಿ ಷ್ಯಂತಃ
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(16)

ಚೋರಿಷ್ಯಾಃ	ಚೋರಿಷ್ಯಾಃ ಛಾಂ	ಚೋರಿಷ್ಯಂತಃ or ಚೋರಿ ಷ್ಯಂತಃ	ಚೋರಿಷ್ಯಾಃ ಯ	ಚೋರಿಷ್ಯಂತಃ ಹಿ	ಚೋರಿಷ್ಯಂತಃ ಹಿ
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ಭಾವಿಷ್ಯಾಃ	ಭಾವಿಷ್ಯಾಃ ಛಾಂ	ಭಾವಿಷ್ಯಂತಃ or ಭಾವಿಷ್ಯಂತಃ ಛಾಂ	ಭಾವಿಷ್ಯಾಃ	ಭಾವಿಷ್ಯಂತಃ	ಭಾವಿಷ್ಯಂತಃ
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(17)

Observe that when the verbs are formed optionally by affixes augmented with ಸ್ವಯಾಟ್ - ಚಿಣ್ in the passive voice, even those roots which are E roots when the simple ಸ್ವಯಾಟ್ is used become E roots.

Observe also that *ni* roots in the passive voice, if formed from roots with indicative ಮ or ಮಿ, give three forms, and if formed from other roots two forms as follows:—

C root from ಕಮ which is distinguished by indicative ಮ = ಕಮಿಸ್ಸಿಪ್ಪ or ಕಾಮಿಸ್ಸಿಪ್ಪ or ಕಾಮಯಿಸ್ಸಿಪ್ಪ and so on.

C root from ಭೂ and ಭಿದ್ which are not so distinguished = ಭಾವಿಸ್ಸಿಪ್ಪ or ಭಾವಯಿಸ್ಸಿಪ್ಪ and ಭೇದಿಸ್ಸಿಪ್ಪ or ಭೇದಯಿಸ್ಸಿಪ್ಪ and so on.

X ಚೋರ್ = ಚೋರಿಸ್ಸಿಪ್ಪ or ಚೋರಯಿಸ್ಸಿಪ್ಪ.

Observe further that even other original roots ending in vowels give two forms in the passive voice as follows:—

ಕ್ಷಿ = ಕ್ಷಿಸ್ಸಿಪ್ಪ or ಕ್ಷಾಯಿಸ್ಸಿಪ್ಪ. ಶ್ರಿ = ಶ್ರಯಿಸ್ಸಿಪ್ಪ or ಶ್ರಾಯಿಸ್ಸಿಪ್ಪ.
ದಾ = ದಾಸಿಸ್ಸಿಪ್ಪ or ದಾಯಿಸ್ಸಿಪ್ಪ.

46. We may now conveniently refer to what we have termed the verbal secondary affixes. These affixes are attached to verbs after their complete formation in the manner we have seen above, to strengthen their meaning. The affixes and the additional sense they impart are as follows:—

Description of affixes.

Affixes.

(i) Affixes connoting superiority in the action of one out of two or more persons or things.

ತರಪ್ + ಅಮಾ (V. 4. 11; V. 3. 57.) e. g., ಪಚತಿ + ತರ + ಅಂ = ಪಚತಿತರಾಂ. "He cooks better (than another)".

(ii) Affixes connoting superiority in one out of more than two persons or things under the same circumstances.

ತಮಪ್ + ಅಮಾ (V. 3. 56; V. 4. 11) e. g., ಪಚತಿ + ತಮ + ಅಂ = ಪಚತಿತಮಾಂ. "He cooks best."

(iii) Affixes expressive of imperfection or slight incompleteness in the action.

ಕಲ್ಪಂ or ದೇಶ್ಯಂ or ದೇಶೀಯಂ.
(V. 3. 67). *e. g.*, ಪಚತಿ + ಕಲ್ಪಂ &c., = ಪಚತಿಕಲ್ಪಂ or ಪಚತಿ ದೇಶ್ಯಂ or ಪಚತಿ ದೇಶೀಯಂ.
“He cooks imperfectly” or “he does not finish cooking”.

(vi) Affixes used to express that the action denoted by the verbs with which they are used is unknown, that is to say, when it is desired to suggest in connection with it the force of the expression “is it” and so on; also to express that the action is insignificant, contemptible, or worthy of pity; also to express that the action is connected as a means of relief with some object worthy of pity.

ಅಕೃತ್ which is to be used before the “*ti*” of the base.
(V. 3. 73, 74, 76, 77, 85). *e. g.* ಪಚತಕಿ, “he cooks, is it?” ಜಲ್ಪತಕಿ “he speaks insignificantly”; ವಿಶ್ವಸಿತಕಿ “fie, he trusts”; ಸ್ವಪಿತಕಿ “alas he sleeps”, ವಿಹಕಿ ಅದ್ಧಕಿ. “O, dear, come and eat” (these words are supposed to be addressed to a person who is starving by one who wants to relieve him.)

(v) Affixes used to express that the action denoted by the verbs with which they are used is praiseworthy.

ರೂಪಂ (V. 3. 66). *e. g.*, ಪಚತಿರೂಪಂ. “He cooks very well.”

47. We now proceed to deal with the formation of participles, gerunds, and the infinitive. Strictly speaking, as the participles and gerunds as well as the infinitive are as much crude nouns as words formed by other primitive affixes we should refer to them along with other primitive nouns. But we may conveniently confine our attention here to the former, reserving the formation of other primitive nouns for the part relating to nouns.

The affixes by which participles are formed are used as follows :—

ACTIVE VOICE.

PARASMAIPADI.

ATMANEPADI.

(I. 4. 100).

Present	...	...	ಕೃತ್ಯ ₂	...	...	ಕಾನೃತ್ಯ ₂
Future	...	...	ಕೃತ್ಯ ₂	...	...	ಕಾನೃತ್ಯ ₂
Perfect	...	...	ಕೃತ್ಯಸು	...	...	ಕಾನೃತ್ಯ

When past time is to be expressed generally. } (1) ಕೃವತು (2) ನವತು₁ } substituted for Nil.
 } ಕೃವತು (3) ತವತು. }

PASSIVE VOICE.

Present	...	...	nil	...	...	ಕಾನೃತ್ಯ ₂
Future	...	...	nil	...	...	ಕಾನೃತ್ಯ ₂
Perfect	...	...	nil	...	...	ಕಾನೃತ್ಯ

When past time is to be expressed generally. } (III. 4. 70). } nil } (1) ಕೃ (2) ನ₁ substituted for ಕೃ (3) ತ.

2. We may however here notice three special uses of the *nishṭha* affixes, ಕೃ, ತ, and ನ₁. One of them is when the action signified by the roots is intended to be expressed merely as having been simply begun. Here there is no direct reference to the voice, and so it does not matter whether the sense refers to the active or passive voice (III. 4. 71.) Another of those uses is when the affixes are attached to intransitive roots and roots denoting motion, for here also the voice may be active as well as passive. (III. 4. 72.) The third use is when the affixes are attached to roots denoting wish, desire, knowledge, worship, or respect. Here the sense may refer even to the present time (III. 2. 188). e. g., ಪ್ರಕೃತಃಕಟಂ ದೇವದತ್ತಃ “Devadatta has or had simply begun to make the mat”. ಗತೋದೇವದತ್ತಃಗ್ರಾಮಂ. “Devadatta has or had gone to the village”; ರಾಜಾ ಮಿವೃತ್ತಿಃ, ಮತಃ, ಬುದ್ಧಿಃ, ಜ್ಞಾತಃ or ಪೂಜಿತಃ. “The king wishes, thinks, knows, or respects”.

3. There are also some other words which, though formed by the aforesaid affixes, may be found in sense not to be confined to the passive voice or to the past time. They are ಶೀಲಿತ, ರಕ್ಷಿತ, ಹ್ರಾನ್ತ, ಆಕುಷ್ಪ, ಜುಷ್ಪ, ಸೃಷ್ಪ, ರುಷಿತ, ಅಭಿವ್ಯಾಹೃತ, ಹೃಷ್ಪ, ತುಷ್ಪ, ಕಾನ್ತ, ಕಷ್ಪ, ಅಮೃತ, ಸುಪ್ತ, ಕಮಿತ, ಆಶಿತ, ಲಿಪ್ತ, ತೃಪ್ತ (ಆತ್ಮತೀಗಣಃ). (Kás. on III. 2. 188). Here mark specially that the time indicated by the words ಕಷ್ಪ and ಅಮೃತ is respectively future and present.

4. Before the affixes ಕೃತ್ಯ and ಕಾನಚ್ are used which, it should be remembered, are *Sárvadhátuka* affixes, the roots should have their proper tense affixes attached exactly as they ought to have before the personal affixes of the present and future; and it should also be borne in mind as regards ಕಾನಚ್ that after bases so formed with the tense affixes, when they end in ಅ, that is, after bases of the first division, part I, the augment ಮುಕ್ should be inserted before the affixes are added. So the affixes ಕೃಸು and ಕಾನಚ್ of the perfect will come exactly as the personal affixes of this tense, causing a reduplication of the roots when such reduplication is required by the rules already given on the subject, and when this is not allowed, 'connecting' themselves with the roots by the help of the auxiliary verbs ಕೃ, ಅಸ್, and ಭೂ, and the auxiliary affix ಅಂ. Remark also that as ಕೃತ್ಯ and ಕಾನಚ್ are distinguished by indicative ಙ, and ಕೃಸು and ಕಾನಚ್ by indicative ಕ, the bases and roots should take them as they respectively would take the personal affixes referred to when they begin with similar letters and have similar indicative letters.

5. The participles by ಕೃತ್ಯ and ಕಾನಚ್ are formed as follows:—

(a) Active voice. *Parasmaipadi*.

(1) Present participle by ಕೃತ್ಯ.

ಧರ from ಧೃ = ಧರ + ಅತ್ = ಧರ + ಅತ್ = ಧರತ್ ; ಜೋರಯ = ಜೋರಯತ್ ; ಪಿಪಿಷ = ಪಿಪಿಷತ್ ; ತುದ = ತುದತ್ ; ತನು from ತನ್ = ತನ್ಯತ್ ;

ಸುನು from ಸು = ಸುನ್ಯತ್; ಕಕ್ಕು from ಕಕ್ = ಕಕ್ಕವತ್; ಕ್ರೇಣ್ from ಕ್ರೇ = ಕ್ರೇಣತ್; ನಭ್ನಾ from ನಭ್ = ನಭ್ನತ್; ಯಾ = ಯಾತ್; ಯು = ಯುವತ್; ಇ = ಇಯತ್; ರುಂಧ್ = ರುಂಧತ್; III ಹಾ = ಹಹತ್; FP ಜಾ ಘ್ರಾ = ಜಾಘ್ರತ್; III ಕಿ = ಚಿಕ್ಯತ್; III ಹ್ರೇ = ಜಿಹ್ರಯತ್; III ಪ್ಯ = ಪಿಪ್ರತ್; FP ಚರಿಕ್ಯ = ಚರಿಕ್ರತ್; III ಪ್ತಾ = ಪಾಪುರತ್; FP ನಾವ್ತಾ = ನಾವುರತ್; FP ಚಾಕ್ಯಾ = ಚಾಕಿರತ್; III ಧನ್ = ದಧನತ್; FP ಕೂಶಮ್ = ಕೂಕಮತ್ and so on.

(2) Future participle by ಕತ್ಯ.

ಕ್ಷೇಷ್ಯ from ಕ್ಷಿ = ಕ್ಷೇಷ್ಯತ್; ಭವಿಷ್ಯ from ಭೂ = ಭವಿಷ್ಯತ್; ಚೇತೀಷ್ಯ = ಚೇತೀಷ್ಯತ್.

(b) Active voice. *Ātmanepadi.*

(1) Present participle by ಣನಚ್.

ಧರ from ಧೃ = ಧರ + ಮಾರ್ಕ + ಆನ = ಧರಮಾನ; F A ಚೇಕ್ರಿಯ = ಚೇಕ್ರಿಯಮಾನ; ಚೋರಯ = ಚೋರಯಮಾನ; ಪಿಪರ್ಚಿಷ = ಪಿಪರ್ಚಿಷಮಾನ; ತಾದ = ತಾದಮಾನ; ತನು = ತನ್ವಾನ; ಸುನು = ಸುನ್ವಾನ; ಅಕ್ಕು 5 from ಅಕ್ = ಅಕ್ಕುವಾನ; ಕ್ರೇಣ್ from ಕ್ರೇ = ಕ್ರೇಣಾನ; ದುಹ್ = ದುಹಾನ; ಭಿಂದ್ = ಭಿಂದಾನ and so on.

(2) Future participle by ಣನಚ್.

ಕ್ಷೇಷ್ಯ = ಕ್ಷೇಷ್ಯಮಾನ; ಭವಿಷ್ಯ = ಭವಿಷ್ಯಮಾನ; ಚಯಿಷ್ಯ = ಚಯಿಷ್ಯಮಾನ.

(c) Passive voice. *Ātmanepadi.*

(1) Present participle by ಣನಚ್.

ಧ್ರಿಯ from ಧೃ = ಧ್ರಿಯಮಾನ; ಚೋರೈ from ಚೂರ್ = ಚೋರೈಮಾನ.

(2) Future participle by ಣನಚ್.

ಕ್ಷೇಷ್ಯ or ಕ್ಷಾಯಿಷ್ಯ from ಕ್ಷಿ = ಕ್ಷೇಷ್ಯಮಾನ or ಕ್ಷಾಯಿಷ್ಯಮಾನ; ಭವಿಷ್ಯ = ಭವಿಷ್ಯಮಾನ or ಭಾವಿಷ್ಯಮಾನ; ಕಮಿಷ್ಯ or ಕಾಮಿಷ್ಯ from ಕಮ್ = ಕಮಿಷ್ಯಮಾನ or ಕಾಮಿಷ್ಯಮಾನ; ಚೋರಿಷ್ಯ or ಚೋರಯಿಷ್ಯ from X ಚೂರ್ = ಚೋರಿಷ್ಯಮಾನ or ಚೋರಯಿಷ್ಯಮಾನ; ಭೇದಿಷ್ಯ or ಭೇದ

ಯಿಷ್ಯ from C ಭೇದ = ಭೇದಿಷ್ಯಮಾನ or ಭೇದಯಿಷ್ಯಮಾನ; ಕಮಿಷ್ಯ or ಕಾಮಿಷ್ಯ or ಕಾಮಯಿಷ್ಯ from C ಕಮ or ಕಾಮ = ಕಮಿಷ್ಯಮಾನ or ಕಾಮಿಷ್ಯಮಾನ or ಕಾಮಯಿಷ್ಯಮಾನ.

6. Remembering that ಕ್ಯಸು as beginning with ವಕ್ does not admit the augment ಇಟ್ except after roots ending in ಅ and roots which when reduplicated are reduced to single syllables, perfect participles from ಕ್ಯಸು and ಕಾನಚ್ may be formed as follows:—

ACTIVE VOICE
PARASMAIPADI.

ACTIVE AND
PASSIVE VOICES
ĀTMANEPADI.

By ಕ್ಯಸು.

By ಕಾನಚ್.

ಧಾ = ದಧಿವನ್	....	...	ದಧಾನ
ಮ್ಲಾ from ಮ್ಲೈ	{ = ಮವ್ಲಿವನ್	...	ಮಮ್ಲಾನ
ಅಶ್ = ಆಶಿವನ್	....	...	ಆಶಾನ
ಸ್ಕಂದ್ = ಚಸ್ಕಂದ್ವನ್	....	....	ಚಸ್ಕಂದಾನ
ಅರ್ಚ್ = ಆನರ್ಚ್ವನ್	....	...	ಆನರ್ಚಾನ
ಆಚ್ಛ್ = ಆಚ್ಛಿವನ್ or ಆನಾಚ್ಛಿವನ್	....	...	ಆಚ್ಛಾನ or ಆನಾಚ್ಛಾನ
ಚಿ = ಚಿಶಿವನ್	...	....	ಚಿಚ್ಯಾನ
ನೀ = ನಿನೀವನ್	....	...	ನಿನ್ಯಾನ
ಶ್ರೀ = ಶ್ರೀಶಿವನ್	....	....	ಶ್ರೀಶ್ರಯಾನ
ಸ್ತು = ತುಷ್ಟಿವನ್	....	....	ತುಷ್ಟಿವಾನ
ಕೃ = ಚಕರ್ವನ್	....	...	ಚಕ್ರಾಣ
ಸ್ತೃ = ತಸ್ತರ್ವನ್	...	...	ತಸ್ತರಾನ
ಕೃಾ = ಚಕರ್ವನ್	...	...	ಚಕರಾನ
ಭಿದ್ = ಬಿಭಿದ್ವನ್	....	....	ಬಿಭಿದಾನ
ಪಚ್ = ಪೇಚಿವನ್	...	...	ಪೇಚಾನ
ಭಜ್ = ಬಭಜ್ವನ್	...	...	ಬಭಜಾನ
ಕೃತ್ = ಚಕ್ರಿತ್ವನ್	....	...	ಚಕ್ರಿತ್ವಾನ
ಅಟ್ = ಆಟಿವನ್	...	....	ಆಟಾನ

7. Of the *nishṭha* affixes

ನವತ್₁ is used (a) after roots ending in ಳ if they begin with conjunct consonants containing ಯ, ರ, ಲ, and ವ ; (b) after roots ending in ಋ ; (c) after other monosyllabic roots ending in vowels, and having indicator ಂ as well as the following roots called ಲ್ವಾದಿ, viz. (1) ಲೂಞ್, (2) ಸ್ತೂಞ್, (3) ಕ್ತೂಞ್, (4) ವೂಞ್, (5) ಧೂಞ್, (6) ಕ್ತಾ, (7) ಪ್ತಾ, (8) ವ್ತಾ, (9) ಭ್ತಾ, (10) ಮ್ತಾ, (11) ಜ್ತಾ, (12) ಝ್ತಾ, (13) ಘ್ತಾ, (14) ನ್ತಾ, (15) ಧ್ವಾ, (16) ಕ್ಷಾ, (17) ಋ, (18) ಸ್ತಾ, (19) ಜ್ಯಾ, (20) ರೀ and (21) ವೀ ; and (d) such roots as would not allow the cognate affixes ತವತ್ and ಕ್ತವತ್ to be augmented with ಇಟ್, if these had been intended to be used provided the roots end in ರ or ದ, or if in other consonants, have an indicator ಃ ; ತವತ್ or ಕ್ತವತ್ after roots of the 1st class ending in consonants with penultimate ಉ, provided the roots are employed impersonally, or so as to denote an action that has been simply begun, and provided they are such as require the augmentation of *nish* by ಇಟ್ ; and ಕ್ತವತ್, in all other cases.

And it should be observed with regard to the affixes ನೆ₁, ತ, and ಕ್ತ, whether used in the active voice or in the passive, that the same distinction as to roots obtains respectively in connection with them as in the case of ನವತ್₁, ತವತ್, and ಕ್ತವತ್ (I. 2. 21 ; VIII. 2. 42 to 45 ; Sid. II. 355).

8. Remember that in regard to *nish* affixes the only roots that take the augment ಇಟ್ are (1) derivative roots and non-monosyllabic original roots, and (2) E roots ending in consonants and not ending in ಇನ್, with the exception (a) absolutely of such roots as have been distinguished by indicator ಃ and ಉ, and (b) optionally of such roots as have been distinguished by indicator ಳ.

9. By *nishṭha* affixes participles are formed as follows :—

A. BY ಕ್ತ AND ಕ್ತವತ್ OR ತ AND ತವತ್.

ROOTS.

Monosyllabic roots of the 1st class ending in consonants and not distinguished by indicator ಆ, ಈ, ಉ, and ಊ; if they have penultimate ಉ.

EXAMPLES.

ಮುದ್ = ಮುದ್ + ಇತ and ಇತವತ್, or ಮುದ್ @ gp + ಇತ and ಇತವತ್, = ಮುದಿತ and ಮುದಿತದತ್ or ಮೋದಿತ and ಮೋದಿತವತ್; ದ್ಯುತ್ = ದ್ಯುತಿತ and ದ್ಯುತಿತವತ್ or ದ್ಯೋತಿತ and ದ್ಯೋತಿತವತ್.

B. BY ಕ್ತ AND ಕ್ತವತ್.

(a) æ.¹⁰ roots.

1. Monosyllabic roots having indicator ಆ and ending in ಳ.

ಸ್ಪರ್ಛ from ಸ್ಪರ್ಛ and ಹರ್ಛ from ಹರ್ಛ = ಸ್ಪರ್ಛ &c. -f + ತ and ತವತ್ = ಸ್ಪರ್ಛತ and ಸ್ಪರ್ಛತವತ್; or ಸ್ಪರ್ಛ &c. + ಇತ and ಇತವತ್ = ಸ್ಪರ್ಛಿತ and ಸ್ಪರ್ಛಿತವತ್; ಹರ್ಛಿತ and ಹರ್ಛಿತವತ್ ... (1)

2. Other monosyllabic roots having indicator ಆ.

ಸ್ಪರ್ಜ್ and ಫಲ್ = ಸ್ಪರ್ಜ್ &c. + ತ and ತವತ್ or ಇತ and ಇತವತ್ = ಸ್ಪರ್ಜಿತ, ಸ್ಪರ್ಜಿತವತ್ and ಸ್ಪರ್ಜಿತವತ್; ಫಲ್, ಫಲ್ವ, ಫಲ್ವವತ್ and ಫಲಿತ, ಫಲಿತವತ್ (2)

(b) e.¹⁰ roots.

3. Roots ending in open ಯ preceded by a consonant.

FA ಬೇಭಿದ್ಯ = ಬೇಜಿದ್ಯ - (f + p) + ಇತ and ಇತವತ್ = ಬೇಭಿದಿತ and ಬೇಭಿದಿತವತ್. (3)

4. Other roots ending in ಳ.

ಕಥ = ಕಥೆ - f + ಇತ and ಇತವತ್ = ಕಥಿತ and ಕಥಿತವತ್; D ಪಿಪರಿಷ = ಪಿಪರಿಷಿತ and ಪಿಪರಿಷಿತವತ್ ... (4)

5. FP roots ending in ಆ.

FP ಜಾಹಾ = ಜಾಹಾ - f + ಇತ and ಇತವತ್ = ಜಾಹಿತ and ಜಾಹಿತವತ್; FP ಜಾಗ್ಲಾ from ಗ್ಲೈ = ಜಾಗ್ಲಿತ and ಜಾಗ್ಲಿತವತ್. (5)

ROOTS.

EXAMPLES.

6. FP Roots ending in ಇ and ಈ.

FP ಕೇಶಿ = ಕೇಶಿ @ ಯ್ for $f +$ ಇತ and ಇತವತ್ = ಕೇಶ್ಯತ and ಕೇಶ್ಯತವತ್. FP ನೇನೀ = ನೇನ್ಯಿತ and ನೇನ್ಯಿತವತ್. (6)

7. FP Roots ending in ಉ and ಊ.

FP ದೊಧು = ದೊಧು @ ಉವ್ for $f +$ ಇತ and ಇತವತ್ = ದೊಧುವಿತ and ದೊಧುವಿತವತ್; FP ಭೊಭೂ = ಭೊಭುವಿತ and ಭೊಭುವಿತವತ್. (7)

8. FP Roots ending in ಮು (non-labial)

FP ಚಾಕ್ಯಾ = ಚಾಕ್ಯಾ @ ಈರ್ for $f +$ ಇತ and ಇತವತ್ = ಚಾಕ್ಯೌತ and ಚಾಕ್ಯೌತವತ್ (8)

9. FP Roots ending in ಮು (labial).

FP ಸಾಪ್ಯಾ = ಸಾಪ್ಯಾ @ ಊರ್ for $f +$ ಇತ and ಇತವತ್ = ಸಾಪ್ಯೌತ and ಸಾಪ್ಯೌತವತ್; FP ವಾಪ್ಯಾ = ವಾಪ್ಯೌತ and ವಾಪ್ಯೌತವತ್. (9)

10. Roots ending in consonants with penultimate ಮೂ.

FP ಚಾಕ್ಯಾತ್ = ಚಾಕ್ಯಾತ್ @ ಈರ್ for $p +$ ಇತ and ಇತವತ್ = ಚಾಕ್ಯೌತ and ಚಾಕ್ಯೌತವತ್. (10)

11. Roots other than the above except 1st class roots ending in consonants with penultimate ಉ.

FP ವರಿವೃ = ವರಿವೃ + ಇತ and ಇತವತ್ = ವರಿವ್ರಿತ and ವರಿವ್ರಿತವತ್; ಧನ್ = ಧನಿತ and ಧನಿತವತ್. FP ಕಂಕಂ = ಕಂಕಮಿತ and ಕಂಕಮಿತವತ್; FP ವರಿವೃತ್ = ವರಿವೃತ and ವರಿವೃತವತ್; FP ಚಾಸ್ಕಂಢ್ = ಚಾಸ್ಕಂಢಿತ and ಚಾಸ್ಕಂಢಿತವತ್; ಭಾಸ್ = ಭಾಸಿತ and ಭಾಸಿತವತ್; FP ಮೋಮೂರ್ಘ = ಮೋಮೂರ್ಘತ and ಮೋಮೂರ್ಘತವತ್; ಗಲ್ = ಗಲಿತ and ಗಲಿತವತ್; ಚಕ್ = ಚಕಿತ and ಚಕಿತವತ್; ನಿಂಡ್ from ನಿದಿ = ನಿಂದಿತ and ನಿಂದಿತವತ್; ರೂಪ್ = ರೂಪಿತ and ರೂಪಿತವತ್; ಸ್ವಾದ್ = ಸ್ವಾದಿತ and ಸ್ವಾದಿತವತ್; X ಜೋರ್ = ಜೋರಿತ and ಜೋರಿತವತ್; C ಭಾಪ = ಭಾವಿತ and ಭಾವಿತವತ್. (11)

(c) *e.¹⁰ roots.*

ROOTS.

12. (a) Monosyllabic roots beginning with conjunct consonants and ending in ಳ and not containing ಯಣ್ letters; (b) monosyllabic roots not beginning with conjunct consonants but ending in ಳ and (c) monosyllabic roots ending in vowel other than ಳ and ಋ and not distinguished by indicator ಃ and not being included in ಲ್ಯಾ ದಿ roots.

13. Monosyllabic roots ending in ವ with penultimate ರ.

14. Monosyllabic roots ending in ವೆ.

15. Monosyllabic roots ending in ಳ except ಸ್ಪರ್ಶ and ಹು ಳ್.

16. Monosyllabic roots ending in nasals, having short penultimate vowels, and not being distinguished by indicator ಃ.

EXAMPLES.

ಸ್ನಾ = ಸ್ನಾ + ತ and ತವತ್ = ಸ್ನಾತ and ಸ್ನಾತವತ್; ಯಾ = ಯಾತ and ಯಾತವತ್; ಚಿ = ಚಿತ and ಚಿತವತ್; ಶ್ರಿ = ಶ್ರಿತ and ಶ್ರಿತವತ್; ನಿ = ನಿತ and ನಿತವತ್; ಯು = ಯುತ and ಯುತವತ್; ಭೂ = ಭೂತ and ಭೂತವತ್; ಕೃ = ಕೃತ and ಕೃತವತ್. ... (12)

ದುರ್ವ from ದುರ್ವಿ = ದುರ್ವ - f + ತ and ತವತ್ = ದೂರ್ತ and ದೂರ್ತವತ್; ಧುರ್ವ from ಧುರ್ವಿ = ಧೂರ್ತ and ಧೂರ್ತವತ್ (13)

ಧಾವ್ from ಧಾವ್ರ = ಧಾವ್ @ ಉ (ಉರ್) for f + ತ and ತವತ್ = ಧೌತ and ಧೌತವತ್; ದಿವ್ = ದ್ಯೂತ and ದ್ಯೂತವತ್ (14)

ಉಚ್ಛ್ from ಉಚ್ಛೀ = ಉಚ್ಛ್ + ತ and ತವತ್ = ಉಷ್ಛ and ಉಷ್ಛವತ್ (15)

ಋಣ್ from ಋಣು = ಋಣ್ @ ಲ್ಪ + ತ and ತವತ್ = ಋಣ್ಱ and ಋಣ್ಱವತ್; ಕ್ಷಣ್ from ಕ್ಷಣು = ಕ್ಷಾಣ್ಱ and ಕ್ಷಾಣ್ಱವತ್; ತನ್ from ತನು = ತಾನ್ತ and ತಾನ್ತವತ್; ಯಮ್ from ಯಮು = ಯಾನ್ತ and ಯಾನ್ತವತ್; ವಮ್ from ವಮು = ವಾನ್ತ and ವಾನ್ತವತ್; ಕಮ್ from ಕಮು = ಕಾನ್ತ and ಕಾನ್ತವತ್ (16)

ROOTS.

EXAMPLES.

17. Monosyllabic roots ending in consonants other than ದ, ರ, ವ, ಳ and nasals, and having penultimate nasals but not distinguished by indicative ಂ or indicatory ಇ.

ರಜ್ಜ್ = ರಜ್ಜ - p + ತ and ತವತ್ = ರಕ್ತ and ರಕ್ತವತ್; ಸಜ್ಜ್ = ಸಕ್ತ and ಸಕ್ತವತ್; ಬಂಘ್ = ಬದ್ಧ and ಬದ್ಧವತ್; ದಂಭ್ from ದಂಭೂ = ದಬ್ಧ and ದಬ್ಧವತ್; ಅಂಜ್ from ಅಂಜು = ಅಕ್ತ and ಅಕ್ತವತ್; ಸ್ತಂಭ್ from ಸ್ತಂಭು = ಸ್ತಬ್ಧ and ಸ್ತಬ್ಧವತ್; ತೃನ್ಹ್ from ತೃನ್ಹು = ತೃಡ್ and ತೃಡವತ್; ಧ್ವಂಸ್ from ಧ್ವಂಸು = ಧ್ವಸ್ತ and ಧ್ವಸ್ತವತ್; ಭ್ರಂಕ್ from ಭ್ರಂಕು = ಭ್ರಷ್ಯ and ಭ್ರಷ್ಯವತ್ ... (17)

18. Monosyllabic roots ending in nasals without short penultimate vowels and in consonants other than ರ, ದ, ವ, ಳ, and nasals without penultimate nasals, and not being distinguished by indicative ಂ.

ದಾನ್ from ದಾನು = ದಾನ್ತ and ದಾನ್ತವತ್; ಲಭ್ = ಲಬ್ಧ and ಲಬ್ಧವತ್; ತ್ಯಜ್ = ತ್ಯಕ್ತ and ತ್ಯಕ್ತವತ್; ಕಕ್ = ಕಕ್ತ and ಕಕ್ತವತ್; ಮುಚ್ = ಮುಕ್ತ and ಮುಕ್ತವತ್; ದುಹ್ = ದುಗ್ಧ and ದುಗ್ಧವತ್; ಅಕ್ from ಅಕೂ = ಅಷ್ಯ and ಅಷ್ಯವತ್; ಅಕ್ಷ್ from ಅಕ್ಷೂ = ಅಷ್ಯ and ಅಷ್ಯವತ್; ಉಯ್ from ಉಯಾ = ಉತ and ಉತವತ್; ಕ್ಲಿಕ್ from ಕ್ಲಿಕು = ಕ್ಲಿಷ್ಯ and ಕ್ಲಿಷ್ಯವತ್; ಕಟ್ from ಕಟೀ = ಕಟ್ಟ and ಕಟ್ಟವತ್; ಗೃಧ್ from ಗೃಧೂ = ಗೃದ್ಧ and ಗೃದ್ಧವತ್; ಗುಹ್ from ಗುಹೂ = ಗೂಡ and ಗೂಡವತ್; ಚಿತ್ from ಚಿತಿ = ಚಿತ್ತ and ಚಿತ್ತವತ್; ಭ್ರಕ್ from ಭ್ರಕು = ಭ್ರಷ್ಯ and ಭ್ರಷ್ಯವತ್; ಕುಚ್ from ಕುಚೀ = ಕುಕ್ತ and ಕುಕ್ತವತ್; ಕೃಧ್ from ಕೃಧು = ಕೃದ್ಧ and ಕೃದ್ಧವತ್ ... (18)

C. By ನ₁ AND ನವತ್₁.e.¹⁰ roots.

ROOTS.

EXAMPLES.

1. Monosyllabic roots beginning with conjunct consonants containing ಯಣ್ and ending in ಁ.

ದ್ರಾ from ದ್ರೈ = ದ್ರಾ + ನ and ನವತ್ = ದ್ರಾಣ and ದ್ರಾಣವತ್; ಗ್ಲಾ from ಗ್ಲೈ = ಗ್ಲಾನ and ಗ್ಲಾನವತ್ ... (1)

2. Monosyllabic roots ending in ಋ (labial).

ಫೃ = ಫೃ @ ಉರ್ for f + ನ and ನವತ್ = ಫೂರ್ಣ and ಫೂರ್ಣವತ್; ಫೃ = ಫೂರ್ಣ and ಫೂರ್ಣವತ್ ... (2)

3. Monosyllabic roots ending in ೠ (non-labial).

ಸ್ಫೃ = ಸ್ಫೃ @ ಈರ್ for f + ನ and ನವತ್ = ಸ್ಫೀರ್ಣ and ಸ್ಫೀರ್ಣವತ್; ಕ್ಫೃ = ಕ್ಫೀರ್ಣ and ಕ್ಫೀರ್ಣವತ್ ... (3)

4. Other monosyllabic roots ending in vowels and having indicative ಓ or coming under the head of ಲ್ವಾದಿ roots.

ಡಿ from ಓಡೀಜ = ಡೀ + ನ or ನವತ್ = ಡೀನ and ಡೀನವತ್; ಹಾ from ಓಹಾ = ಹಾನ and ಹಾನವತ್; ವಾ from ಓವೈ = ವಾನ and ವಾನವತ್; ಗು from ಓಗು = ಗುಣ and ಗುಣವತ್; ಲೂ = ಲೂನ and ಲೂನವತ್; ಧೂ = ಧೂನ and ಧೂನವತ್ ... (4)

5. Monosyllabic roots ending in ರ without penultimate nasals.

ತೂರ್ from ತೂರೀ = ತೂರ್ನ and ತೂರ್ನವತ್; ಧೂರ್ from ಧೂರೀ = ಧೂರ್ನ + ಧೂರ್ನವತ್ ... (5)

6. Monosyllabic roots ending in ದ without penultimate nasals.

ಭಿದ್ + ನ or ನವತ್ = ಭಿದ್ @ ನ್ for f + ನ and ನವತ್ = ಭಿನ್ನ and ಭಿನ್ನವತ್; ಛಿದ್ = ಛಿನ್ಯ and ಛಿನ್ಯವತ್; ಮದ್ from ಮದೀ = ಮನ್ನ and ಮನ್ನವತ್; ತೃದ್ from ತೃದು = ತೃನ್ನ and ತೃನ್ನವತ್; ಕ್ಲಿದ್ from ಕ್ಲಿದು = ಕ್ಲಿನ್ನ and ಕ್ಲಿನ್ನವತ್ ... (6)

ROOTS.

EXAMPLES.

7. Monosyllabic roots ending in ದ with penultimate nasals.

ಸ್ಕಂದ್ = ಸ್ಕಂದ್ - p @ ನ್ for f + ನ +
ನವತ್ = ಸ್ಕನ್ನ and ಸ್ಕನ್ನವತ್; ಉಂದ್ from
ಉಂದೀ = ಉನ್ನ and ಉನ್ನವತ್; ಬುಂದ್ from
ಬುಂದು = ಬುನ್ನ + ಬುನ್ನವತ್ (7)

8. Monosyllabic roots ending in consonants other than ರ or ದ without penultimate nasals but distinguished by indicative ಓ.

ಲಜ್ಜ from ಓಲಜ್ಜ = ಲಜ್ + ನ and ನವತ್
= ಲಗ್ನ and ಲಗ್ನವತ್; ಲಠ from ಓಲಠೀ =
ಲಣ್ಣ and ಲಣ್ಣವತ್; ರುಜ್ = ರುಗ್ನ and ರುಗ್ನ
ವತ್; ಮಸ್ಜ್ = ಮಗ್ನ and ಮಗ್ನವತ್... (8)

9. Monosyllabic roots ending in consonants other than ದ or ರ and having penultimate nasals and distinguished by indicative ಓ.

ಭಂಜ್ from ಭಂಜೋ = ಭಂಜ್ - p + ನ and
ನವತ್ = ಭಗ್ನ and ಭಗ್ನವತ್ ... (9)

10. Of the gerundial affixes,

ಲ್ಯಪ್ comes after roots whose gerunds are intended to be used with indeclinables except ನ್ನಾ as their prefixes under such circumstances as render the gerunds together with the prefixes compound words under rules to be mentioned hereafter;

ಕ್ವಾ after all original monosyllabic roots ending in vowels and E roots ending in consonants;

ಕ್ವಾ or ತ್ವಾ after (1) CE Roots and (2) E roots distinguished by indicative ಉ (both these classes of roots when they reject the augment ಇಟ್ taking ಕ್ವಾ and when they take the augment ಇಟ್ taking either ಕ್ವಾ or ತ್ವಾ if they begin with consonants and end in ರಲ್ with a penultimate ಇ, or ಉ, but only ತ್ವಾ otherwise) and (3) after E roots, beginning with consonants and ending in ರಲ್ with penultimate ಇ, or ಉ, or in ಧ and ಫ with penultimate nasals;

ತ್ವಾ after all other roots than those above mentioned; and

ಋಮುಲ್ optionally after all roots after which ಲ್ಯಪ್, ಕ್ವಾ, and ತ್ವಾ may be used as abovesaid when reiteration on account of continualness and succession of the action is intended to be expressed. (I. 2. 18, 23, 26; III. 4. 21. 22; VII. 1. 37; VII. 2. 56).

11. By e affix ಋಮುಲ್ except in the case of roots ending in ಳ, words can be formed after the first form of the models given for the formation of C roots omitting of course the distinction due to the indicatory letters ಮ and ಮಿ. Thus, FA ಬೇಭಿದ್ಯ = ಬೇಭಿದಂ; ಕಥ = ಕಥಂ; D ಪಿಪರಿಷ = ಪಿಪರಿಷಂ; X ಜೋರ್ = ಜೋರಂ; C ಲಾವ = ಲಾವಂ; ಚಿ = ಚಾಯಂ; ಧೃ = ಧಾರಂ; ನೀ = ನಾಯಂ; FP ನೇನಿ = ನೇನಾಯಂ; ಜ್ಞಪ್ = ಜ್ಞಾಪಂ; ಚಿತ್ = ಚೇತ್ಯಂ; FP ಚೇಚಿತ್ = ಚೇಚೇತ್ಯಂ; ಪೃಣ್ = ಪರ್ಣಂ; ಕ್ಷಪ್ = ಕಲ್ಪಂ; ಕೃತ್ = ಕೇರ್ತಂ. But from roots ending in ಳ, words are formed as follows: ಪಾ = ಪಾ + ಯುಕ್ + ಋಮುಲ್ = ಪಾ + ಯ್ + ಅಂ = ಪಾಯಂ; ಗ್ಲಾ from ಗ್ಲೈ = ಗ್ಲಾಯಂ; FP ಜಾಜ್ಞಾ = ಜಾಜ್ಞಾಯಂ.

12. The models given for the benedictive *parasmaipadi* may be followed in the formation of words by ಲ್ಯಪ್, except in the case of roots ending in short vowels other than ಅ and of roots ending in ಳ. Thus, when preceded by any indeclinable except ನಜ್, ಕೃ = ಕೇರ್ಯ್; ಪೃ = ವೋರ್ಯ್; ವೃ = ವೋರ್ಯ್; FP ಸಾಪೃ = ಸಾವೋರ್ಯ್; ಕೃತ್ = ಕೇರ್ತ್ಯ್; FP ಚಾಕೃತ್ = ಚಾಕೇರ್ತ್ಯ್; ದಂಶ್ = ದಶ್ಯ; ನೀ = ನೀಯ್; ಭೂ = ಭೂಯ್; ಪಚ್ = ಪಚ್ಯ; ದಿವ್ = ದೀವ್ಯ; ಪುರ್ = ಪೂರ್ಯ್; ಮುರ್ಘ್ = ಮೂರ್ಘ್ಯ; ನಿಂದ್ from ನಿದಿ = ನಂದ್ಯ; ಜೋರ್ = ಜೋರ್ಯ್; C ಭಾವ್ = ಭಾವ್ಯ; C ಕಮಯ್ = ಕಮಯ್ಯ; X ಕಥಯ್ = ಕಥಯ್ಯ; FA ಬೇಭಿದ್ಯ = ಬೇಭಿದ್ಯ; FA ಲೋಲಾಯ = ಲೋಲಾಯ್ಯ; D ಪಿಪರಿಷ = ಪಿಪರಿಷ್ಯ; ಕಥ = ಕಥ್ಯ. But as regards roots ending in short vowels other than ಅ the following is the form to be observed:—ಇ = ಇತ್ಯ; ಉ = ಉತ್ಯ; ಚಿ = ಚಿತ್ಯ; ಸ್ತು = ಸ್ತುತ್ಯ; FP ತೋಸ್ತು = ತೋಸ್ತುತ್ಯ; ಕೃ = ಕೃತ್ಯ; ಸ್ತೃ = ಸ್ತೃತ್ಯ. And as to roots ending in ಳ, the following is the form:—ಗ್ಲಾ from ಗ್ಲೈ = ಗ್ಲಾಯ್; ಯಾ = ಯಾಯ್; FP ಜಾಜ್ಞಾ = ಜಾಜ್ಞಾಯ್.

13. Observe that though in the above examples the indeclinable which should have been always compounded with each root to qualify it for ಲ್ಯಪ್ has been omitted, it should be supplied before the words so formed are actually employed in practice. Thus ಚಿತ್ಯ can be employed only as ನಿಶ್ಚಿತ್ಯ &c., and ಸ್ತುತ್ಯ as ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ್ಯ &c.

14. Words can be formed by the affix ತ್ವಾ after the models given for the formation of bases by the tense affixes of the 1st Future not being the special optional affixes of the passive voice, so far as they are applicable, and words can be likewise formed by the affix ಕ್ವಾ after the models given for *nish* affixes. Thus :—

A. By ತ್ವಾ.

ROOTS.

E Roots not being roots beginning with consonants and ending in ರಲ್ with penultimate ಇ, or ಉ, and not being roots ending in ಧ and ಪ with penultimate nasals.

EXAMPLES.

FA ಬೆಭಿದ್ಯ = ಬೆಭಿದಿತ್ವಾ ; ಕಥ = ಕಥಿತ್ವಾ ;
D ಪಿಪರಿಷ = ಪಿಪರಿಷಿತ್ವಾ ; FA ಲೋಲಾಯ =
ಲೋಲಾಯಿತ್ವಾ ; *X ಜೋರಿ = ಜೋರಿನಿತ್ವಾ ;
C ಭೇದಿ = ಭೇದಮಿತ್ವಾ ; FP ಚೇಚಿ = ಚೇಚಯಿ
ತ್ವಾ ; FP ಯೋಯಾ = ಯೋಯವಿತ್ವಾ ; FP
ವರಿವೃ = ವರಿವರಿತ್ವಾ ; FP ಪಾವೃ = ಪಾವರಿತ್ವಾ ;
ನೃತ್ = ನರ್ತಿತ್ವಾ ; FP ನರಿನೃತ್ = ನರಿನರ್ತಿ
ತ್ವಾ ; ಕೃತ್ = ಕೀರ್ತಿತ್ವಾ ; ವಿಶಲ್ = ವಿಶಲಿ
ತ್ವಾ ; ಬೀಜ್ = ಬೀಜಿತ್ವಾ ; ಜೂಷ್ = ಜೂಷಿತ್ವಾ.

B. By ತ್ವಾ or ಕ್ವಾ.

1. E Roots beginning with consonants and ending in ರಲ್ with penultimate ಇ, or ಉ and not being roots having indicative ಉ.

ಚಿತ್, ದ್ಯುತ್ = ಚೇತಿತ್ವಾ or ಚಿತಿತ್ವಾ ; ದ್ರೋ
ತಿತ್ವಾ or ದ್ಯುತಿತ್ವಾ ... (1)

2. E Roots ending in ಧ and ಪ with penultimate nasals.

ಗ್ರಂಥ್, ಗುಂಥ್ = ಗ್ರಥಿತ್ವಾ or ಗ್ರಂಥಿತ್ವಾ ; ಗು
ಫಿತ್ವಾ or ಗುಂಫಿತ್ವಾ ... (2)

ROOTS.

EXAMPLES.

3. **Æ** Roots and **E** roots having indicative ಉ when they begin with consonants and end in ರಲ್ with penultimate ಇ, or ಉ.

Æ Roots and **E** roots having indicative ಉ, other than the above.

ಕ್ಷೇಣ್ from ಕ್ಷೇಣು = ಕ್ಷೇಣಿತ್ವಾ or ಕ್ಷೇಣಿತ್ವಾ ;
ಕ್ಷೇವ್ from ಕ್ಷೇವು = ಕ್ಷೇವಿತ್ವಾ or ಕ್ಷೇವಿತ್ವಾ ;
ಕ್ಷೇವಿತ್ವಾ or ಕ್ಷೇವಿತ್ವಾ ;
ವುಷ್ from ವುಷು = ವುಷಿತ್ವಾ or ವುಷಿತ್ವಾ or ವುಷಾಪ್ತಿವಿತ್ವಾ (3)

ಅಂಚ್ from ಅಂಚು = ಅಂಚಿತ್ವಾ or ಅಂಚಿತ್ವಾ ;
ಚಮ್ from ಚಮು = ಚಾಮಿತ್ವಾ or ಚಾಮಿತ್ವಾ ;
ವೃಣ್ from ವೃಣು = ವೃಣಿತ್ವಾ or ವೃಣಿತ್ವಾ ;
ಧ್ವಂಸ್ from ಧ್ವಂಸು = ಧ್ವಂಸಿತ್ವಾ or ಧ್ವಂಸಿತ್ವಾ ;
ಸಂಜ್ from ಸಂಜು = ಸಂಜಿತ್ವಾ or ಸಂಜಿತ್ವಾ ;
ಅಶ್ from ಅಶು = ಅಶಿತ್ವಾ or ಅಶಿತ್ವಾ ;
ಅಕ್ಷ್ from ಅಕ್ಷು = ಅಕ್ಷಿತ್ವಾ or ಅಕ್ಷಿತ್ವಾ ;
ಸ್ತ್ರಾಹ್ from ಸ್ತ್ರಾಹು = ಸ್ತ್ರಾಹಿತ್ವಾ or ಸ್ತ್ರಾಹಿತ್ವಾ ;
ಛೂಷ್ from ಛೂಷು = ಛೂಷಿತ್ವಾ or ಛೂಷಿತ್ವಾ ;
ಛೂಷಿತ್ವಾ ... (4)

C. **Br** ಕ್ಷಾಪ್ತಿ.

All original monosyllabic roots ending in vowels and **E** roots ending in consonants.

ದ್ರಾ from ದ್ರೈ = ದ್ರಾಪ್ತಿ ; ಸ್ನಾ = ಸ್ನಾಪ್ತಿ ;
ಚಿ = ಚಿಪ್ತಿ ; ನೀ = ನೀಪ್ತಿ ; ಸ್ತು = ಸ್ತುಪ್ತಿ ;
ಭೂ = ಭೂಪ್ತಿ ; ಕೃ = ಕೃಪ್ತಿ ; ವೃ = ವೃಪ್ತಿ ;
ತ್ವಾ ; ವೃ = ವೃಪ್ತಿ ; ಸ್ತ್ರಾ = ಸ್ತ್ರಾಪ್ತಿ ;
ಪಚ್ = ಪಚ್ಪಿ ; ಸಿಚ್ = ಸಿಚ್ಪಿ ; ಹೃದ್ = ಹೃದ್ಪಿ ;
ತಾಪ್ತಿ ; ಕುಧ್ = ಕುಧ್ಪಿ ; ತಪ್ = ತಪ್ಪಿ ; ದೃಪ್ = ದೃಪ್ಪಿ ;
ದೃಪ್ = ದೃಪ್ಪಿ ; ದಂಶ್ = ದಂಶಿತ್ವಾ ;
ರಂಜ್ = ರಂಜಿತ್ವಾ ; ಪಿಕ್ಶ್ = ಪಿಕ್ಶಿತ್ವಾ ;
ವಸ್ = ವಸಿತ್ವಾ ; ದಹ್ = ದಹಿತ್ವಾ ; ಲಿಹ್ =
ಲಿಹಿತ್ವಾ .

15. The infinitive affix ತುಮಾನ್ produces words also after the models given for the affixes of the 1st future so far as they are applicable, as follows :—

ಕ್ಷಿ = ಕ್ಷೇತುಂ ; ನಿ = ನೇತುಂ ; ಜ್ಯ = ಜ್ಯೇತುಂ ; ಕೃ = ಕರ್ತುಂ ; ರ್ವಿಪ್ = ರ್ವೀಪುಂ ; ಮುಚ್ = ಮೋಕ್ತುಂ ; ತೃಪ್ = ತವ್ತುಂ ; ದಾ = ದಾತುಂ ; ಪಚ್ = ಪಕ್ತುಂ ; ರಾಧ್ = ರಾದ್ಧುಂ ; ರಂಜ್ = ರಜ್ಜುಂ ; X ಜೋರಿ = ಜೋರಯಿತುಂ ; ಭೂ = ಭವಿತುಂ ; ತ್ಯಾ = ತರಿತುಂ ; C ಭಾವಿ = ಭಾವಯಿತುಂ ; FP ಲೋಲಾ = ಲೋಲವಿತುಂ ; ದ್ಯುತ್ = ದ್ಯೋತಿಸುಂ ; FP ಬೇಭಿದ್ = ಬೇಭೇದಿಸುಂ ; FA ಬೇಭಿದ್ಯ = ಬೇಭೇದಿಸುಂ ; ಕಥ್ = ಕಥಿಸುಂ ; D ಪಿಪರಿಷ್ = ಪಿಪರಿಷಿಸುಂ ; ಕೃತ್ = ಕೀರ್ತಿಸುಂ ; ಪ್ಪಾ = ಪರಿತುಂ or ಪರೀತುಂ ; FP ಪಾಪಚ್ = ಪಾಪಚಿಸುಂ ; ಭ್ರಾಜ್ = ಭ್ರಾಜಿಸುಂ ; ಲೋಕ್ = ಲೋಕಿಸುಂ ; ಡೌಕ್ = ಡೌಕಿಸುಂ ; ರಕ್ಷ್ = ರಕ್ಷಿಸುಂ.

CHAPTER XII.

IRREGULAR VERBS.

1. Proceeding now to irregular verbs or verbs formed from roots in a manner more or less at variance with the rules already given, we may first advert to roots whose irregularity consists simply in being liable to become fit for use in language only after taking certain self-descriptive affixes in the manner of roots of the 10th class. Of these some take the affix ಯಕ್ while others take the affix ಸನ್ which is attached to them in the same manner as the desiderative affix E. ಸನ್. And there are some roots which likewise take ಆಯ as their self-descriptive affixes, but reject them optionally before affixes other than those of the special tenses (III. 1. 28. 31). The roots alluded to are as follows :—

A. ROOTS TAKING ಯಕ್ (III. 1. 27.)

ಅಗದ	ಪನ್ಪುಸೆ
ಅವ್ಬರ	ಪಯಸೆ
ಅರ	ಭಿವೆಜ್
ಅಸೆ	ಭಿವ್ವೆಜ್
ಅಸ್ರ	ಭುರಣ
ಅಸು	ಮಗಧ
ಆಸೂಜ್	ಮನಸೆ
ಆರರ	ಮನ್ತುಜ್
ಇರಜ್	ಮಹೀಜ್
ಇರಜ್	ಮೇಧಾ
ಇರಸೆ	ರೇಖಾ
ಇವ್ವುಧ	ಲಾಟ
ಉರಸೆ	ಲಿಟ್
ಉವಸೆ	ಲಿಟ
ವಿಲಾ	ಲೇಖ
ಕಣ್ಣೂಜ್	ಲೇಖಾ
ಕುಪ್ಪುಭ	ಲೇಟ್
ಕೇಲಾ	ಲೇಲಾ
ಖೇಲಾ	ಲೋಟ್
ಗದ್ದದ	ನರಣ
ಚರಣ	ವಲ್ಗು
ಚುರಣ	ಸಪರ
ತನ್ತುಸೆ	ಸಮ್ಬರ
ತರಣ	ಸಮ್ಬುಯಸೆ
ತಿರಸೆ	ನುಖ
ತುರಣ	ಹೈಣೀಜ್
ಪ್ರವಸೆ	ಹೈಣೀಜ್ (ಆಕೃತಿಗಣಃ)
ದುವಸೆ (ದುವಸುಜ್)	e. g. ಕಂಡಾಯ,
ದುಖ	ಸುಖ್ಯ, ದುಖ್ಯ &c.
ನಮಸೆ	

B. ROOTS TAKING ಸ್ (III. 1. 5. 6.)

Original form.		Form after taking affix
A. ಗುಪ್ "to blame or censure"	....	ಜಗುಪ್.
A. ತಿಜ್ "to endure"	...	ತಿತಿಜ್.
A. ಬಧ್ "to loathe"	....	ಬೀಬ್ಧತ್.
A. ಶಾನ್ "to sharpen"	....	ಶೀಶಾನ್.
A. ಮಾನ್ "to investigate"	....	ವಿಮಾನ್.
U. ದಾನ್ "to straighten"	....	ದಿದಾನ್.
P. ಕಿತ್ "to cure"	....	ಚಿಕಿತ್.

C. ROOTS TAKING ಆಯ (III. 1. 28. 31.)

ಗುಪ್ (ಗುಪ್ರ) ಧೋಪ್, ಪಣ್, ಪನ್ and ವಿಚ್ಛ್. e. g. ಗೋಪಾಯ, ಧೂಪಾಯ, ಪಣಾಯ, ಪನಾಯ, ವಿಚ್ಛಾಯ in the special tenses but ಗೋಪಾಯ &c. or ಗುಪ್ &c. otherwise.

3. Note that the vowel of the reduplicates of ಬಧ್, ಶಾನ್, and ಮಾನ್ in B above *has* been irregularly lengthened. (III. 1. 6)

4. Next we may refer to roots which are irregular regarding their mode of conjugation as judged by the mode indicated in the list of roots, and by the ordinary rules. And their peculiarity depends upon their being used with or without *upasargáh* or only some particular *upasargáh* and whether with or without *upasargáh* upon their being used or not in certain specified senses or in connection with certain nouns governed by them. For instance, ರಮ್, when used with the *upasargáh* ವಿ, ಪರಿ, and ಆಜ್, becomes A ರಮ್, and when used with the *upasarga* ಉಪ್, becomes P ರಮ್ absolutely if used in a *transitive* sense but optionally if used in an *intransitive* sense (I. 3. 83. 85). Thus we get as the 3rd per singular present ವಿರಮತಿ, ಆರಮತಿ, ಪರಿರಮತಿ, and ಉಪರಮತಿ or ಉಪರಮತೆ, though otherwise we have only ರಮತೆ. So, U ಕೃ with ಅನು and ಪರಾ is not a U root, but a P. root and when not used with the above *upasarga*, is an A root

if it is used in the sense of “to inform against,” “to revile” “to threaten,” “to serve,” “to use violence” “to cause change” and so forth; and it is an A root when preceded by ಅಧಿ, if ಅಧಿ + ಕೃ means “to overcome” or “to bear patiently” (I. 3. 32, 33. 79). Thus, we get ಅನುಕರೋತಿ and ಪರಾಕರೋತಿ; but ಉತ್ಕುರುತೆ or ಉದಾಕುರುತೆ “he informs against” (some one) &c.; ತಮದಿಜಕ್ರೆ “he overcame that man” So, I P ದಾ preceded by ಸಮ್ immediately or with the intervention of any other *upasarga* becomes A root, provided it governs a noun in the instrumental case and this instrumental case has the force of the dative case as it has when in respect of the action denoted by the root the insinuation is that it is an unworthy action (I. 3. 55). *e. g.*, ದಾಸ್ಯಾಸಂಪ್ರಯಜ್ಞತೆ “he gives to the prostitute.” The following is an alphabetical list of all roots of this description.

ROOTS.	Mode of conjugation according to the ordinary rules.	Irregular mode of conjugation.	EXAMPLES.
IV. ಅಸ ⁶ coming after <i>upasargáh</i> .	P.	P. or A. (Kás. on I. 3. 30).	ನಿರಸ್ಯತಿ, ನಿರಸ್ಯತೆ.
ಊಕ್ ⁶ coming after <i>upa-sargáh</i> .	P.	P. or A. (Kás. on I. 3. 30).	ಸಮೂಹತಿ, ಸಮೂಹತೆ.
ಮುಚ್ಛ ⁶ } Coming after I. ಮು } ಸಂ in an intran- II. ಮು } sitive sense.	P.	A. (I. 3. 29).	ಸಮುಚ್ಛತೆ, ಸಮರತೆ, ಸಮಿಯತೆ.
ಕೃ (ಕೃಜ್) coming after ಅನು and ಪರಾ even when the fruit of the action accrues to the agent.	A.	P. (I. 3. 79.)	ಅನುಕರೋತಿ, ಪರಾಕರೋತಿ.

ROOTS.	Mode of conjugation according to the ordinary rules.	Irregular mode of conjugation.	EXAMPLES.
<p>ಕೃ (ಕ್ರೃ) not coming after ಅನು and ಮರಾ even when the fruit of the action does not accrue to the agent, if it is used in these senses viz, informing against," "reviling or threatening" "serving" using violence. "causing change," "reciting" and "doing an action tending to effect a desired purpose."</p>	P.	A. (I. 3. 32.)	<p>ಉತ್ಕುರುತೆ. ಉದಾಕುರುತೆ. ಉಪಕುರುತೆ. ಪ್ರಕುರುತೆ. ಉಪಸ್ಕುರುತೆ.</p>
<p>ಕ್ರೃ (ಕ್ರೃ) coming after ಅಧಿ if it is used in the sense of overcoming or bearing patiently even when the fruit of the action does not accrue to the agent.</p>	P.	A. (I. 3. 33.)	ಅಧಿಕುರುತೆ
<p>ಕ್ರೃ (ಕ್ರೃ) coming after ವಿ if it is used in the sense of uttering a sound or in any intransitive sense, even when the fruit of the action does not accrue to the agent.</p>	P.	A. (I.3.34,35)	ವಿಕುರುತೆ.
<p>VI. ಕ್ರೃ in the sense of scratching, digging, scattering or throwing up for the sake of evincing joy, or earning livelihood, or making a nest.</p>	P.	A. (Kás. on I. 3. 21.)	ಅಪಸ್ಕುರುತೆ.

ROOTS.	Mode of conjugation according to the ordinary rules.	Irregular mode of conjugation.	EXAMPLES.
<p>ಕ್ರಮ coming after ಉಪ in these senses only, viz “proceeding uninterruptedly,” “persevering,” “growing or increasing” and “beginning an action.”</p>	P.	A. (I. 3. 39.)	ಪ್ರಕ್ರಮತೆ.
<p>ಕ್ರಮ coming after ಪರಾ in these senses viz “proceeding uninterruptedly,” “persevering or increasing.”</p>	P.	A. (I. 3. 39.)	ಪ್ರಕ್ರಮತೆ.
<p>ಕ್ರಮ coming after ಅಜ್ in the sense of rising as a star or planet.</p>	P.	A. (I. 3. 40.)	ಆಕ್ರಮತೆ.
<p>ಕ್ರಮ coming after ವಿ in the sense of stepping or walking.</p>	P.	A. (I. 3. 41.)	ವಿಕ್ರಮತೆ.
<p>ಕ್ರಮ coming after ಪ್ರ in the sense of beginning an action.</p>	P.	A. (I. 9. 42.)	ಪ್ರಕ್ರಮತೆ.
<p>ಕ್ರಮ not conjoined with any <i>upasarga</i>, if used in these senses only viz “proceeding uninterruptedly,” “persevering,” “growing or increasing.”</p>	P.	A. (I. 3. 38.)	ಕ್ರಮತೆ.
<p>ಕ್ರಮ not conjoined with any <i>upasarga</i> if used otherwise than in the above senses.</p>	P.	A. or P. (I. 3. 43.)	ಕ್ರಮತೆ or ಕ್ರಮತಿ.
<p>ಕ್ರೇಡ್ coming after ಅನು, ಪರಿ, and ಆಜ್.</p>	P.	A. (I. 3. 21.)	ಅನುಕ್ರೇಡತೆ. ಪರಿಕ್ರೇಡತೆ. ಆಕ್ರೇಡತೆ.

ROOTS.	Mode of conjugation according to the ordinary rules.	Irregular mode of conjugation.	EXAMPLES.
ಕ್ರೀಡ್ coming after ಸಂ in other senses than that of making an inarticulate sound.	P.	A. (I. 3. 21.) (Kás. thereon.)	ಸಂಕ್ರೀಡತೆ.
ಕ್ರೀ (ಕ್ರೀಞ್) coming after ಪರಿ, ವಿ or ಅವ even when the fruit of the action does not accrue to the agent.	P.	A. (I. 3. 19.)	ಪರಿಕ್ರೀಣೀತೆ. ವಿಕ್ರೀಣೀತೆ. ಅವಕ್ರೀಣೀತೆ.
VI. ಕ್ಷಿಪ್ preceded by ಅಭಿ, ಪ್ರತಿ, and ಅತಿ though the fruit of the action accrues to the agent, and though it is distinguished by an indicatory vowel circumflexly accented.	A.	P. (I. 3. 80.)	ಅಭಿಕ್ಷಿಪತಿ, ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ಷಿಪತಿ, ಅತಿಕ್ಷಿಪತಿ.
ಕ್ಷೈ coming after ಸಂ.	P.	A. (I. 3. 65.)	ಸಂಕ್ಷೈತೆ.
ಗಮ coming after ಅಜ್ in the sense of forgiving, waiting for, or delaying.	P.	A. (Kás. on.) (I. 3. 21.)	ಅಗಮಯತೆ.
ಗಮ coming after ಸಂ in an intransitive sense.	P.	A. (I. 3. 29.)	ಸಂಗಜ್ಞತೆ.
VI. ಗೃ coming after ಅವ.	P.	A. (I. 3. 51.)	ಅವಗಿರತೆ.
VI. ಗೃ coming after ಸಂ in the sense of "promising" or "assenting" or "affirming".	P.	A. (I. 3. 52.)	ಸಂಗಿರತೆ.

ROOTS.	Mode of conjugation according to the ordinary rules.	Irregular mode of conjugation.	EXAMPLES.
ಚರ coming after ಉತ್ if used in a transitive sense.	P.	A. (I. 3. 53.)	ಉಚ್ಛರತೆ.
ಚರ coming after ಸಂ, and connected with a noun in the instrumental case expressedly.	P.	A. (I. 3. 54.)	ಅಶ್ವನಸಂಚರತೆ.
ಜಿ coming after ವಿ and ಪರಾ.	P.	A. (I. 3. 19.)	ವಿಜಯತೆ, ಪರಾಜಯತೆ.
ಜ್ಞಾ not coming after an <i>upasarga</i> when the fruit of the action accrues to the agent.	P.	A. (I. 3. 76.)	ಜಾನೀತೆ.
ಜ್ಞಾ in an intransitive sense even when the fruit of the action does not accrue to the agent.	P.	A. (I. 3. 45.)	ಸರ್ಪಿಷಃ ಜಾನೀತೆ.
ಜ್ಞಾ coming after an <i>upasarga</i> in the sense of denying.	P.	A. (Kás. on.) (I. 3. 44.)	ಅಪಜಾನೀತೆ.
ಜ್ಞಾ coming after ಸಂ or ಪ್ರತಿ when not used in the sense of "to recollect or remember with sorrow or regret."	P.	A. (I. 3. 46.)	ಸಂಜಾನೀತೆ. ಪ್ರತಿಜಾನೀತೆ.
ತಪ್ coming after ಉತ್ and ವಿ when used in an intransitive sense, or, when it governs a word denoting a part of the agent's own body as an object.	P.	A. (I. 3. 27.)	ಉತ್ಪತೆ "It shines" ಉತ್ಪತೆವಾಣಿಂ. ವಿತಪತೆವೃಕ್ಷಂ.

ROOTS.	Mode of conjugation according to the ordinary rules.	Irregular mode of conjugation.	EXAMPLES.
<p>III. ದಾ coming after ಅಜ in any other sense than that of opening the mouth or of any other action like it, which affects the agent's own person.</p> <p>1 ದಾ coming after ಸಂ immediately or with the intervention of any other <i>upasarga</i> and connected with a noun in the instrumental case, provided this case has the sense of the dative case.</p> <p>ದೃಶ್ coming after ಸಂ in an intransitive sense.</p> <p>ನಾಥ್ in the sense of blessing.</p> <p>ನಿ (ನೀ) even when the fruit of the action does not accrue to the agent when used in these senses <i>viz.</i> "to guide so as to render the person guided worthy" (<i>i. e.</i> "instruct,") "to lift up," "to make one a spiritual guide, (<i>i. e.</i> to perform the ceremony of <i>upanayanam</i>,") "to determine the true sense," "to pay wages," "to pay as debt" "to give as in charity &c."</p>	<p>P.</p> <p>P.</p> <p>P.</p> <p>P.</p> <p>P.</p>	<p>A. (I. 3 20.) (Kás. thereon.)</p> <p>A. (I. 3. 55.)</p> <p>A. (Kás. on) (I. 3. 29.)</p> <p>A. (Kás. on. I. 3. 21.)</p> <p>A. (I. 3. 36.)</p>	<p>ಅವತ್ತೆ.</p> <p>ದಾಸ್ಯಸಂಪ್ರಯಾ ಜ್ಞತೆ.</p> <p>ಸಂವಶ್ಯತೆ.</p> <p>ನಾಥತೆ.</p> <p>ನಯತೆ.</p>

ROOTS.	Mode of conjugation according to the ordinary rules.	Irregular mode of conjugation.	EXAMPLES.
ನೀ when it governs an incorporeal object existing in the agent.	P.	A. (I. 3. 37.)	ವಿನಯತೆ.
ನು coming after ಆಜ್.	P.	A. Kàs. on.) (I. 3. 21.)	ಅನುತೆ.
ಪ್ರಚ್ಛ coming after ಆಜ್.	P.	A. (Kàs. on.) (I. 3. 21.)	ಅಪ್ರಚ್ಛತೆ.
ಪ್ರಚ್ಛ coming after ಸಂ in an intransitive sense.	P.	A. (I. 3. 29.)	ಸಂಪ್ರಚ್ಛತೆ.
ಭುಜ್ in other senses than that of "preserve or cherish."	P.	A. (I. 3. 66.)	ಭುಜ್ಕೆ.
IV. ಮೃಪ್ coming after ಪರಿ, even when the fruit of the action accrues to the agent, and though it is distinguished by an indicative vowel circumflexly accented.	A.	P. (I. 3. 82.)	ಪರಿಮೃಪತಿ.
ಯಮ್ coming after ಆಜ್ in an intransitive sense.	P.	A. (I. 3. 28.)	ಆಯಮ್ಚ್ಛತೆ.
ಯಮ್ coming after ಉಪ in the sense of "to marry."	P.	A. (I. 3. 56.)	ಉಪಯಮ್ಚ್ಛತೆ.
ಯಮ್ coming after ಆಜ್ in a transitive sense, when the fruit of the action accrues to the agent if it does not refer to a book or compilation	P.	A. (I. 3. 75.)	ಆಯಮ್ಚ್ಛತೆ.

ROOTS.	Mode of conjugation according to the ordinary rules.	Irregular mode of conjugation.	EXAMPLES.
<p>ಯಮ್ coming after ಸಂ and ಉದ್ when the fruit of the action accrues to the agent if it does not refer to a book or compilation.</p>	P.	A. (I. 3. 75.)	<p>ಸಂಯುಜ್ಞತೆ. ಉದ್ಯುಜ್ಞತೆ.</p>
<p>VII. ಯುಜ್ (ಯುಜಿರ) coming after ಪ್ರ and ಉಪ or any other <i>upasarga</i> beginning with or ending in a vowel, if used otherwise than in the sense of making use of the sacrificial vessels.</p>	P.	A. (I. 3. 64.)	<p>ಪ್ರಯುಜ್ಞತೆ. ಉಪಯುಜ್ಞತೆ.</p>
<p>ರಮ್ coming after ವಿ, ಅಜ್, and ಪರಿ.</p>	A.	P. (I. 3. 83.)	<p>ವಿರಮತಿ. ಆರಮತಿ. ಪರಿರಮತಿ.</p>
<p>ರಮ್ coming after ಉಪ if intransitive.</p>	A.	P. (I. 3. 84.)	<p>ಉಪರಮತಿ.</p>
<p>ರಮ್ coming after ಉಪ if intransitive.</p>	A.	A. or P. (I. 3. 85.)	<p>ಉಪರಮತಿ or ಉಪರಮತೆ.</p>
<p>ವದ್ in the following senses <i>viz</i>, “to explain,” “to pacify,” “to be able to explain,” “to persevere,” “to wrangle or dispute,” “to speak secretly with.”</p>	P.	A. (I. 3. 47.)	<p>ವದತೆ.</p>
<p>ವದ್ coming after ಅನು in the sense of “to speak articulately in a similar manner.”</p>	P.	A. (I. 3. 49.)	<p>ಅನುವದತೆ.</p>

ROOTS.	Mode of conjugation according to the ordinary rules.	Irregular mode of conjugation.	EXAMPLES.
ವದ್ in the sense of "to speak articulately together but contradicting each other."	P.	A. or P. (I. 3. 50.)	ವಿಪ್ರವದನ್ತೆ. ವಿಪ್ರವದನ್ತಿ.
ವದ್ in the sense of "to speak articulately together in concert."	P.	A. (I. 3. 48.)	ಸಂಪ್ರವದನ್ತೆ.
ವದ್ coming after ಅಪ when the fruit of the action accrues to the agent.	P.	A. (I. 3. 73.)	ಅಪವದತೆ.
ವಹ್ coming after ಪರಿ and ಪ್ರ.	A.	A. or P. (I. 3. 81, 82) (Kás. thereon.)	ಪರಿವಹತಿ. ಪರಿವಹತೆ.
II. ವಿದ್ coming after ಸಮ in an intransitive sense.	P.	A. (I. 3. 29.)	ಸಂವಿತ್ತೆ.
ವಿಶ್ coming after ನಿ.	P.	A. (I. 3. 17.)	ನಿವಿಕತೆ.
ಶಪ್ in the sense of "to swear by"	P.	A. (Kás. on. I. 3. 21.)	ಧನಾಯಶಪತೆ.
ಚಕ್ಷ್ in the sense of "to investigate."	P.	A. Kás. on. (I. 3. 21.)	ಚಕ್ಷತೆ.
ಶ್ರು coming after ಸಮ in an intransitive sense.	P.	A. (I. 3. 29.)	ಸಂಶ್ರುಣುತೆ.

ROOTS.	Mode of conjugation according to the ordinary rules.	Irregular mode of conjugation.	EXAMPLES.
ಸ್ವೈ coming after ಸಮ in an intransitive sense.	P.	A. (I. 3. 29.)	ಸಂಸ್ವರತೆ.
ಸ್ಥಾ coming after ಸಂ, ಅವ, ಪ್ರ, and ವಿ.	P.	A. (I. 3. 22.)	ಸಂತಿಷ್ಮತೆ, ಅವತಿಷ್ಮತೆ, ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಮತೆ, ವಿತಿಷ್ಮತೆ.
ಸ್ಥಾ coming after ಆಜ್ in the sense of "to affirm" or to assert.	P.	A. (I. 3. 22.) Kás. on.	ಆತಿಷ್ಮತೆ.
ಸ್ಥಾ in these senses viz, "to indicate or reveal one's thoughts to another" or "to make an award or decision as an umpire or judge."	P.	A. (I. 3. 23.)	ತಿಷ್ಮತೆ.
ಸ್ಥಾ coming after ಉದ್ in other senses than that of "to get up or rise as from a seat &c. i. e. in the sense of "to seek for or endeavour to obtain."	P.	A. (I. 3. 24.)	ಉತ್ತಿಷ್ಮತೆ.
ಸ್ಥಾ coming after ಉಪ in an intransitive sense or in these senses, viz "to propitiate or worship or adore as a deity," "to praise or hymn," "to form friendship with or treat in a friendly manner," "to associate or unite with," "to pass or be along or near to, as a path or road."	P.	A. (I.3.25. 26)	ಉಪತಿಷ್ಮತೆ.

ROOTS.	Mode of conjugation according to the ordinary rules.	Irregular mode of conjugation.	EXAMPLES.
ಸ್ಥಿ coming after ಉಪ in the sense of “to desire to obtain.”	P.	A. or P. (Kás. on. I. 3. 25.)	ಭಿಕ್ಷುಕಃ ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣಕು ಲಮಾಪತಿಷ್ಠತೆ or ಉಪ ತಿಷ್ಠತೆ.
ಹನ್ coming after ಆಜ್, when used in an intransitive sense or when it governs a word denoting a part of the agent's own body as an object.	P.	A. (I. 3. 28.) (Kás. thereon.)	ಆಹತೆ. (ಆಹತೇಶಿರಃ)
ಹ್ಯ in the sense of “to have a resemblance in nature or quality.”	P.	A. Kás. on. (I. 3. 21.)	ಅನುಹರತೆ.
ಹ್ಯೆ coming after ನಿ, ಸಮ್, ಉಪ, and ವಿ, even when the fruit of the action does not accrue to the agent.	P.	A. (I. 3. 30.)	ನಿಹ್ಯಯತೆ. ಸಂಹ್ಯಯತೆ. ಉಪಹ್ಯಯತೆ. ವಿಹ್ಯಯತೆ.
ಹ್ಯೆ coming after ಆಜ್ in the sense of “to challenge” even when the fruit of the action does not accrue to the agent.	P.	A. (I. 3. 31.)	ಆಹ್ಯಯತೆ.

5. It has been said that in the case of roots which are to be conjugated in the *átmánepadi* as above said on account of their being used in an intransitive sense the forms of their active voice may optionally be used in the reflective voice in the tenses in which ಯಕ್ should ordinarily be used as their tense affix in this voice (Sid II 278) e. g. from ಹನ್ preceded by ಆಜ್,

ಅಹತೆವೂಣವಕೇಸ್ವಯಮೇವ ; from ಕೃ preceded by ವಿ, ವಿಕುರ್ವತೇಸ್ತೈನ್ಧವಾಃ ಸ್ವಯಮೇವ.

6. There are some roots which, only when they take certain verbal affixes, change their mode of conjugation. Thus P ದ್ಯುತಃ is conjugated in the *átmánepadi* in the aorist (I. 3. 91). And some of these roots as well as others including some of those which have been referred to in the last para are further irregular. All these roots with reference to the irregularities exhibited by them otherwise than in respect of their mode of conjugation may be classified as follows:—

- (1). Roots which [optionally before *árdhadhatuka* affixes but also lately otherwise take some self-descriptive affixes. Thus the root ಋತಃ takes ಈದೌ, and ಕಮಃ takes ಳಿಜಃ (III. 1. 29 to 31).
- (2). Roots which may be called defective roots because generally or in some particular sense of theirs they do not in their own proper form take certain verbal affixes and therefore are replaced by substitutes which mostly are other roots of the same signification with them but sometimes are only new expressions (not roots) fulfilling the office of the defective roots before the affixes concerned. Thus, for example ಅದಃ “to eat” cannot take the affix ಸನ್ except in the form of the root ಘಸಃ which has the same meaning ; but ದಯಃ before the affixes of the perfect becomes replaced by the expression ದಿ which is not a root. (II. 4. 37; VII. 4. 9.)
- (3). Roots which take different verbal affixes absolutely or optionally from those which they should take according to the ordinary rules. For example, P. ದ್ಯುತಃ in the aorist takes ಅಜಃ as its tense affix instead of ಸಜಃ (III. 1. 55.)

- (4). Roots which require or reject the augmentation of affixes differently from the ordinary rules. For instance the affix ಸನ್ which according to the ordinary rules should come as ಇಷ, in the case of ಕೃಷ್ comes only as ಸ (VII. 2. 12.)
- (5). Roots which in regard to the preliminary augmentation of bases are to be dealt with differently from the ordinary rules. Thus, ಮನ್ which according to the ordinary rules is not to be augmented by ನು gets so augmented before affixes beginning with ಘ (VII. 1. 60.)
- (6). Roots which as regards the alteration of bases otherwise than by augmentation are to be treated irregularly. Thus, ವಚ before affixes having indicatory ಕ gets *samprasāranated* (VI. 1. 15.)
- (7). Roots which in regard to the reduplication of bases are irregular. Thus, ವಚ before the affix ಯಜ becomes ವನೀವಚ irregularly instead of ವಾವಚ (VII. 4. 84.)

7. But it must be added that not only many of the roots referred to above are irregular in more respects than one, but also many do not admit of being clubbed together in regard to all their irregularities and that consequently we have to deal with them singly by themselves in order to understand their peculiarities in full. We shall proceed now to enumerate the irregular roots in question in detail and in doing so shall indicate the irregular forms given by an asterisk when necessary. We shall further use the following signs in connection with these irregular forms :—

- 1 = 3rd Person Singular
 2 = 3rd Person Dual
 3 = 3rd Person Plural
 4 = 2nd Person Singular

5 = 2nd Person Dual

6 = 2nd Person Plural

7 = 1st Person Singular

8 = 1st Person Dual

9 = 1st Person Plural

And it should also be noted that unless the contrary is indicated expressly or impliedly the forms refer to the active voice, to the present tense, to the *parasmaipadi*, and to the 3rd person singular. Further, it should be remembered that as we propose to illustrate the irregular rules only by a few examples others to which they lead will have to be found out by the students themselves who now should have no difficulty in doing so.

8. We shall then first refer to the roots called ಕುಟಾದಿ or roots indicated by the sign “ ३ ” in the list of roots. These roots, except two of them, *viz* ಗುರ್ and ಸ್ಪುರ್, are irregular only in one way *i. e.* by requiring all verbal affixes not having an indicatory ಾ or ಣ to be treated as affixes having an indicatory ಾ (I. 2. 1.) These roots all of which belong, it should be remembered, to the 6th class except when they are taken as FP roots are:— (1) ಕಡ (2) ಕುಜ್ (3) ಕುಚ್ (4) ಕುಟ (5) ಕೃಡ (6) ಕುಡ (7) ಗುಜ (8) ಗುಡ (9) ಘುಟ (10) ಚುಟ (11) ಚುಡ (12) ಛುರ (13) ಛುಟ (14) ಜುಡ (15) ಡಿಟ (16) ತುಡ (17) ತ್ರುಟ (18) ಧುಡ (19) ಧೂ (20) ಧ್ರು (21) ಧ್ರುವ (22) ನೂ (ಞೂ) (23) ವುಟ (24) ವುಡ (25) ಭುಡ (26) ಭೃಡ (27) ಮುಟ (28) ಲುಟ (29) ಲುರ (30) ಸ್ಪುಟ (31) ಸ್ಪುಡ (32.) Thus, we get 1st Fut. ಕುಟಿಷ್ಯತಿ (not ಕೋಟಿಷ್ಯತಿ) 2nd Fut. ಕುಟಿತಾ. Aorist P ಅಕುಟೀತ. Aor. Pass. ಅಕುಟಿಷಾತಾಂ. D ಚುಕುಟಿಷತಿ Inf. ಕುಟಿತುಂ, and so on.

9. The roots which are otherwise irregular are as follows:—

(1). ಕಾಶ್. ಕಾಸ್.

Form their perfect by the auxiliary affix ಆಮ್ and the auxiliary verbs (III. 1. 35. M. M. 326.) *e. g.* ಕಾಶಾಂಚಕ್ರ ; ಕಾಂಸಾಂಚಕ್ರ.

(2). ದಿಫ್. ಲಿಫ್.

Form their base in the aorist by ಿ ಕ್ಷ alternatively with ಕ್ಷ before personal affixes beginning with dentals (VII. 3. 73.) e. g. ಅದಿಗ್ಧ or ಅಧಿಕ್ಷತ ; 4 ಅದಿಗ್ಧಾಃ or ಅಧಿಕ್ಷಥಾಃ ; 6 ಅದಿಗ್ಧ್ಯಂ or ಅಧಿಕ್ಷಧ್ಯಂ ; ಅಲೀಡ or ಅಲಿಕ್ಷತ ; 4 ಅಲೀಡಾಃ or ಅಲಿಕ್ಷಥಾಃ ; 6 ಅಲೀಡ್ಯಂ or ಅಲಿಕ್ಷಧ್ಯಂ.

(3). VII ಎದ್. IV ಎದ್. X ಎದ್.

Form their D base by ಸನ್, and their gerund by ಕ್ತ್ವಾ (I. 2. 8.) e. g. D. ವಿವಿವಿಷತೆ. Ger. ವಿದಿತ್ವಾ.

(4). ಸ್ತಂಭ್. ಮುಚ್. ಮ್ಲಚ್. ಗುಚ್. ಗ್ಲಚ್. ಗ್ಲಂಚ್.

Form their base in the aorist by ಅಜ್ alternatively with ಸಿಚ್ (III. 1. 58.) e. g. ಅಸ್ತಂಭತ್ or ಅಸ್ತಂಭೀತ್ ; ಅಮುಚತ್ or ಅಮೋಚೀತ್ ; and so on.

(5). ಈಡ್. ಈಷ್.

Require ಸೆ and ಧೈ of the present tense and ಸ್ಯ and ಧ್ಯಂ of the imperative to be augmented with ಇಟ್ (VII. 2. 77. 78 ; Sid. II. 113.) e. g. ಈಶಿಸೆ, ಈಶಿಧೈ, ಈಶಿಷ್ಯ, ಈಶಿಧ್ಯಂ, ಈಡಿಸೆ, ಈಡಿಧೈ, ಈಡಿಷ್ಯ, ಈಡಿಧ್ಯಂ.

(6). ಜೈತ್. ಳೈದ್. ತೈದ್.

(a). Allow optionally the rejection of ಇಟ್ before *árdha-dhatuka* affixes beginning with ವಲ್ except in the aorist (VII. 2. 57) ; and

(b). require the absolute rejection of ಇಟ್ before *nish* affixes (VII. 2. 15.) e. g. 2nd Fut. ಚರ್ತಿಸ್ಯತಿ or ಚತ್ಸ್ಯತಿ. Pass. Ben. ಚರ್ತಿಸೀಷ್ಪ or ಚತ್ಸೀಷ್ಪ. D ಚಿಚರ್ತಿಸತಿ or ಚಿಚತ್ಸ್ಯತಿ. *nish* ಜೈತ್ತ, ಜೈತ್ತವತ್. and so on.

(7). ದ್ರುಹ್. ಸ್ನಿಹ್. ಸ್ನುಹ್.

(a). Allow the optional rejection of ಇಟ್ before ವಲ್ *árdha* affixes not being *nishṭha* (VII. 2. 45.) and

(b). require the absolute rejection of ಇಟ್ before *nish* (VII. 2. 15.) e. g. 1st Fut. ದ್ರೋಢಾ or ದ್ರೋಢ್ಯಾ or ದ್ರೋಹಿತಾ. 2nd Fut. ದ್ರೋಹ್ಯೈತಿ or ದ್ರೋಹಿರೈತಿ. *nish* ದ್ರುಢ, ದ್ರುಢವತ್ and so on.

(8) ಧೃ (ಧೃಜ್), ಧೃ (ಧೃಜ್).

Require ಸನ್ to be augmented with ಇಟ್ (VII. 2. 75.) e. g. ದಿವಂಷತೆ. ದಿಧಂಷತೆ.

(9). ಕ್ಷೌ, ಕ್ಷೌಣ, ನು.

Require the augmentation by ಇಟ್ of *árdhadhatuka* affixes except ಸನ್ and except those which have an indicatory ಕ (B. 510; VII. 2. 11. 12.) e. g. 1st Fut. ಕ್ಷನಿತಾ, ಕ್ಷೌಣಿತಾ, ನನಿತಾ.

(10). ವೃ (ವೃಜ್ ವೃಜ್).

(a) Allow the optional augmentation with ಇಟ್ of ಧಲ್ (VII. 2. 64.) and affixes of the benedictive in the *átmanepadi* (VII. 2. 39. 42);

(b) require absolutely the rejection of ಇಟ್ before ವಲ್ affixes of the perfect other than ಧಲ್ (VII. 2. 13);

(b) allow the augmentation with ಇಟ್ or ಈಟ್ of ಸನ್ which they take alternatively with ಸನ್₁, and ಸಿಚ್₁ in the *átmanepadi* (VII. 2. 38. 41. 42; I. 2. 12.);

(c) require P. ಸಿಚ್ to be augmented with ಇಟ್ (VII. 2. 40); and

(d) require the augmentation with ಇಟ್ or ಈಟ್ of all other ವಲ್ *árdha* affixes except those having indicatory ಕ (B. 510. VII. 2. 11.) e. g. 1 Fut. ವರಿತಾ or ವರೀತಾ. 2nd Fut. ವರಿದ್ಯತಿ or ವರೀದ್ಯತಿ. P. Aor. 2 ಅವಾರಿಷ್ಯಾಂ. 3 ಅವಾರಿಷುಃ A. Aor. 2 ಅವೃಷಾತಾಂ or ಅವರಿಷಾತಾಂ or ಅವರೀಷಾತಾಂ Perf. 4 ವವರ್ಥ or ವವರಿಥ 8. ವವೃವ 9. ವವೃಮ. A. Ben. ವೃಷೀದ್ಯ or ವರಿಷೀದ್ಯ. D. ವಿವೃರ್ಷತಿ or ವಿಸರಿಷತೆ or ವವರೀಷತೆ.

(11). ಜಪ್, ಜಭ್, ದಹ್, ಪಶ್.

Have the reduplicate of their FA and FP roots augmented with ನುಕ್ (VII. 4. 86.) *e. g.* ಜಂಜಪ್ಯತೆ, ಜಂಜಿಪೀತಿ. ಜಂಜಭ್ಯತೆ, ಜಂಜಭೀತಿ and so on.

(12). ಚ್ಯೌ, ಪ್ಲೌ.

Have ಚಿ and ಟಿ respectively as the reduplicates alternatively with ಚೌ and ಪು when D from their C is formed and also when the base of the aorist from the C is formed. (VII. 4. 81. 93.) *e. g.* Aor. of C. ಅಚಿಚ್ಯವತ್ or ಅಚೌಚ್ಯವತ್; ಅಪಿಪ್ಲವತ್ or ಅಪುಪ್ಲವತ್; D of C ಚಿಚ್ಯಾವಯಿಷತಿ or ಚೌಚ್ಯಾವಯಿಷತಿ; ಪಿಪ್ಲಾವಯಿಷತಿ or ಪುಪ್ಲಾವಯಿಷತಿ.

(13). III. ವಿಷ್ III. ವಿಚ್.

Have ವೆ as their reduplicate in the special tenses (VII. 4. 75). *e. g.* ವೆವಿಷ್ಯೆ, ವೆವಿಕ್ತೆ.

(14). ಚೇಷ್ವತ್, ವೇಷ್ವತ್.

Have ಚೆ and ವೆ respectively as the reduplicate of their C alternatively with ಚಿ and ವಿ when the base of the aorist of their C is formed (VII. 4. 76) *e. g.* ಅಚಿಚೇಷ್ವತ್ or ಅಚೆಚೇಷ್ವತ್; ಅವಿವೇಷ್ವತ್ or ಅವನೇಷ್ವತ್.

(15). ಜ್ವರ್, ಮವ್.

Become respectively ಜ್ and ಮೂ before ಝಲ್ affixes (VI. 4. 20) *e. g.* FP ಜೊಜಾರ್ತಿ or ಜಾಜ್ವರೀತಿ; ಮೊಮೂತಿ or ಮೂಮವೀತಿ.

(17). IX ಋ. IX ಕೃ. IX ಕೃ (ಕೃಜ). IX ಗೃ, IX ಘೃ, IX ರ್ಗೃ, IX ಧೃ, IX ಧ್ವೃ, IX ನೃ, IX ಪೃ, (ಪೃಜ) IX ಫ್ಲೀ, IX ಭೃ, IX ಮೃ, IX ರೀ, IX ಲೃ, (ಲೃಜ) IX ವೃ, (ವೃಜ) IX ಘ್ಲೀ, IX ಸ್ತೃ (ಸ್ತೃಜ).

Shorten their final vowels before affixes having indicatory ಶ (VII. 3. 80) *e. g.* ಋಣಾತಿ, ಕೃಣಾತಿ, and so on.

(16). IV. ಕ್ಲಮ್, ಕ್ಷಮ್, ತಮ್, ಮದ್, ಶಮ್, ಶ್ರಮ್.

Lengthen their penultimate in the special tenses (VII. 3. 74.)
e. g. ಕ್ಲಾಮ್ಯತಿ.

(18). III. ಗಾ, ಗಾ, (ಗಾಜ್), ಗೈ.

Change their final vowels into ಎ before affixes of the benedictive in the *parasmaipadi* (VI. 4. 67.) and into ಈ before other consonantal affixes having indicatory ಕ or ಙ except ಲ್ಯಪ್ (VI. 4. 66. 69.) e. g. III. ಗಾ;—2 ಜಗೀತಃ Impv. ಜಗಾತು or ಜಗೀತಾತ್. Imp. 2 ಅಜಗೀತಾಂ. O ಅಜಗೀಯಾತ್. ಗಾ (ಗಾಜ್):—A. Aor. ಅಗೀಪ್ತ. III. ಗಾ. ಗೈ:—Ben. ಗೇಯಾತ್. III. ಗಾ. ಗಾ (ಗಾಜ್). ಗೈ:—Pass. ಗೀಯತೆ Aor. 2 ಅಗೀಪಾತಾಂ or ಅಗಾಯಿಪಾತಾಂ FA ಜೇಗೀಯತೆ *nish* ಗೀತ, ಗೀತವತ್. Ger. ಗೀತ್ವಾ.

(19). ಗುಧ್, ಮೃಡ್, ಮೃದ್.

Do not *gunate* their penultimate before ತ್ವಾ (I. 2. 7.) ಗುಧಿತ್ವಾ, ಮೃಡಿತ್ವಾ, ಮೃದಿತ್ವಾ.

(20). ಚಮ್ (preceded by ಆಜ್), ವಮ್.

Lengthen their penultimate before affixes having indicatory ಕ and ಚಣ್. (VII. 3. 34. 74; Sid. II. 272. e, g.) ಆಚಾಮತಿ. ವಾಂತಿ. Pass Aor. ಆಚಾಮಿ, ಅನಾಮಿ.

(21). ದಂಶ್, ಸಂಜ್.

Lopate their penultimate in the special tenses (VI. 4. 25.)
e. g. ದಶತಿ, ಸಜತಿ.

(22). ದೀಧೀ, ವೇವೀ.

Lopate their final before affixes beginning with ಯ, ಇ, and ಈ (VII. 4. 53.) and do not *gunate* or *vridhhiate* their final before other affixes which ordinarily should cause *gunation* or *vridhhiation* (I. 1. 6. Sid. II. 127.) e. g. O ಅದೀಧೀತ 1st Fut. ದೀಧಿತಾ. 2nd Fut. ದೀಧಿಷ್ಯತಿ. Perf. ದೀಧ್ಯಾಂಚಕ್ರ. Ben. ದೀಧೀಷ್ಯ. Pass ದೀಧ್ಯತೆ. (ಲ್ಯಪ್.) ದೀಧ್ಯ.

(23). ಪೀಡ್, ಭಾಷ್, ಭಾಸ್, ವೀಲ್.

Do not optionally shorten their penultimate before ಣಿ followed by ಚ್ಚ (VII. 4- 3.) *e. g.* ಅಪಿಪೀಡತ್ or ಅಪೀಪೀಡತ್ ; ಅಬಭಾಷತ್ or ಅಬೀಭಾಷತ್ ; and so on.

(24). X. ಧೂ. (ಧೂಇ.) X. ಪ್ರೀ. (ಪ್ರೀಇ.)

Optionally take ನುಕ್ as their augment before ಣಿ (Sid II. 181). *e. g.* ಧೂನಯತಿ or ಧಾವಯತಿ ; ಪ್ರೀಣಯತಿ or ಪ್ರಾಯಯತಿ.

(25). ಕೃನ್ವ (ಕೃವಿ) ಧಿನ್ವ (ಧಿವಿ).

Become ಕೃಣ್ and ಧಿನ್ respectively in the special tenses and do not *gunate* their penultimate (III. 1. 80.) *e. g.* ಕೃಣೋತಿ, ಧಿನೋತಿ.

(26). ಋಣ್ (ಋಣಾ) ರ್ಷಿಣ್ (ರ್ಷಿಣಾ) ಘೃಣ್ (ಘೃಣಾ)
ತೃಣ್ (ತೃಣಾ) ವನ್ (ವನು.)

Take optionally ಿ ಸಚ್ as their tense affix in the aorist in the 3rd person and 2nd person singular and *lopatе* their final consonant before ಝತ್ affixes having indicatory ಕ್ or ಜ (II. 4. 79 ; VI. 4. 37.) *e. g.* ಆರ್ಮ or ಆರ್ಮಿಷ್ಯ ; ಅಶ್ವೇತ or ಅಶ್ವೇತಿಸ್ಯ and so on.

(27). ಶ್ರಂಥ್, ಗ್ರಂಥ್.

(a). Allow the affixes of the perfect not having indicatory ಣ or ಪ to be treated optionally as having indicatory ಕ್, becoming ಶ್ರಂಥ್ and ಗ್ರಂಥ್ respectively at the sametime (Sid. II. 102.) and

(b). in the reflective voice do not take ಚಿಣ್ in the 3rd person singular of the aorist and require their bases of the active voice to be used in the present, imperative, imperfect, and optative tenses (Sid. II. 278.) *e. g.* Perf 2 ಶ್ರಂಥತುಃ or ಶ್ರಂಥತುಃ ; Reflec. (I. ಶ್ರಂಥ್) ಶ್ರನ್ಥತೆ (IX. ಶ್ರಂಥ್) ಶ್ರನ್ಥೀತೆ (I. ಗ್ರಂಥ್) ಗ್ರನ್ಥತೆ (IX. ಗ್ರಂಥ್) ಗ್ರನ್ಥೀತೆ. Aor. ಅಶ್ರನ್ಥಿಷ್ಯ, ಅಗ್ರನ್ಥಿಷ್ಯ.

(28). ಭ್ರಂಶ್, ಸ್ರಂಭ್, ಲುಟ್, ಲುಠ್, ದುಟ್, ರುಚ್,
ಕುಭ್, ಕ್ಷುಭ್, ನಭ್, ತುಭ್, ಶ್ವಿತ್.

Are optionally conjugated in the *parasmaipadi* in the aorist taking then ಅಜ್ as their tense affix (I. 3. 91; III. 1. 55) e. g. ಅಭ್ರಶತ್ or ಅಭ್ರಂಶಿಷ್ಯ and so on.

(29). ವೂ including all roots having this form as well as ಮೆ which becomes ವೂ except in the special tenses, viz II ವೂ III. ವೂ IV. ವೂ and I ಮೆ.

(a). Becomes ವಿಸ್ before ಸನ್, *lopat*ing its reduplicate at the same time (VII, 4. 54. 58).

(b). becomes ವಿ before affixes beginning with ತೆ and having indicatory ಕ (VII. 4. 40). and

(c). becomes ವೀ before other consonantal affixes having indicatory ಕ or ಙ (VI. 4. 66). except those of the benedictive *parasmaipadi* before which it becomes ಮೆ (VII. 4. 67). and except before ಲ್ಯಪ್ before which it remains as ವೂ only (VI. 4. 69). e. g. Ben. ಮೇಯಾತ್. Pass ವೀಯಾತೆ. D ವಿತ್ಸುತಿ. FA ಮೆವೀಯಾತೆ. *nish* ವಿತೆ.

Note.—The exception referred to in VI. 4. 67. in regard to benedictive *parasmaipadi* does not apply in the case of other roots than II. ವೂ as they are all *ātmanepadi*.

(30). ಸ್ವಿ (ಇಷ್ಟಿದಾ) ವಿದ್ (ಇವಿದಾ) ಕ್ಷಿದ್ (ಇಕ್ಷಿದಾ.)

(a). Are optionally conjugated in the *parasmaipadi* taking then ಅಜ್ as their tense affix (I. 3. 91; III. 1. 55); and

(b). when they as roots having indicatory ಆ take optionally E *nishṭha*, take ತೆ and ತವತ್ instead of ಕ್ಷ and ಕ್ಷವತ್ (I. 2. 19.) e. g. Aor. ಅಸ್ವಿದತ್ or ಅಸ್ವಿದಿಷ್ಯ *nish* ಸ್ವದಿತ or ಸ್ವಿನ್; ಸ್ವದಿತವತ್ or ಸ್ವಿನ್ವತ್; and so on.

(31). ವಿವ್, ಸಿವ್.

(a). Become ತಿವ್ and ಸಿವ್ respectively (VII. 1. 59) in the special tenses and

(b). take ಅವ್ as their tense affix in the aorist optionally in the *átmanepadi* and absolutely in the *parasmaipadi* (III. 1. 53, 54) e. g. ವಿವತಿ, ಸಿವತಿ. P. Aor. ಅವಿವತ್ A. Aor. ಅವಿವತ or ಅವಿವ್; P. Aor. ಅವಿವತ್. A. Aor. ಅವಿವತ or ಅವಿವ್.

(32). ಕೂ, ಲೂ.

(a). Take ೀವ್ as their tense affix of the aorist optionally (II. 4. 78); and.

(b). become ಕಾಯ್ and ಲಾಯ್ before ಕಿ (VII. 3. 37). and ಕಿ optionally before affixes beginning with ತ and having indicatory ಕ (VII. 4. 41.) e. g. Aor. ಅಕಾಸ್ಕಿತ್ or ಅಕಾತ್. C ಕಾಯಯತಿ. *nish* ಕಿತ or ಕಾತ; ಕಿತವತ್ or ಕಾತವತ್.

(33). ಯಜ್, ವಸೆ, ವಹ್.

(a). Have ಇ, ಉ, and ಉ respectively as their reduplicate in the perfect (VI. 1. 17). and.

(b). are *samprasaranated* before affixes having indicatory ಕ (VI. 1. 15). e. g. Perf. ಇಯಾಜ, ಉನಾಪ, ಉನಾಹ. *nish* ಇಪ್ಪ, ಇಪ್ಪವತ್; ಉಪ್ಪ, ಉಪ್ಪವತ್; ಉಡೆ, ಉಡೆವತ್.

(34.) ತ್ರಸೆ, ಭ್ರಾಶ್, ಭ್ಲಾಶ್.

Lopate their reduplicate and change their penultimate into ಎ before affixes of the perfect having indicatory ಕ or ಙ (VI. 4. 122, 125). e. g. Perf. ತ್ರಸೆ, ಭ್ರೆಶ್, ಭ್ಲೆಶ್.

(35.) ತ್ಯಾ, ಭಜ್.

Lopate their reduplicate and become respectively ತೆರ್ and ಭೆಜ್ before ಧಲ್ and affixes of the perfect having indicatory ಕ or ಙ (VI. 4. 122, 125.) e. g. Perf. 2 ತೆರತುಃ, ಭೇಜತುಃ; 4 ತೆರಿಥ, ಭೆಜಿಥ.

(36). IV. ದ್ಯೌ VII. ದ್ಯೌ.

- (a). Shorten their final vowel optionally before affixes of the perfect (VII. 4. 12.) and.
- (b). have ದ as their reduplicate before ಣಿ followed by ಜ್ಜ (VII. 4. 95,) e. g. Perf. 2 ದದ್ರತುಃ or ಪದರತುಃ Aor. of C ಅದದರತ್.

(37). ಮಿ IX. ಮಿ.

Become ಮಿಸ್ and *lopate* their reduplicates at the same time before ಸನ್, (VII. 4. 54. 58.) and become ಮೂ before affixes which would ordinarily *gunate* or *vridhdhiate* their final vowels and before ಲ್ಯಪ್ (VI. 1. 50.) e. g. 1st Fut ಮಾತಾ. 2nd Fut. ಮಾಸ್ಯತಿ. Aor. ಅಮಾಸೀತ್. Perf. ಮಮೌ. 4 ಮಮಾಧ or ಮಮಿಧ. C ಮಾಪಯತಿ. D ಮಿತ್ಸುತಿ. (ಲ್ಯಪ್) ಮಾಯಾ. Inf. ಮಾತುಂ.

(38). ರಭ್, ಲಭ್, ಶಕ್.

Change their penultimate into ಇ and *lopate* their reduplicates at the same time before ಸನ್. (VII. 4. 54, 58) e. g. ರಿಪ್ಸತೆ, ಲಿಪ್ಸತೆ, ಶಿಕ್ಷತೆ.

(39). ವ್ಯಚ್, ವ್ಯಧ್.

- (a.) Become ವಿಚ್ and ವಿಧ್ respectively before affixes having indicative ಕ or ಜ (VI. 1. 16.) and.
- (b.) have ಉ as their reduplicate in the perfect (VI. 1. 17.) e. g. Perf. ವಿವ್ಯಾಚ್, ವಿವ್ಯಾಧ. Pass. ವಿಜ್ಯತೆ, ವಿಧ್ಯತೆ. *nish* ವಿಚಿತ, ವಚಿತವತ್. ವಿಧಿತ, ವಿಧಿತವತ್.

(40) ಕೃಷ್, ಮೃಶ್.

Take ಸಿಚ್ alternatively with ಕ್ಸ as their tense affix in the aorist (Sid. II, 104) e. g. ಅಕ್ರಾಕ್ಷೀತ್ or ಅಕಾರ್ಕ್ಷೀತ್ or ಅಕೃಕ್ಷತ್ ; ಅಮ್ರಾಕ್ಷೀತ್ or ಅಮಾರ್ಕ್ಷೀತ್ or ಅಮೃಕ್ಷತ್.

(41). ತೃಷ್, ಕೃಶ್, ಲುಂಚ್.

From their gerund by ಕ್ವಾ alternatively with ತ್ವಾ (I. 2. 24. 25.) e. g. ತೃಷಿತಾ or ತರ್ಷಿತಾ, ಕೃಶಿತಾ or ಕರ್ಶಿತಾ, ಲುಂಚಿತಾ or ಲುಂಚಿತಾ.

(42). ಸ್ರಂಸರ್, ಜ್ರಂಸರ್, ಧ್ವಂಸರ್.

- (a). Are conjugated in the *parasmaipadi* optionally in the aorist taking then ಅಜ್ as their tense affix (III. 1. 55; I. 3. 91.) and
- (b). have their reduplicates augmented with ನೀಕ್ before ಯಜ್ and ಿ ಯಜ್ (VII 4.84.) e. g. Aor. ಅಸ್ರಂಸಿಷ್ಯ or ಅಸ್ರಸತ್. FA ಸನೀಸ್ರಸ್ಯತೆ FP ಸನೀಸ್ರಂಸೀತಿ and so on.

(43.) ವೃಧ್, (ವೃಧು) ಶೃಧ್ (ಶೃಧು).

- (a). Are conjugated in the *parasmaipadi* optionally (1) in the aorist taking then ಅಜ್ as their tense affix (III. 1. 55; I. 3. 91.) and (2) when ಸ್ಯ and ಸನ್ are attached (I. 3. 92); and
- (b). in the *parasmaipadi* reject the augment ಇಟ್ before ಸ್ಯ and ಸನ್ (VII. 2. 59.) e. g. 2nd Fut. ವರ್ಧಿಷ್ಯತೆ or ವತ್ಸ್ಯತೆ, ಶರ್ಧಿಷ್ಯತೆ or ಶತ್ಸ್ಯತೆ. Aor. ಅವೃಧತ್ or ಅವರ್ಧಿಷ್ಯ, ಅಶೃಧತ್ or ಅಶರ್ಧಿಷ್ಯ. D ವಿವೃತ್ಸತಿ or ವಿವರ್ಧಿಷತೆ. and so on.

(44). ದ್ರು, ಸ್ರು.

- (a). Form their base in the aorist in the active voice by ಚಜ್ (III. 1. 48);
- (b). reject the augment ಇಟ್ before ವಲ್ *árdhādhātuka* affixes in the perfect (VII. 2. 13);
- (c). have their C roots invariably conjugated in the *parasmaipadi* (I. 3. 86); and

(d). have the vowel of the reduplicates of their C roots optionally changed into ಉ alternatively with ಇ before ಚ್ಚ and ಸನ್ (VI. 4. 81. 93.) e. g. Aorist ಅದುದ್ರಾವತ್, ಅಸುಸ್ರಾವತ್. Perf. 4 ದುದ್ರೋಢ, ಸುಸ್ರೋಢ ; 8 ದುದ್ರಾವ, ಸುಸ್ರಾವ ; 9 ದುದ್ರಾಮ, ಸುಸ್ರಾಮ. C ದ್ರಾವಯತಿ, ಸ್ರಾವಯತಿ. Aor. of C ಅದಿದ್ರಾವತ್ or ಅದುದ್ರಾವತ್ ; ಅಸಿಸ್ರಾವತ್ or ಅಸುಸ್ರಾವತ್. D ದಿದ್ರಾವಯಿಷತಿ or ದುದ್ರಾವಯಿಷತಿ ; ಸಿಸ್ರಾವಯಿಷತಿ or ಸುಸ್ರಾವಯಿಷತಿ.

(46). ಕ್ಷುಬ್ಧ, ಲಗ್ನ, ಮ್ಲಚ್ಛ, ರಭ, ವಾಹ, ದೃಢ, ವೃಹ, ಕಷ give in conjunction with ಕ್ತ respectively the following anomalous words.— (VII. 2. 18. 20. 21.)

ಕ್ಷುಬ್ಧ “the churning stick”

ಲಗ್ನ “attached”

ಮ್ಲಚ್ಛ “indistinct”

ವಿರಿಬ್ಧ “a note”

ವಾಢ “excessive”

ದೃಢ “strong”

ಪರಿವೃಢ “lord”

ಕಷ್ಟ “difficult” “impervious”

(45). ದಮ, ಶಮ, ದನ್, ಛದ.

Allow their C to be formed optionally by ೀ ಣಿ when *nishṭha* affixes are to be taken by them, the *nishṭha* affixes themselves rejecting then the augment ಇಟ್ (VII. 2. 27.) e. g. ದಾನ್ತ or ದಮಿತ ; ಶಾನ್ತ or ಶಮಿತ ; ದಸ್ತ or ದಾಸಿತ ; ಛನ್ನ or ಛಾದಿತ.

(46). ಪೂರ್.

(a). Forms its base in the 3rd person singular of the aorist of the active voice optionally by ಚಿಣ್ (III. 1. 61); and

(b). allows its C to be formed optionally by ೀ ಣಿ when *nish*. are to be taken by them, the *nish* affixes themselves then rejecting the augment ಇಟ್. (VII. 2. 27). e. g. Aor. ಅಪೂರಿ, ಅಪೂರಿಷ್ಯ. *nish* of C ಪೂರ್ಣ or ಪೂರಿತ.

(47). ತಾಯ್.

Forms its base in the 3rd person singular of the aorist of the active voice optionally by ಚಿಣ್ (III. 1. 61.) e. g. ಅತಾಯಿ or ಅತಾಯಿಷ್ಯ.

(48). ರುಷ್.

Allows the optional rejection of ಇಟ್ before *árdhadrhātuka* affixes beginning with ತ (VII. 2. 48). including *nishṭha* (VII. 2. 28.) e. g. 1st Fut. ರೋಷ್ಯಾ or ರೋಷಿತಾ. *nishṭha*. ರುಷ್ಯ or ರುಷಿತ.

(49). ರಿಷ್.

Allows the optional rejection of ಇಟ್ before *árdhadhātuka* affixes beginning with ತ except *nishṭha* (VII. 2. 48) and requires the absolute rejection of ಇಟ್ before *nishṭha* (VII. 2. 15) e. g. 1st Fut. ರಿಷ್ಯಾ or ರಿಷಿತಾ. *nish* ರಿಷ್ಯ.

(50). ತ್ವರ್ (ಘೈತ್ವರಾ.)

(a). Becomes ತೂರ್ before nasal affixes and ಝಲ್ affixes (VI. 4. 20) and

(b). allows the optional rejection of ಇಟ್ before *nishṭha* (VII. 2. 28) e. g. FP ತೂತೂರ್ತಿ. *nishṭha* ತೂರ್ಣ or ತ್ವರಿತ.

(51). ಪ್ರವ್.

Becomes ಸ್ರ before nasal affixes and ಝಲ್ affixes (VI. 4. 20) e. g. FP ಸ್ರಸ್ರೋತಿ.

(52). ಸ್ಯಮ್.

(a). Changes its penultimate optionally into ಎ and at the same time *lopates* its reduplicate before ಧಲ್ and affixes of the perfect having indicatory ಕ or ಙ (VI. 4. 125) and

- (b). is *samprasāranated* before ಯಜ್ (VI. 1. 19.) e. g.
Perfect 2 ಸ್ಯಮತುಃ or ಸಸ್ಯಮತುಃ 4 ಸ್ಯಮಿಥ or ಸಸ್ಯ
ಮಿಥ. FA ಸಸಿಮ್ಯತೆ.

(53). ಸ್ಯನ್.

- (a). Has the same irregularities as those mentioned in
(a) for ಸ್ಯಮ್ ;
- (b). when preceded by ಆಜ್, allows the optional rejection
of ಇಟು before *nishtha* ; (VII. 2. 28.) and
- (c). when not preceded by ಆಜ್, gives the anomalous word
ಸ್ವಾಂತ meaning *mind* (VII. 2. 18). e. g. Perfect 2
ಸ್ಯನತುಃ or ಸಸ್ಯನತುಃ. 4 ಸ್ಯನಿಥ or ಸಸ್ಯನಿಥ. *nishtha*.
ಆಸ್ವಾಂತ or ಆಸ್ಯನಿತ. Anomalous word. ಸ್ವಾಂತ
(mind).

(54). ಅಜ್.

ಅಜ್ must be changed into ವೀ before *árdhadhátuka* affixes
optionally if they begin with ವಲ್ and absolutely otherwise
(II. 4. 56. Kás. thereon) e. g.

Impv. ವೀಯತಾಂ Imp. ಅವೀಯತ O. ವೀಯತ 1st Fut. ವೆತಾ
or ಅಜಿತಾ 2nd Fut. ವೆಷ್ಯತಿ or ಆಜಿಷ್ಯತಿ. Cond. ಅವೇಷ್ಯತ್ or
ಆಜಿಷ್ಯತ್. Aor. ಅವೈಷೀತ್ or ಆಜೀತ್. Perf. ವಿನಾಯ. 2 ವಿವ್ಯತುಃ. 3 ವಿವ್ಯುಃ
4 ವಿವೆಥ or ವಿವಯಿಥ or ಆಜಿಥ. 5 ವಿವ್ಯಥುಃ 6 ವಿವ್ಯ 7 ವಿನಾಯ or ವಿವಯಾ,
8 ವಿವ್ಯಿವ or ಆಜಿವ. 9 ವಿವ್ಯಿವಾ or ಆಜಿವಾ. Ben. ವೀಯಾತ್. Pass.
ವೀಯತೆ. 1st Fut. ವೆತಾ or ವಯಿತಾ or ಅಜಿತಾ. 2nd Fut. ವೇಷ್ಯತೆ or
ವಯಿಷ್ಯತೆ or ಅಜಿಷ್ಯತೆ. Cond. ಅವೇಷ್ಯತ or ಅವಯಿಷ್ಯತ or ಆಜಿಷ್ಯತ.
Aor. ಅವಾಯ (not reflective). ಅವಾಯ or ಅವಾಯಿಷ್ಯ or ಅವೇಷ್ಯ or
ಆಜಿಷ್ಯ (reflective) ; 2 ಅವಾಯಿಷಾತಾಂ or ಅವೇಷಾತಾಂ or ಆಜಿಷಾತಾಂ.
Perf. ವಿವಿಯೆ. 2 ವಿವಿಯಾತೆ. 3 ವಿವಿಯಿರೆ. 4 ವಿವಿಯಿಃ or ಆಜಿಃ. 5 ವಿವಿಯಾಥೆ.
6 ವಿವಿಯಾಥ್ಯೆ or ವಿವಿಯಾಥ್ಯೆ or ಆಜಿಥ್ಯೆ. 7 ವಿವಿಯೆ. 8 ವಿವಿಯಿವಹೆ or ಆಜಿವಹೆ.
9 ವಿವಿಯಿವಾಹೆ or ಆಜಿವಾಹೆ. Ben. ವಯಿಷೀಷ್ಯ or ವೇಷೀಷ್ಯ or ಅಜಿಷೀಷ್ಯ

C ವಾಯಯತಿ. D ವಿವೀಷತಿ or ಅಜಿಜಿಷತಿ. FA ವೇವೀಯತೆ. FP ವೇವೇತಿ or ವೇವಯಿತಿ. *nish* ವೀತ or ಅಜಿತ. Ger. ವೀತ್ವಾ or ಅಜಿತ್ವಾ. (ಲ್ಯಪ್) ವೀಯ. Inf. ವೀತುಂ or ಅಜಿತುಂ.

(55). ಅದ್.

- (a). Is changed into (1) ಫುಸ್ತ absolutely before ಸನ್ and affixes of the aorist, (2) into ಜಗ್ಧ before *ārdhadhātuka* affixes beginning with ತ (II. 4. 36, 37.), and (3) into ಅದ before *sārvadhātuka* affixes consisting of a single letter (VII. 3. 100);
- (b). requires ಥಲ್ to be augmented with ಇಟ್ absolutely (VII. 2. 66.); and
- (c). requires its C to be conjugated in the *ātmanepadi* as well as in the *parasmaipadi* (Kās. on I. 3. 87.) the *ātmanepadi* being used when the fruit of the action accrues to the agent, though the root has the sense of eating. e. g. Imp. ಆದತ್ 4 ಆದಃ Aor. ನಿಲ and so use the aorist of ಫುಸ್ತ instead. Perf 4. ಆದಿಥ C. ಆದಯತಿ or ಆದಯತೆ. D. ನಿಲ and so use the D of ಫುಸ್ತ instead. *nish* ಜಗ್ಧ, ಜಗ್ಧವತ್. Ger. ಜಗ್ಧ್ಯಾ. (ಲ್ಯಪ್.) ಜಗ್ಧ್ಯ Inf. ಜಗ್ಧುಂ.

Note.—It is said that in the perfect we may consider this root optionally as defective, using, instead of the forms from this root, the forms from the root ಫುಸ್ತ (II. 4. 40). But the practical advantage of this rule is not apparent.

(56). II. ಅನ್.

Requires affixes of the special tenses following it immediately to the augmented with ಈಟ್ or ಅಟ್ if they consist of single consonants, and with ಇಟ್ if they are other affixes beginning with ವಲ್ (VII. 2. 76; VII. 3. 98. 99.) e. g. ಅನಿತಿ Impv. ಅನಿತು or ಅನಿತಾತ್ Imp. ಅನೀತ್ or ಅನತ್.

(57). ಅಂಚ್ (I. U. ಅಂಚು). used in the sense of “to worship.”

(a). Requires the augment ಇಟ್ before the gerund absolutely, not optionally, and also before *nishtha*; (VII. 2. 53). and.

(b). does not lose its nasal before affixes having indicative ಕ or ಜ್ (VI. 4. 30). e. g. O ಅಂಚ್ಯಾತ್. Ben. ಅಂಚ್ಯಾತ್. Pass ಅಂಚ್ಯೆತೆ. *nish* ಅಂಚಿತೆ, ಅಂಚಿತವತ್. Ger. ಅಂಚಿತ್ವಾ.

(58). ಅಂಜ್ (ಅಂಜು).

Requires the augmentation with ಇಟ್ of the tense affix of the aorist and of the affix ಸನ್ (VII. 2. 71. 74) e. g. Aor. ಅಂಜೇತ್. D ಅಂಜೆಜಿಷತಿ.

(59). ಅಯ್.

Requires the perfect to be formed by the auxiliary affix ಆಮ್ and the auxiliary verbs (III. 1.37.) e. g. Perf. ಅಯಾಂಚೆಕ್ರೆ.

(60). ಅರ್ಧ್.

Requires *nishtha* to reject the augment ಇಟ್ (1) when preceded by ಸಮ್, ನಿ, or ಎ and (2) when preceded by ಅಭಿ, if the meaning is “near.” (VII. 2. 24, 25) e. g. ಸಮರ್ಣ, ನ್ಯರ್ಣ, ವ್ಯರ್ಣ, ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಣ “near.”

(61). V ಅಶ್ (ಅಶೂ).

(a). Requires the affix ಸನ್ to be augmented with ಇಟ್ (VII. 2. 74) and

(b). requires the reduplicate of the perfect to be augmented with ನುಟ್ (VII. 4. 72) e. g. Perf. ಆನಕ, 2 ಆನಕಾತೆ, 3 ಆನಕರೆ &c. D ಅಶಿಷತೆ.

(62). II. ಅಸೃ.

- (a). Takes no *ārdhadhātuka* aff (II. 4. 52.) except affixes of the perfect and this only when the root is used as an auxiliary in the formation of a perfect with the affix ಅಸೃ. (Kās. on II. 4. 52).
- (b). requires *ārdhadhātuka* aff consisting of single letters to be augmented with ಅಸೃ (VII. 3. 96.)
- (c). changes itself into ಎ before ಧಿ (of the Impv.) (VI. 4. 111. 119.)
- (d). *lopates* its final before affixes beginning with ಸ (VII. 4. 50.) and
- (e). *lopates* its initial before *sārvadhātuka* aff having indicatory ಕ or ಜ (VI. 4. 111.) e. g. 2 ಸ್ತಃ 3 ಸನ್ತಿ 4 ಅಸಿ 5 ಸ್ಥಃ 6 ಸ್ಥಃ 8 ಸ್ವಃ 9 ಸ್ಮಃ. Impv. 2 ಸ್ತಾಂ, 3 ಸನ್ತು, 4 ಎಧಿ, 5 ಸ್ತಂ, 6 ಸ್ತ. Imp. ಅಸೀತ್. 4 ಅಸೀತಿ. O. ಸ್ಯಾತ್ 2 ಸ್ಯಾತಾಂ 3 ಸ್ಯುಃ, 4 ಸ್ಯಾಃ 5 ಸ್ಯಾತಂ, 6 ಸ್ಯಾತ. 7 ಸ್ಯಾಂ 8 ಸ್ಯಾವ 9 ಸ್ಯಾಮ. Other tenses *nil* and so the forms of the root ಭೂ should be used in these tenses.

(63). IV. ಅಸೃ.

- (a). Takes ಅಜ್ as its tense affix in the aorist (III. 1. 52.) and
- (b). then gets itself augmented with ಧೃಕ್ (VII. 4. 17.) e. g. Aor. ಅಸೃತ್ 2 ಅಸೃತಾಂ 3 ಅಸೃನ್. A. Aor. ಅಸೃತ. 2 ಅಸೃತಾಂ.

(64.) ಅಪ್ (ಅಪ್).

Becomes ಅಪ್ before ಸನ್ *lopating* its reduplicate at the same time (VII. 4. 55. 58.) e. g. D ಅಪ್ಪತಿ.

(65.) ಆಸ್ಯ.

Forms its perfect by the auxiliary affix ಆಸ್ಯ &c. (III. 1. 37.) e. g. Perf. ಆಸ್ಯಂಜೆಕ್.

(66.) ಇಣ್.

- (a). Is in the aorist changed into ಗಾ (II. 4. 45.) and takes
 ॠ ಸಂ as its tense affix (II. 4. 77.)
- (b). cannot be used in its causative or desiderative form
 when it means “to go” and so the causative and
 desiderative forms in this sense must be taken
 from the root गम् (II. 4. 46, 47).
- (c). is changed not into ಇಯ್ (ಇಯಜ್) but ಯ್ (ಯಣ್)
 before affixes beginning with vowels and not being
 such as require its own *gunation* or *vriddhi* according
 to ordinary rules (VI. 4. 81.)
- (d). has ಈ, not ಇ, as its reduplicate before affixes of the
 perfect having indicatory ಕ (VII. 4. 69.) and
- (e). in the benedictive remains as ಇ without being leng-
 thened, provided *upasargáh* are to be used along
 with the root (VII. 4. 24.) e. g. ३ ಯಂತಿ Impv.
 ३ ಯಂತು. Imp. ३ ಆಯನ್. Aor. ಅಗಾತ್. २ ಅಗಾತಾಂ. ३ ಅ
 ಗಾಃ. ४ ಅಗಾಃ. ५ ಅಗಾತಂ. ६ ಅಗಾತ. ७ ಅಗಾಂ. ८ ಅಗಾವ.
 ९ ಅಗಾಮ. Perf. २ ಈಯತುಃ. ३ ಈಯುಃ. ५ ಈಯಥುಃ.
 ६ ಈಯ. ८ ಈಯಿವ. ९ ಈಯಿಮ. Ben. ಈಯಾತ್. But ಉದ್,
 ಸಮ್, or ಅನು + ಈಯಾತ್ = ಉದಿಯಾತ್, ಸಮಿಯಾತ್, ಅನ್ವಿ
 ಯಾತ್. C ಗಮಯತಿ “he causes to go.” D ಜಿಗಮಿಷತಿ
 “he wishes to go.” But C ಅಯಯತಿ “he causes
 to study.” D ಇಷಿವತಿ “he wishes to learn.”

(67.) ಇಕ್.

- (a). Is never used without the *upasarga* ಅಧಿ. (Sid. II. 119).

- (b). and is conjugated like the root अक (Sid. II. 119); but
- (c). before affixes beginning with vowels and not being such as require its own *gunation* or *vridhhi* according to ordinary rules, changes itself into य only optionally, not absolutely like अक (Sid. II. 119.) e. g. ३ अदियಂತि or अदियಂತि Impv. अदियಂತु or अदियಂತु Imp. अदियन्तु or अदियन्तु .

(68). अज .

- (a). Is never used without the *upasarga* अधि ;
- (b). is changed (1) into ग (गज) absolutely in the perfect but optionally in the aorist and the conditional, as also when a C root is to be formed from it with a view to this C being used in the aorist or as a root for the formation of D therefrom (II. 4. 49 to 51). (2) into अ when a C root is to be formed from it for other purposes (VI. 1. 48). and (3) into गो before सन् (II. 4. 48 ; VI. 4. 16. Kás thereon);
- (c). is in its causative form used in the *parasmaipadi* even when the fruit of the action accrues to the agent (I. 3. 86) ; and
- (d). requires that all affixes following this root in its form of ग as above, if not distinguished by indicative ञ and ल , should be treated as affixes having indicative ञ . (I. 2. 1.) e. g. Cond. अदियिष्यति or अदियिष्यति . Aor. अदियिष्यत् or अदियिष्यत् . Perf. $\text{अदिजग्$. Pass Aor. अदियिष्यत् or अदियिष्यत् . C अदियिष्यति , (not अदियिष्यति also) Aor. of C अदियिष्यत् or अदियिष्यत् . D अदिजिगमसत् . D from C. अदियिष्यति or अदिजिगमसति .

(69). ಇಷ್ (ಇಷು.)

(a). Is changed in the special tenses into ಇಚ್ಛೆ (VII. 3. 77);
and

(b). allows all *árdhadhátuka* affixes beginning with ತ except *nish* to be optionally augmented with ಇಚ್ಛೆ (VII. 2. 48.) e. g. ಇಚ್ಛೆತಿ. Impv. ಇಚ್ಛೆತು or ಇಚ್ಛೆತಾತ್. Imp. ಐಚ್ಛೆತ್. O ಐಚ್ಛೇತ್. 1st Fut. ಎಚ್ಛಾ or ಎಚಿತಾ.

(70). ಈರ್ಷ್ಯ.

Aor. of C. ಐರ್ಷ್ಯಯತ್ or ಐರ್ಷ್ಯತ್. and so on. D ಇರ್ಷ್ಯಯಿಷತಿ or ಇರ್ಷ್ಯಯಿಷತಿ. and so on. (Sub. II. 197, 198).

(71). ಉಷ್.

Allows the perfect to be formed optionally by the auxiliary affix ಆಮ್ (III. 1. 38.) e. g. Perf. ಓಷಾಂಚಕಾರ or ಉವೊಷ.

(72). ಉಹ್.

When preceded by *upasargáh* is shortened into ಉಹ್ before affixes beginning with ಯ and having indicatory ಕ or ಜ್ (VII. 4. 23.) e. g. Ben. ಸಮುಹ್ಯಾತ್, ಅಭ್ಯುಹ್ಯಾತ್. Pass ಸಮುಹ್ಯತೆ, ಅಭ್ಯುಹ್ಯತೆ.

(73). ಉಣ್.

(a). Has the affix ಸನ್ optionally deprived of the augment ಇಟ್ (VII. 2. 49);

(b). has its final vowel optionally *vridhhiated* before *sárvadhátuka* affixes beginning with consonants and distinguished by indicatory ಷ, except such affixes of this description as consist of only single letters (VII. 3. 90, 91);

(c). is optionally *gunated* before affixes of the aorist in the *parasmaipadi* (VII. 2. 6);

- (d). allows the said affixes of the aorist as well as other affixes augmented with ಇಟ್ to be treated optionally as affixes having indicative ಜ್ (I. 2. 3); and
- (e). requires its perfect to be formed without the auxiliary affix ಆಮ್ &c. (B. 638.) e. g. ಉಣ್ಣೊತಿ or ಉಣ್ಣೊರ್ತಿ. 4. ಉಣ್ಣೊಪಿ or ಉಣ್ಣೊರ್ಪಿ. 7. ಉಣ್ಣೊಮಿ or ಉಣ್ಣೊರ್ಮಿ. Impv. ಉಣ್ಣೊತು or ಉಣ್ಣೊರ್ತು or ಉಣ್ಣೊತಾತ್. 1st Fut. ಉಣ್ಣೊವಿತಾ or ಉಣ್ಣೊವಿತಾ. 2nd Fut. ಉಣ್ಣೊವಿಕ್ಕತಿ or ಉಣ್ಣೊವಿಕ್ಕತಿ. Cond. ಉಣ್ಣೊವಿಕ್ಕತ್ or ಉಣ್ಣೊವಿಕ್ಕತ್. Aor. ಉಣ್ಣೊವೀತ್ or ಉಣ್ಣೊವೀತ್ or ಉಣ್ಣೊವೀತ್. Perf. ಉಣ್ಣೊನಾವ. D ಉಣ್ಣೊನಾವಿಕ್ಕತಿ or ಉಣ್ಣೊನಾವಿಕ್ಕತಿ. ನುವಿಕ್ಕತಿ or ಉಣ್ಣೊನವಿಕ್ಕತಿ.

(74). ಋ.

- (a). Is changed into ಋಚ್ಛ in the special tenses (VII. 3. 78.) and into ಅರ್ಚ before the affix ಣಿ (VII. 3. 36);
- (b). requires ಧಲ್ and ಸನ್ to be augmented with ಇಟ್ (VII. 2. 66) ;
- (c). becomes *gunated* in the perfect before even those affixes which in the case of other roots are not *gunated* (VII. 4. 11) ;
- (d). takes ಅಜ್ as its tense affix in the aorist (III. 1. 56);
- (e). becomes *gunated* before ಯಕ್, ಯಜ್, and the affixes of the benedictive, (VII. 4. 29. 30) ; and
- (f). allows FA and FP to be formed (Sid. II. 206; 216.) e. g. ಋಚ್ಛತಿ. Impv. ಋಚ್ಛತು or ಋಚ್ಛತಾತ್. Imp. ಆಚ್ಛತ್ O ಋಚ್ಛೇತ್. Aor. ಆರತ್. Perf., 2. ಆರತಾಃ. 3. ಆರತಾಃ. 4. ಅರಿಥ. Ben. ಅರ್ಯತ್. Pass. ಅರ್ಯತಿ. C ಅರ್ಯಯತಿ. D ಅರಿಥಿಕ್ಕತಿ. FA ಅರ್ಯಯತಿ. FP ಅರರ್ತಿ. ಅರಿಯತಿ, ಅರರ್ತಿ, or ಅರಿಯಾರ್ತಿ.

(75). ಋಜ್.

Forms its perfect without the auxiliary aff. ಆಮ್ &c. (III. 1. 36.) e. g. Perf. ಆನಜ್ಞಃ.

(76). ಋತ್.

- (a). Takes ಈರುಜ್ as its self-descriptive affix optionally before *ārdhadhātuka* affixes and absolutely otherwise. (III. 1. 29, 31) ; and
- (b). allows the affix ತ್ವಾ augmented with ಇಟ್ to be treated optionally as having an indicatory ಕ (I. 2. 24.) e. g. ಋತೀಯತೆ. Impv. ಋತೀಯತಾಂ. Imp. ಆರ್ತೀಯತ O ಋತೀಯತೆ. 1st Fut. ಋತೀಯಿತಾ or ಅರ್ತೀತಾ. 2nd Fut. ಋತೀಯಿಷ್ಯತೆ or ಅರ್ತೀಷ್ಯತೆ. Cond. ಆರ್ತೀಯಿಷ್ಯತೆ or ಆರ್ತೀಷ್ಯತೆ. Aor. ಆರ್ತೀಯಿಷ್ಯ or ಆರ್ತೀಷ್ಯ. Perf. ಋತೀಯಾಂಜಕ್ರೆ or ಆನ್ಯತೆ. Ben. ಋತೀಯಿಷೀಷ್ಯ or ಅರ್ತೀಷೀಷ್ಯ. C ಋತೀಯಿಯತಿ or ಆರ್ತೀಯತಿ. D ಋತೀಯಿಷತೆ or ಋತೀಯಿಷತೆ.

(77). ಋಧ್.

D ಅರ್ಧಿಷತೆ or ಈತ್ಸ್ತತಿ and so on (VII. 2. 49 ; VII. 4. 55.)

(78). ಕಮ್. (ಕಮಾ).

- (a). takes ಕಿಜ್, 4 ಕಿಜ್, and ಅಯ್ as its self-descriptive affixes optionally before *ārdhadhātuka* affixes and absolutely before other affixes (III. 1. 30. 31.) the ಕಿ, 4 ಕಿ, and ಅಯ್ being used as in the case of *ni* roots.
- (b). takes ಕಜ್ as its tense affix in the aorist if the self-descriptive affixes above mentioned are not used in the aorist under the rule in (a) (Kás on III. 1. 48) ; and
- (c) *vridhhiates* its penultimate before ಕಿಣ್ and primitive affixes having indicatory ಋ or ಋ, though it ends

in ಮ and is not a E root (Kàs on VII. 3. 34.) e. g. ಕಾಮಯತೆ. Impv. ಕಾಮಯತಾಂ. Imp. ಅಕಾಮಯತ. O. ಕಾಮಯತ. 1st Fut. ಕಾಮಯಿತಾ or ಕಮಿತಾ. 2nd Fut. ಕಾಮಯಿಷ್ಯತೆ or ಕಮಿಷ್ಯತೆ. Aor. ಅಚಕಮತ or ಅಚೀಕಮತ. Perf. ಕಾಮಯಾಂಚಕ್ರ or ಚಕಮ. Ben. ಕಮಿಷೀಷ್ಯ or ಕಾಮಯಿಷೀಷ್ಯ. Pass. ಕಾಮ್ಯತೆ or ಕಮ್ಯತೆ. Aor. ಅಕಾಮಿ. D. ಚಿಕಮಿಷತೆ or ಚಿಕಾಮಯಿಷತೆ. FA ಚಂಕಮ್ಯತೆ (no. FA when the self descriptive affix is used).

(79.) ಕನ್.

FA ಚನೀಕಸ್ಯತೆ. FP ಚನೀಕಸೀತಿ or ಚನೀಕಕ್ತಿ. and so on (VII. 4. 84.)

(80.) I ಕು (ಕುಜ್.)

FA ಕೂಕೂಯತೆ and so on. (VII. 4. 63). But FP is regular.

(81.) ಕುಕ್ತ್.

Takes in the present, imperative, imperfect and, optative of the reflective voice ಕ್ಯನ್ optionally and is then conjugated in the *prasmaipadi* (III. 1. 90.) e. g. ಕುಕ್ಯತಿಪಾದಕಸ್ವಯಮವ.

(82.) ಕೃತ್. (ಕೃತಿ).

(a). Takes ಸುಮ as an augment in all special tenses (VII. 1. 59) ; and

(b). allows the omission of the augment ಇಟ್ optionally before *àrdhadhātuka* affixes beginning with ಸ except in the aorist (VII. 2. 57.) ಕೃಂತತಿ. Impv. ಕೃಂತತು or ಕೃಂತತಾತ್. Imp. ಅಕೃಂತತ. O ಕೃಂತತ. 2nd Fut. ಕರ್ತಿಷ್ಯತಿ or ಕತ್ಸ್ಯತಿ. D. ಚಿಕರ್ತಿಷತಿ or ಚಿಕೃತ್ಸತಿ.

(83.) VI ಕೃ.

(a). Takes ಸುಟ್ as its augment after ಉಪ, ಪ್ರತಿ, and ಅಪ, when it, as modified by any of these *upasargāḥ*

means “to cut,” (ಉಪ), “to strike,” (ಉಪ, ಪ್ರತಿ), or “to scratch the ground as cattle or birds” (ಅಪ) (VI. 1. 140 to 142); and

- (b). requires ಸನ್ to be augmented with ಇಟ. (VII. 2. 75).
e. g. ಉಪಸ್ಕಿರತಿ, ಪ್ರತಿಸ್ಕಿರತಿ, ಅವಸ್ಕುರುತೆ (irregular *ātmanepadi*, see above). D ಚಿಕರಿದತಿ.

(84). ಕೃ.

- (a). Takes ಸುಟ as its augment after ಸಮ, ಪರಿ, and ಉಪ when it, as modified by any of these *upasargāḥ*, means “to adorn or polish or prepare well” (ಸಮ, ಪರಿ, and ಉಪ), “assemble” (ಸಮ, ಪರಿ, and ಉಪ), or “to alter” (ಉಪ), or “to supply an ellipsis” (ಉಪ) (VI. 1. 137 to 139);
- (b). takes ಲ as its tense affix absolutely in the special tenses when affixes beginning with ವ or ಮ or ಯ are to follow (VI. 4. 108. 109);
- (c). becomes ಕುರ before the above affixes as well as before the tense affix ಲ when *sārvadhātuka* affixes having indicatory ಕ or ಜ are to follow (VI. 4. 110);
- (d). rejects the augment ಇಟ before affixes of the perfect (VII. 2. 13); and
- (e). requires its C to be conjugated in the *ātmanepadi* even when the fruit of the action does not accrue to the agent, when the word ಮಿಥ್ಯಾ is used as an *upapada* along with it the sense being “to utter frequently incorrectly” (I. 3. 71.) e. g. 2 ಕುರುತಃ. 3 ಕುರ್ವನ್ತಿ. 5 ಕುರುಥಃ. 6 ಕುರುಥ. 8 ಕುರ್ವಃ. 9 ಕುರ್ವಾಃ. Impv. ಕರೂತು or ಕುರುತಾತ್. 2 ಕುರುತಾಂ. 3 ಕುರ್ವನ್ತು. 4 ಕುರು. 5 ಕುರುತಂ. 6 ಕುರುತ. Imp. 2 ಅಕುರುತಾಂ.

3 ಅಕುರ್ವನ್. 5 ಅಕುರುತಂ. 6 ಅಕುರುತು. 8 ಅಕುರ್ವ. 9 ಅಕುರ್ವ. 0. ಕುರ್ಯಾತ್ &c. Perf. 8 ಚಕ್ರವ. 9 ಚಕ್ರವ.

Atmanepadi ಕುರುತೆ &c. Impv. ಕುರುತಾಂ &c. except 7. 8. 9. which are respectively ಕರವೈ. ಕರವಾವಪ್ಪೈ. ಕರವಾನುವಪ್ಪೈ. Imp. ಅಕುರುತ &c. 0. ಕುರ್ವತ &c. C ಮಿಥ್ಯಾಕಾರಯತೆವದಂ “he frequently utters the word incorrectly,” but ಪದಮಿಥ್ಯಾವಾಚಯತಿ and also ಪದಮಿಥ್ಯಾಕಾರಯತಿ, “he utters the word incorrectly ;” (here there is no frequency implied). ಉಪಸ್ಕರ್ತಾ, ಪರಿಷ್ಕರ್ತಾ. ಸಂಸ್ಕರ್ತಾ.

(85). ಕ್ಷಪ್ (ಕ್ರವೃ) (VIII. 2. 18.)

- (a). Is optionally declined in the *parasmaipadi* in the 1st and 2nd future, the conditional, and the aorist, as well as in its desiderative form (I. 3. 91. to 93) ;
- (b). takes ಅಚ್ as its tense affix in the aorist when it is conjugated in the *parasmaipadi* as aforesaid (III. 1. 55) ; and
- (c). in the 1st and the 2nd future and the conditional as well as in its desiderative form, when it is conjugated in the *parasmaipadi*, requires absolutely its tense affixes to be not augmented with ಇಪ್.
- (VII. 2. 59. 60) e. g. 1st Fut ಕಲ್ಪಿತಾ. ಕಲ್ಪಿತಾಸೆ, or ಕಲ್ಪಿಸುಸೆ or ಕಲ್ಪಿಸುಸಿ. 2nd Fut. ಕಲ್ಪಿಷ್ಯತೆ or ಕಲ್ಪಿಸ್ಯತೆ or ಕಲ್ಪಿಸ್ಯತಿ. Cond. ಅಕಲ್ಪಿಷ್ಯತೆ or ಅಕಲ್ಪಿಸ್ಯತೆ or ಅಕಲ್ಪಿಸ್ಯತ್. Aor. ಅಕಲ್ಪಿಷ್ಯ or ಅಕ್ಷಪ or ಅಕಲ್ಪತ್. D ಚಿಕಲ್ಪಿತೆ or ಚಿಕಲ್ಪಿಸತೆ or ಚಿಕಲ್ಪಿಸತಿ.

(86.) A. P I ಕ್ರಮ (ಕ್ರಮಾ) A. P IV ಕ್ರಮ (ಕ್ರಮಾ) (III. 1. 70.)

- (a). Requires *úrdhadhátuka* affixes beginning with ವಲ್ to be not augmented with it when used in the *átmanepádi*, except when the affixes concerned are passive primitive affixes (VII. 2. 36. Kàs thereon).

- (b). lengthens its penultimate in the special tenses of the *parasmaipadi* (VII. 3. 76.) e. g. ಕ್ರಾಮತಿ, ಕ್ರಾಮ್ಯತಿ
Impv. ಕ್ರಾಮತು or ಕ್ರಾಮತಾತ್. ಕ್ರಾಮ್ಯತಿ or ಕ್ರಾಮತ್ಯಾತ್.
Imp. ಅಕ್ರಾಮತ್ or ಅಕ್ರಾಮ್ಯತ್. O. ಕ್ರಾಮೆತ್. ಕ್ರಾಮ್ಯೇತ್.
A. 1st Fut. ಕ್ರಂತಾ. 2nd Fut. ಕ್ರಂಸ್ಯತೆ. Cond. ಅಕ್ರಂ
ಸ್ಯತೆ. Ben. ಕ್ರಂಸೀಷ್ಯ.

(87). ಕ್ರೀ (ಡಾಕ್ರೀಜ್).

C ಕ್ರಾಪಯತಿ. (VI. 1. 48.)

(88). ಕ್ಲಿತ್. (ಕ್ಲಿಶ್).

- (a). Forms its gerund by either ತ್ವಾ or ಕ್ತ್ವಾ (VII. 2. 50);
(b). when it forms its gerund by ತ್ವಾ as aforesaid does
not *gunate* its penultimate (I. 2. 7) ; and
(c). requires its *nishṭha* affixes to be optionally augmented
with ಇಟ್ (VII. 2. 50.) e. g. *nishṭha* ಕ್ಲಿಶಿಕ or ಕ್ಲಿಷ್ಯ ;
ಕ್ಲಿಶಿತವತ್ or ಕ್ಲಿಷ್ಯವತ್ ; Ger. ಕ್ಲಿಶಿತಾ or ಕ್ಲಿಷ್ಯಾ.

(89). ಕ್ಷಣ್. (ಕ್ಷಣ).

- (a). Takes optionally ಿ ಸಜ್ as its tense affix in the 3rd
and 2nd person singular of the aorist *ātmanepadi*
(II. 4. 79) ;
(b). does not *vridhanti* its penultimate before ಸಜ್ in the
parasmaipadi (VII. 2. 5) ; and
(c). *lopates* its final nasal before affixes beginning with ಝಲ್
and having indicatory ಕ or ಜ್ (VI. 4. 37.) e. g.
Aor. ಅಕ್ಷಣೀತ್ A. Aor. ಅಕ್ಷತ or ಅಕ್ಷಣಿಷ್ಯ. 4 ಅಕ್ಷ
ಘಾಃ or ಅಕ್ಷಣಿಷ್ಯಾಃ. *nish.* ಕ್ಷತ. Ger. ಕ್ಷತಾ or
ಕ್ಷಣಿತಾ.

(90). ಕ್ಷೀ. (ಕ್ಷೀಷ್).

Optionally shortens its vowel in the special tenses (VII. 3.
80. Sid. II. 167.) e. g. ಕ್ಷೀಣೀತೆ or ಕ್ಷೀಣೀತೆ.

(91). ಕ್ಷಾಧ್

- (a). Requires *nishṭhā* affixes beginning with ವ್ to be augmented with ಷ್ (VII. 2. 52.) and
- (b). forms its gerund by ಉತ್ವಾ (VII. 2. 52.) e. g. *nish* ಕ್ಷಾಧಿತ or ಕ್ಷಾಧಿತವತ್. Ger. ಕ್ಷಾಧಿತ್ವಾ or ಕ್ಷೇಷಾಧಿತ್ವಾ.

(92). ಖನ್. (ಖನು).

- (a). *Lopates* its penultimate before vowel affixes having indicatory ಕ or ಜ್ (VI. 4. 98.) and
- (b). lengthens its penultimate before ನನ್ and also before other affixes having indicatory ಕ or ಜ್, optionally if the affixes begin with ಯ but absolutely if the affixes begin with ಝಲ್ (VI. 4. 42, 43.) e. g. Perf. 2 ಚೆಖ್ನತುಃ. 3 ಚೆಖ್ನುಃ. Ben. ಖಾಯಣತ್ or ಖನ್ಯಾತ್. Pass. ಖಾಯತೆ or ಖಸ್ಯತೆ. FA ಚೇಖಸ್ಯತೆ or ಚಾಖಾಯತೆ.

(93). ಖ್ಯಾ.

Forms its active aorist by ಅಜ್ (III. 1. 52.) e. g. ಆಖ್ಯತ್.

(94). ಗಣ್.

Aor. of C. ಅಜೀಗಣತ್ or ಅಜಗಣತ್ and so on (VII. 4. 97.)

(95). AP ಗಮ್ (ಗಮ್ನು.)

- (a). Becomes ಗಚ್ಛ್ in the special tenses (VII. 3. 77.)
- (b). requires the augmentation of *árdhādhātuka* affixes beginning with ಸ in the *parasmaipadi* (VII. 2. 58.) and also optionally of the affix ವಸ್ (ವಸು) (VII. 2. 68.)
- (c). *lopates* its penultimate before vowel affixes having indicatory ಕ or ಜ್ (VI. 4. 98.)

(d). *lopates* its final nasal optionally before ಲ್ಯಪ್ but absolutely before ಕ್ವಿಪ್ and affixes beginning with ರ್ಪಲ್ and having indicative ಕ or ಜ್ (VI. 4. 37 to 40.) and

(e). allows the affixes of the benedictive and the aorist to be treated optionally as if they had a ಕ indicator even in the *âtmanepadi* (I. 2. 13.) ಗಜ್ಜೈತಿ, A ಗಜ್ಜೈತೆ. 2nd Fut. ಗಮಿಷ್ಯತಿ. Cond. ಅಗಮಿಷ್ಯತ್. A. Aor. ಅಗತ or ಅಗಂಸ್ತ. Perf. 2 ಜಗ್ಮತುಃ, A ಜಗ್ಮೆ. Ben. A ಗಂಸೀಷ್ಯ or ಗಸೀಷ್ಯ. D. ಜಗಮಿಷತಿ, *nish* ಗತ, Ger. ಗತ್ವಾ. (ಲ್ಯಪ್) ಗಮ್ಯ or ಗತ್ಯ. (ವಸ್) ಜಗನ್ವಸ್ or ಜಗ್ಮಿವಸ್. (ಕ್ವಿಪ್) ಗತ್.

(96). VI. ಗುರ್ (ಗುರೀ).

(a). Requires all affixes not having indicative ಇ or ಣ to be treated as affixes having indicative ಜ್ (I. 2. 1.) and

(b). before the affix ಣಮುಲ್ becomes optionally ಗುರ್ as well as ಗೋರ್ if it is preceded by ಅವ (VI. 1. 53.) e. g. 1st Fut. ಗುರಿಷ್ಯತಿ. (ಣಮುಲ್). ಅವಗಾರಮವಗಾರಂ or ಅವಗೋರಮವಗೋರಂ.

(97). B. ಗುಹೂ.

(a). Takes either ಕ್ಸ or ೀ ಕ್ಸ as its tense affix in the aorist of the *âtmanepadi* before dental and dento labial affixes (VII. 3. 73.)

(b). requires no augmentation by ಇಟ್ of ಸನ್ (VII. 2. 12.) and

(c). lengthens its penultimate before all vowel affixes (VI. 4. 89.) ಗೂಹತಿ. Impv. ಗೂಹತು or ಗುಹತಾತ್. Imp. ಅಗೂಹತ್. O. ಗೂಹೆತ್. 1st Fut. ಗೂಹತು. 2nd Fut. ಗೂಹಿಷ್ಯತಿ. Con. ಅಗೂಹಿಷ್ಯತ್. A. Aor. ಅಗೂಢ or ಅಘುಕ್ಷತ. D. ಜಘುಕ್ಷತಿ, ಜಘುಕ್ಷತೆ.

(98). ಸೃಢ್.

Conjugates its C irregularly in the *âtmanepadi* when the sense is “to deceive” (I. 3. 69.) e. g. ಮೂಢವಕಂಘಢಯತೆ “he deceives the boy ;” otherwise ಸಢಯತೆ or ಸಢಯತೆ according to the general rule.

(99). VI. A. P. ಸೃಢ್.

- (a). Requires ಸಢ to be invariably augmented with ಇಢ್ (VII. 2. 75.) and only with ಇಢ್ (not ಈಢ್ also optionally) (Kás thereon).
- (b). forms FA root only when it is intended to convey the sense of contempt or censure in respect of the sense of the root (III. 1. 24.) and
- (c). becomes ಸಢ when the FA is to be formed (VIII. 2. 20.) e. g. D. ಜಿಗಢಷತೆ, FA ಜೇಸಿಢ್ಯತೆ.

(100).. ಸೃಢ್.

- (a). Forms its D by ಸಢ್₁ not ಸಢ (I. 2. 8.) and requires this ಸಢ್₁ to be not augmented with ಇಢ್ (VII. 2. 12.)
- (b). requires other *ârdhadhâtuka* affixes beginning with ವಢ to be augmented with ಈಢ್ instead of ಇಢ್ provided they are not the affixes of the perfect (VII. 2. 37.)
- (c). requires ತ್ಯಾ augmented with ಈಢ್ as aforesaid to be treated as if it had an indicatory ಕ (I. 2. 8.)
- (d). requires the affixes of the 1st and the 2nd Futures, the conditional, the aorist, and the benedictive in the passive, to be treated as if they had the condition of ಚಿಢ್ (VI. 4. 62.) and

- (e). gets *samprasāranated* before affixes having indicatory ಕ or ಜ್, the *samprasāranation* affecting its reduplicates also (VI. 1. 16. 17.) e. g. ಗೃಹ್ಣಾತಿ. Impv. ಗೃಹ್ಣಾತು or ಗೃಹ್ಣೇತಾತ್. Imp. ಅಗೃಹ್ಣಾತ್. O. ಗೃಹ್ಣೇಯಾತ್. 1st Fut. ಗ್ರಹೀತಾ. 2nd Fut. ಗ್ರಹೀಷ್ಯತಿ. Cond. ಅಗ್ರಹೀಷ್ಯತ್. Aor. ಅಗ್ರಹೀತ್. Perf. 8 ಜಗೃಹವ. Ben. ಗೃಹ್ಯಾತ್. Pass ಗೃಹ್ಯತೆ. 1st Fut. ಗ್ರಹೀತಾ or ಗ್ರಾಹಿತಾ. 2nd Fut. ಗ್ರಹೀಷ್ಯತೆ or ಗ್ರಾಹೀಷ್ಯತೆ. Cond. ಅಗ್ರಾಹೀಷ್ಯತೆ or ಅಗ್ರಹೀಷ್ಯತೆ. Aor. 2 ಅಗ್ರಾಹೀಷಾತಾಂ or ಅಗ್ರಾಹಿಷಾತಾಂ. Ben. ಗ್ರಹೀಷ್ಯ or ಗ್ರಾಹೀಷ್ಯ. D ಜಿಘೃಕ್ಷತಿ FA ಜೀಗೃಹ್ಯತೆ. but FP ಜಾಗ್ರಥಿ. *nish* ಗೃಹೀತ. Ger. ಗೃಹೀತ್ವಾ. Inf. ಗ್ರಹೀತುಂ.

(101). ಫಸ (ಫಸ್).

- (a). Requires the affix ವಸ್ (ವಸು) to be augmented with ಇಟ್ (VII. 2. 67.) and
- (b). *lopates* its penultimate before all vowel affixes having indicatory ಕ or ಜ್ except ಅಜ್ (VI. 4. 98.) e. g. Aor. ಅಕ್ಷತ್. Perf. 2 ಜಕ್ಷತುಃ. (ಕ್ವಸು) ಜಕ್ಷಿವಸ್.

(102). ಘಮ್.

Has its *nishkṛhā* without the augment ಇಟ್ optionally when it is preceded by ಸಮ and absolutely when the word formed does not mean “proclaimed” (VII. 2. 23. 28.) e. g. ಸಂಘುಷ್ಪ or ಸಂಘುಷಿತ ; ಘುಷ್ಪ. But ಅವಘುಷಿತಂವಾಕ್ಯವಾಹ.

(103). III ಘೈ.

Requires its reduplicate to end in ಅ instead of in ಇ except in the case of D and FA roots (VII. 4. 66.) e. g. ಜಘರ್ತಿ Perf. ಜಘೈ.

(104). ಘೌ.

- (a). Becomes ಜಿಘೌ before affixes having indicatory ಕ (VII. 3. 78.)

- (b). has ಫ್ರಿಪ್ as well as ಫ್ರಿಪ್ as its C before affixes of the aorist (VII. 4. 6.)
- (c). becomes ಫ್ರೀ when FA root is to be formed from it (VII. 4. 31.) and.
- (d). takes in the *parasmaipadi* ಿ ಸಿಪ್ as well as ಸಿಪ್ as its tense affix in the aorist (II. 4. 78.) e. g. ಜಿಫ್ರಿತಿ Aor. ಅಫ್ರಿತ್ or ಅಫ್ರಿಸೀತ್. Aor. of C ಅಜಫ್ರಿಪತ್ or ಅಜಿಫ್ರಿಪತ್. FA ಜಿಫ್ರೀಯತೆ. (ಕತ್ಯ) ಜಿಫ್ರಿತ್ (ಕಾನಪ್) ಜಿಫ್ರೀಣ.

(105). ಚಕಾಸ್.

Is to be considered as a reduplicated root and so has to take in the active voice ಅತಿ and ಅತು respectively in the 3rd person plural present and imperative and ಉಃ instead of ಅನ್ in the 3rd person plural imperfect (VI. 1. 6, VII. 1. 4.) e. g. ಚಕಾಸತಿ. Impv. 3 ಚಕಾಸತು. Imp. 3 ಅಜಚಕಾಸುಃ.

(106). ಚಕ್ಷ್ (ಚಕ್ಷಿಜ್).

Except when used in the sense of “to avoid” (ವಿಸರ್ಜನಂ) cannot take any *ārdhadhātuka* affixes except those of the perfect and so before the said affixes should be represented by ಖ್ಯಾ (ಖ್ಯಾಜ್) or by ಕ್ಯಾ (II. 4. 54, 55 Kás thereon) e. g. 1st Fut. ಖ್ಯಾತಾ or ಕ್ಯಾತಾ. Inf. ಖ್ಯಾತುಂ or ಕ್ಯಾತುಂ.

(107). ಚರ್.

- (a). Has ಚಂಚುರೈ. and ಚಂಚುರ್. respectively as its FA and FP roots and does not require that the FP root should have the penultimate *gunated* even before those personal affixes which in the case of other roots would cause the *gunation* (VII. 4. 88 ; Sid. II. 214.) e. g. FP ಚಂಚುರೀತಿ or ಚಂಚೂತಿ. FA ಚಂಚುರೈತೆ.

(108). ಚಾಯ್.

FA ಚೆಕ್ಕೆಯ, FP ಚೆಕ್ಕೇ. (VI. 1. 21). ಅಪಚಿತ. (anomalous) as well as ಅಪ ಚಾಯಿತ. (VII. 2. 30).

(109). I. ಚಿ (ಚಿಜ್).

C ಚಾಪಿ or ಚಾಯಿ. (VI. 1. 54).

(110). V. ಚಿ (ಚಿಜ್).

(a). Optionally becomes ಕಿ before ಸನ್ and the affixes of the perfect (VII. 3. 58.) and

(b). before ಣಿ becomes optionally ಚಾ (VI. 1. 54). e. g. Perf. ಚಿಕ್ಕಾಯ or ಚಿಚಾಯ. C. ಚಾಪಯತಿ or ಚಾಯಯತಿ. D. ಚಿಚ್ಚಿಷತಿ or ಚಿಕ್ಕಿಷತಿ; ಚಿಚ್ಚಿಷತಿ or ಚಿಕ್ಕಿಷತಿ.

(111). ಜಕ್ಷ.

(a). Is to be considered as a reduplicate root (VI. 1. 6.) and

(b). requires *sárvadhátuka* affixes to be augmented with ಈಟ್ or ಅಟ್ if they consist of single consonants and with ಇಟ್ if they are others beginning with ವಲ್ (VII. 2. 76. VII. 3. 98. 99.) e. g. ಜಕ್ಷಿತಿ. 4 ಜಕ್ಷಿಸಿ. 7 ಜಕ್ಷಿಮಿ. 8 ಜಕ್ಷಿವಃ. 9 ಜಕ್ಷಿನಃ. Impv. ಜಕ್ಷಿತು or ಜಕ್ಷಿ ತಾತ್. 2 ಜಕ್ಷಿತಾಂ. 3 ಜಕ್ಷತು. 5 ಜಕ್ಷಿತಂ. Imp. ಅಜಕ್ಷೀತ್ or ಅಜಕ್ಷತ್. 3 ಅಜಕ್ಷುಃ. 4 ಅಜಕ್ಷೀಃ or ಅಜಕ್ಷಃ.

(112). IV. ಜನ್ (ಜನಿ).

(a). Becomes ಜಾ (1) before affixes having indicator ಕ (VII. 3. 79) ; (2) before affixes beginning with ಝಲ್ and having indicator ಕ or ಙ (VI. 4. 42 ; Kás. thereon) ; and (3) optionally before affixes beginning with ಯ and having indicator ಕ or ಙ (VI. 4. 43).

- (b). *lepates* its penultimate before affixes beginning with vowels and having indicator ॢ or ॣ (VI. 4. 98.)
- (c). forms the 3rd person singular of the aorist optionally with ॢ (III. 1. 61.)
- (d). does not *vridhiate* its penultimate before ॢ (VII. 3. 35.) and
- (e). has its C always in the *parasmaipadi* (I. 3. 86.) e. g. जायते. Aor. अजनि or अजनिष्. Perf. जज्ञे. Pass. जायते or जन्यते. Aor. अजनि. C. जनयति. FA. जायते or जनयत्ये. *nish* जाते.

(113). PA III. जन्.

Is irregular like IV जन् except in the following particulars:—

- (a). does not become जा before affixes having indicator ॢ.
- (b). does not form 3rd person singular of the aorist optionally with ॢ and
- (c). in the *átmanepadi* except in the imperfect, requires the *sárvadhátuka* affixes ॢ, ॣ, ।, and ॥ to be augmented with ॢ (VII. 2. 78. Kás thereon). e. g. जज्ञे. ॢ. ॣ. ।. ॥. Impv. ॣ. ।. ॥. ॢ. Aor. अजनिष्.

(114). जागृ.

- (a). Is to be considered as a reduplicated root (VI. 1. 6.) and so takes अति and अतु in the 3rd person plural present and imperative and लृक् in the 3rd person plural imperfect (III. 4. 109.; VII. 1. 4.)
- (b). does not *vridhiate* but *gunates* its final vowel before E ॢ in the *parasmaipadi* (VII. 2. 5; VII. 3. 85.)

- (c). *gunates* its final vowel also before ಜಸ್, and all other affixes whatever may be their indicatory letters except (1) ಕ್ವಸು (2) ಚಿಣ್, (3) ಣಿ and (4) affixes having indicatory ಙ (VII. 3. 85 Kás thereon).
- (d). forms its perfect only optionally by the auxiliary affix ಅಮ್ and the auxiliary verbs (III. 1. 38.) and
- (e). optionally *gunates* its final vowel before ಕ್ವಸು (Kás on VII. 3. 85.) e. g. ಜಾಗ್ರತಿ. Impv. 3 ಜಾಗ್ರತು. Imp. 3 ಅಜಾಗರುಃ. Aor. ಅಜಾಗರೀತ್. Perf. ಜಜಾಗರ or ಜಾಗರಾಂಚಿಕಾರ. Ben. ಜಾಗರ್ಯಾತ್. Pass ಜಾಗರ್ಯತಿ. C ಜಾಗರಯತಿ. *nish* ಜಾಗರಿತ (ಕ್ವಸು) ಜಜಾಗ್ರವಸ್ or ಜಜಾಗರ್ವಸ್.

(115). ಜಿ.

- (a). Becomes ಳ before ಸನ್ and the affixes of the perfect (VII. 3. 57.) and ಜಾ before ಣಿ (VI. 1. 48.) e. g. Perf. ಜಿಗಾಯ. C ಜಾವಯತಿ. D ಜಿಗೀಷತಿ (ಕ್ವಸು) ಜಿಗಿವಸ್.

(116). ಜ್ಞ.

- (a). Becomes ಜಾ before affixes having indicatory ಕ (VII. 3. 79);
- (b). has ಜ್ಞಾಪ್ as its C root before ಸನ್ when ಸನ್ rejects the augment ಇಟ್ as it may optionally in the case of this root (VII. 2. 49.)
- (c). requires its D to be always conjugated in the *átmanepádi* except when it is preceded by ಅನು (I. 3. 57, 58.)
- (d). when it allows ಸನ್ to reject ಇಟ್ after its C, the D of C rejects also its reduplicate at the same time (VII. 4. 55, 58.) and.

- (e). allows its C optionally to reject the augment ಇಟ್ before *nishṭha* (VII. 2. 27.) *e. g.* ಜಾನಾತಿ. D of C. ಜಿಜ್ಞಾಸಯಿಷತಿ or ಜಿಜ್ಞಾಸುತಿ. *nishṭha* of C. ಜಿಜ್ಞಾಪ್ತ or ಜಿಜ್ಞಾಪಿತ. D preceded by ಅನು. ಅನುಜಿಜ್ಞಾಸತಿ. D not preceded by ಅನು. ಜಿಜ್ಞಾಸತೆ.

(117). V. ಜ್ಯಾ.

- (a). Takes ಅಜ್ optionally as its tense affix in the aorist (III. 1. 58).
- (b). becomes optionally ಜೇರ್ in the perfect, *lopat*ing its reduplicate at the same time, before ಧಲ್ and affixes having indicatory ಕ or ಙ (VI. 4. 124). and
- (c). requires EO ತ್ಯಾ instead of ಕ್ಯಾ (VII. 2. 55.) *e. g.* Aor. ಅಜರತ್ or ಅಜಾರೀತ್. Perf. ಜಜರತುಃ or ಜೇರತುಃ. 4 ಜಜರಿಥ or ಜೇರಿಥ. Ger. ಜರಿತ್ವಾ or ಜರೀತ್ವಾ.

(118). IX. ಜ್ಯಾ.

- (a). Becomes ಜ್ಯ before affixes having indicatory ಕ (VII. 3. 80). and
- (b). has further the irregularities mentioned in (b) and (c) regarding IV ಜ್ಯಾ *e. g.* ಜ್ಯಣಾತಿ. &c.

(119). I. ಜ್ಯಾ.

Has the irregularities alluded to in (b) and (c) regarding IV ಜ್ಯಾ which see.

(120). ಜ್ಯಾ.

- (a). Gets *sámprasáranated* before affixes having indicatory ಕ or ಙ (VI. 1. 16.) except ಲ್ಯಪ್ (VI. 1. 42). and
- (b). has ಜಿ as its reduplicate in the perfect (VI. 1. 17.) *e. g.* ಜಿನಾತಿ. Perf. ಜಿಜ್ಯಾ. Ben. ಜೇಯಾತ್. FA ಜೇಜೇಯತೆ. *nishṭha*. ಜೇನ. Ger. ಜೇತ್ವಾ.

(121). ಜೀವ್.

Allows its C to have ಜಿ as well as ಜೀ as its reduplicate before ಚಜ್ (VII. 4. 3.) e. g. ಅಜೀಜಿವತ್ or ಅಜಿಜೀವತ್.

(122). ಡೀಜ್ (ಓಡೀಜ್).

- (a). Requires ತ್ವಾ instead of ಕ್ವಾ (I. 2. 18.) and
 (b). requires augmentation with ಇಟ್ in the case of all ವಲ್
árdhadhátuka affixes except *nishṭha* (B. 510 ; Kás. on VII. 2. 14.) e. g. 1st Fut. ಡಯಿತಾ. 2nd Fut. ಡಯಿಷ್ಯತೆ. Aor. ಅಡಯಿಷ್ಯ. Ben. ಡಯಿಷೀಷ್ಯ. D. ಡಿಡಿ ಯಿಷತಿ. Ger. ಡಯಿತ್ವಾ. Inf. ಡಯಿತುಂ.

(123). ತನ್ (ತನು).

- (a). Becomes ತೆ before affixes beginning with ರ್ಘ್ and having indicatory ಕ or ಜ (VI. 4. 37).
 (b). becomes ತಾ optionally before ಯಕ್ (VI. 4. 44).
 (c). rejects optionally the augment ಇಟ್ before ಸನ್ and then becomes optionally ತಾನ್ before the unaugmented ಸನ್ (VI. 4. 17. Kás. on VII. 2. 49) and
 (d). rejects the augment ಇಟ್ before *nishṭha* (VII. 2. 15.) and
 (e). optionally takes ಿ ಸಿಜ್ as its tense affix in the aorist in the *átmanepadi* before the affixes ತೆ and ಧಾಸ್ (II. 4. 79) e. g. Pass ತಾಯತೆ or ತನ್ಯತೆ A. Aor. ಅತ ನಿವ್ಯ or ಅತತ (4) ಅತನಿವ್ಯಾಃ or ಅತಧಾಃ. D. ತಿತಾಂಸತಿ or ತಿತಂಸತಿ or ತಿತನಿವತಿ. *nishṭha* ತತ.

(124). ತಪ್.

Has ಅತಪ್ (not ಅತಾಪಿ) as its form in the 3rd person singular of the aorist in the passive voice if the sense is that of “ expressing remorse” and also in the reflective even in other senses (III. 1. 65) e. g. ಅನ್ಯವಾತಪ್ತಪಾಪೇನಕರ್ಪಣಾ. ಅತಪ್ತತಪಸ್ತಾಪಸಃ.

(125). ತು..

Takes the augment ತು optionally before *sárvadhátuka* affixes beginning with consonants. (VII. 3. 95.) e. g. ತವೀತಿ or ತೌತಿ.

(126). ತೈಪ್.

- (a). Permits the augment ಇಪ್ optionally before *árdhádhatuka* affixes beginning with ವಲ್ (VII. 2. 45.) and
- (b). takes either ಸಿಚ್ or ಅಜ್ as its tense affix in the aorist (Sid. II. 104.) e. g. 1st Fut. ತರ್ಪಿತಾ or ತರ್ಪ್ತಾ or ತ್ರಪ್ತಾ. 2nd Fut. ತರ್ಪಿಷ್ಯತಿ, ತಪ್ಸ್ಯತಿ, or ತ್ರಪ್ಸ್ಯತಿ. Aor. ಅತಸೀತ್ or ಅತಾಪ್ಸೀತ್ or ಅತ್ರಾಪ್ಸೀತ್ or ಅತ್ರವತ್.

(127). ತ್ರಿಸ್.

Optionally *lopates* its reduplicate and then becomes ತ್ರಿಸ್ before affixes of the perfect having indicative ಕ or ಜ and before ಫಲ್ (VI. 4. 124.) e. g. Perf. 2 ತ್ರಿಸತುಃ, or ತತ್ರಿಸತುಃ. 4 ತ್ರಿಸಥ or ತತ್ರಿಸಥ.

(128). ದದ್.

Does not *lopate* its reduplicate and does not become ದೆ before the affixes of the perfect having indicative ಕ or ಜ (VI. 4. 126.) e. g. Perf. ದದದೆ, ದದದಾತೆ, ದದದಿರೆ.

(129). ದಂಭ್ (ದಂಭು.)

- (a). *Lopates* its penultimate optionally before affixes of the perfect not distinguished by indicative ಣ or ಪ. (Sid II. 102.)
- (b). allows ಸನ್ optionally to reject the augment ಇಪ್ and when it so rejects the augment becomes ದಿಭ್ or ದೀಭ್ rejecting at the same time its reduplicate (VII. 2. 49; VII. 4. 55, 58.) and

- (c). requires its *nishṭha* to be used without the augment ಇಟ್ (VII. 2. 15.) e. g. Perf. 2 ದದಂಭತುಃ or ದೆಭತುಃ, 3 ದದಂಭುಃ or ದೆಭುಃ. D ದಿದಂಭಿಷತಿ or ದಿಪ್ಸತಿ or ದೀಪ್ಸತಿ. *nish* ಧಪ್ತ.

(130). ದಯ್.

Forms its perfect by the auxiliary affix ಅಮ್ and the auxiliary verbs (III. I. 37.) e. g. ದಯಾಂಜಕ್ರೆ.

(131). ದರಿದ್ರಾ.

- (a). Reject optionally the augment ಇಟ್ before ಸನ್ (Kás. on VII. 2. 49.) but absolutely before *nishṭha* (VII. 2. 15.)
- (b). is considered as a reduplicated base (VI. 1. 6.) and therefore takes ಅತಿ, ಅತು, and ಜಸ್ in the plural respectively in the present, imperative, and imperfect (VII. 1. 4; III. 4. 109.)
- (c). *lopates* for the same reason its final vowel before *sárvadhátuka* vowel affixes having indicatory ಕ or ಞ (VII. 4. 112.)
- (d). becomes ದರಿದ್ರಿ before *sárvadhátuka* consonantal affixes (VI. 4. 114.)
- (e). *lopates* its final vowel before *árdhadhátuka* affixes except optionally before the tense affix of the aorist and except before E ಸನ್ (Sid. II. 125.) and
- (f). forms its perfect optionally by ಅಮ್ and the auxiliary verbs (Sid. II. 125.) e. g. 2. ದರಿದ್ರಿತಃ. 3 ದರಿದ್ರತಿ. Impv. ದರಿದ್ರಾತು or ದರಿದ್ರಿತಾತ್. 2 ದರಿದ್ರಿತಾಂ. 3 ದರಿದ್ರತು. 4 ದ್ರರಿದ್ರಿಃ. Imp. 2 ಅದರಿದ್ರಿತಾಂ. 3 ಅದರಿದ್ರುಃ. Ist. Fut. ದರಿದ್ರಿತಾ. 2nd. Fut. ದರಿದ್ರಿಪ್ಯತಿ. Aor. ಅದರಿದ್ರಾಸೀತ್ or ಅದರಿದ್ರೀತ್. Perf. ದರಿದ್ರಾಂಜಕಾರ or ದದರಿದ್ರಾ.

(132). III. ದಾ.

- (a). Takes as its tense affix in the aorist ಸಚ್ಛ₁ in the *ātmanepadi* and ᳚ ಸಚ್ಛ in the *parasmaipadi* (I. 2. 17 ; II. 4. 77.)
- (b). becomes ದಿ before ಸಚ್ಛ₁ (I. 2. 17.) ದಿಸ್ before ಸನ್ (VII. 4. 54.) and ದದ್ before affixes beginning with ತ and having indicatory ಕ (VII. 4. 46.)
- (c). *lopates* its final vowel before consonantal *sārvadhātuka* affixes having indicatory ಕ or ಙ (VI. 4. 112, 113). except before ಋ₂ before which it changes its final vowel into ಎ (VI. 4. 119.)
- (d). *lopates* its reduplicate before ಋ₂ and ಸನ್ (VI. 4. 119 ; VII. 4. 58.) and
- (e). changes its final vowel into ಃ before consonantal *ārdhadhātuka* affixes having indicatory ಕ or ಙ and not being affixes beginning with ತ with an indicatory ಕ except before the affixes of the benedictive in the *parasmaipadi* before which the final vowel is changed into ಎ. (VI. 4. 66, 67). e. g. 2 ದತ್ತಃ. 5 ದತ್ತಃ. 6 ದತ್ತಃ. 8 ದದ್ವಃ. 9 ದದ್ಮಃ. Impv. 4 ದಹ. P. Aor. ಅದಾತ್. A. Aor. ಅದಿತ. Ben. ದಯಾತ್. Pass ದೀಯತೆ. D ದಿತ್ಸತಿ. *nishṭha* ದತ್ತ. Ger. ದತ್ವಾ.

(133). ದಾ (ದಾಣ್).

- (a). Becomes ಯಜ್ಞ in the special tenses (VII. 3. 78.)
- (b). takes as its tense affix in the aorist ಸಚ್ಛ₁ in the *ātmanepadi* and ᳚ ಸಚ್ಛ in the *prasmaipadi* (I. 2. 17. II. 4. 77.)
- (c). becomes ದಿ before ಸಚ್ಛ₁ taken as above, (I. 2. 17.) ದಿಸ್ before ಸನ್, (VII. 4. 54.) ದದ್ before affixes beginning with ತ and having an indicatory ಕ (VII. 4. 46.)

(d). changes its final vowel into ಀ before consonantal *árdhadhátuka* affixes having indicatory ಕ or ಞ and not being affixes beginning with ತ and having indicatory ಕ except before the affixes of the benedictive in the *parasmaipadi* before which the final vowel is changed into ಎ (VII. 4. 66, 67.) and.

(e). *lopates* its reduplicate before ಸನ್ (VII. 4. 58.) e. g. ಯಜ್ಞತಿ. P. Aor. ಅದಾತ್. A. Aor. ಅದಿತ. Ben. ದೇಯಾತ್. Pass ದೀಯತೆ. P. D. ದಿತ್ಸತಿ. *nishṭha* ದತ್ತ Ger. ದತ್ತ್ವಾ.

(134). ದೀ (ದೀಞ್).

(a). Becomes ದೀಯ before vowel affixes having indicatory ಕ or ಞ (B. 679 ; VII. 4. 63.) and ದಾ before ಲ್ಯಪ್ as well as before all affixes which under ordinary rules would *gunate* or *vriddhiate* its final vowel (VI. 1. 50.) e. g. 1st Fut. ದಾತಾ. 2nd Fut. ದಾಸ್ಯತೆ. Aor. ಅದಾಸ್ತ. Perf. ದಿದೀಯ. 2 ದಿದೀಯಾತೆ. 3 ದಿದೀಯಿರೆ. Ben. ದಾಸ್ತೀವ್ಯ. C ದಾಪಯತಿ. Inf. ದಾತುಂ.

(135). ದುಃ.

Has as its C ದೂಃ or ದೋಃ when the sense is “to perplex the mind” but ದೂಃ only otherwise (VI. 4. 90, 91.) e. g. ಚಿತ್ತಂ ದೂಷಯತಿ or ದೋಷಯತಿ. but otherwise ದೂಪಯತಿ.

(136). ದುಹ್.

(a). Does not take ಯಕ್ in the reflective voice in the present, imperative, imperfect, and optative tenses, though it is in this voice to be used in the *ātmanepadi* (III. 1. 89.) and

(b). takes ಕ್ಸ or ಿ ಕ್ಸ optionally as its tense affix of the aorist in the *ātmanepadi* before affixes beginning

with dentals taking however ಚಿಣ್ in the 3rd person singular optionally in the reflective voice but exclusively in the passive voice not reflective. (III. 1. 63 ; VII. 3. 73.) e. g. reflec. ದುಗ್ಧೇಗೋಽಸ್ಯ ಯಮೇವ. Aor. ಅದೋಹಿ or ಅದುಗ್ಧ or ಅಧಃಕ್ಷತಗೋಽಸ್ಯ ಯಮೇವ. Pass not reflec. ಅದೋಹಿ. A. generally ಅದುಗ್ಧ or ಅಧಃಕ್ಷತ.

(137). IV. ದೃಢ್ (ಪ್ರಷಾಡಿ.)

Allows *árdhadhátuka* affixes beginning with ವಲ್ to be optionally augmented with ಇಟ್ (VII. 2 45.) and allows ಸಿಚ್ or ಅಜ್ to be used as the tense affix of the aorist (Sid. II. 104.) e. g. 1st. Fut. ದರ್ಪಿತಾ or ದರ್ಪ್ತಾ or ದ್ರಪ್ತಾ. 2nd. Fut. ದರ್ಪಿಷ್ಯತಿ or ದರ್ಪ್ಯತಿ or ದ್ರಪ್ಯತಿ. Aor. ಅದರ್ಪೀತ್ or ಅದಾರ್ಪೀತ್ or ಅದ್ರಾಪ್ತೀತ್. Perf. 8 ದದೃಪಿವ or ದದೃಪ್ವ. 9 ದದೃಪಿಮ or ದದೃಪ್ಮ. D ದಿದರ್ಪಿಷತಿ or ದಿದೃಪ್ನತಿ. Ger. ದರ್ಮಿತ್ವಾ or ದೃಪ್ತ್ವಾ. Inf. ದರ್ಮಿತುಂ or ದೃಪ್ತುಂ or ದ್ರಪ್ತುಂ.

(138). ದೃಶ್.

(a). Becomes ಪಶ್ಯ in the special tenses (VII. 3. 78.)

(b). becomes ದ್ರಶ್ before affixes beginning with ಝಲ್ and not having an indicatory ಕ್ (VI. 1. 58.)

(c). takes ಅಜ್ or ಸಿಚ್ as the tense affix in the aorist (III. 1. 47).

(d). is *gunated* when it so takes ಅಜ್. (VII. 4. 16.)

(e). allows ಫಲ್ to be optionally augmented with ಇಟ್ (VII. 2. 65.)

(f). allows ಕ್ವೇಸು also to be augmented optionally with ಇಟ್ (Kás. on VII .2. 68.)

(g). has the tense affixes of the 1st and 2nd Future and of the aorist as well as the personal affixes of the benedictive in the passive voice to be treated optionally as having the condition of ಚಿಣ್ (VI. 4. 62.) and.

- (h). requires its D to be conjugated in the *átmanepadi* (I. 3. 57.) e. g. ಪಶ್ಯತಿ. Impv. ಪಶ್ಯತು. Imp. ಅಪಶ್ಯತ್. O. ಪಶ್ಯತ್. 1st Fut. ಪ್ರಷ್ಯಾ. 2nd Fut. ದ್ರಕ್ಷ್ಯತಿ. Aor. ಅದರ್ಶತ್ or ಅದ್ರಾಕ್ಷೀತ್. Perf. 4 ದದರ್ಶಿಥ or ದದ್ರಷ್ಟ. Pass 1st Fut. ದರ್ಶಿತಾ or ದಷ್ಟಾರ್. 2nd Fut. ದರ್ಶಿಸ್ಯತೆ or ದ್ರಕ್ಷ್ಯತೆ. Aor. 2 ಅದರ್ಶಿಸಾತಾಂ or ಅದ್ರಾಕ್ಷಾತಾಂ. Ben. ದರ್ಶಿಷೀಷ್ಟ or ದೃಕ್ಷೀಷ್ಟ. D ದಿದೃಕ್ಷತೆ. Inf. ಪ್ರಷ್ಯೌ. (ಕೃಸು) ದದೃಶ್ವಸ್ or ದದೃಶಿವಸ್.

(139). IX. ದ್ಯೌ.

- (a). Becomes ದ್ಯೌ absolutely in the special tenses (VII. 3. 80.) and optionally in the perfect (VII. 4. 12.) and.
- (b). in the aorist of its C when it takes ಚಜ್ has ದ as its reduplicate (VII. 4. 95.) e. g. ದ್ಯೌಣಾತಿ. Perf. 2 ದದ್ರತುಃ or ದದರತುಃ. 3 ದದ್ರುಃ or ದದರುಃ. Aor. of C ಅದದರತ್.

(140). ದೇ (ದೇಜ್).

- (a). Takes ಸಚ್₁ as its tense affix (I. 2. 17.)
- (b). becomes ದಿ before ಸಚ್₁ so taken, (I. 2. 17.) ದಿಸ್ before ಸನ್, and ದದ್ before affixes beginning with ತ and having indicatory ಕ (VII. 4. 46. 54.)
- (c). changes its final vowel into ಏ before consonantal *árdhadhátuka* affixes having indicatory ಕ or ಜ and not being affixes beginning with ತ and having ಕ (VI. 4. 66.)
- (d). becomes ದಿ in the perfect without having the liability to reduplicate the said ದಿ (VII. 4. 9.) and
- (e). *lopates* its reduplicate before ಸನ್ (VII. 4. 58.) e. g. Aor. ಅವಿತ. 2 ಅದಿಸಾತಾಂ. 3 ಅದಿಷತ. 4 ಅದಿಘಾಃ. Perf. ದಿಗ್ಯೆ. 2 ದಿಗ್ಯಾತೆ. 3 ದಿಗ್ಯರೆ. Pass ದೀಯತೆ. D ದಿತ್ಸತೆ. *nishṭha* ದತ್ತ. Ger. ದತ್ವಾ.

(141). ದೇ.

Has all the irregularities of ದಾ (ದಾಣ್) except (a) e. g. Aor. ಅದಾತ್. Ben. ದೇವಾತ್. Pass. ದೀಯತೆ. D. ದಿತ್ಸತಿ. *nishṭha* ದತ್ತ. Ger. ದತ್ತಾ.

(142). ದ್ಯುತ್.

- (a). Forms its aorist optionally in the *parasmaipadi* (I. 3. 91.) taking ಅಜ್ only as its tense affix in this mode of conjugation (III. 1. 55.) and
- (b). has ದೆ for F roots and ದಿ in other cases as its reduplicate (VII. 4. 67.) e. g. Aor. ಅದ್ಯೋತಿಷ್ಠ or ಅದ್ಯುತತ್. Perf. ದಿದ್ಯುತೆ. D ಏದ್ಯುತಿಸತೆ or ದಿದ್ಯೋತಿಷ್ಠತೆ. FA ದೆದ್ಯುತ್ಯತೆ. FP ದೆದ್ಯುತೀತಿ.

(143.) ದ್ವಿಷ್.

Takes optionally ಜಸ್ in the 3rd per. plural imperfect (III. 4. 112.) e. g. ಅದ್ವಿಷನ್ or ಅದ್ವಿಷುಃ.

(144.) ಧಾ.

- (a). Takes as its tense affix in the aorist ಸಚ್₁ in the *ātmanepadi* and ಿ ಸಚ್ in the *parasmaipadi* (I. 2. 17; II. 4. 77.)
- (b). becomes ಧಿ before ಸಚ್₁ so taken (I. 2. 17.), ಧಿಸ before ಸನ್ (VII. 4. 54.), and ಏ before affixes beginning with ತ and having indicatory ಕ (VII. 4. 42.)
- (c). *lopates* its final vowel before consonantal *sārvadhātuka* affixes having indicatory ಕ or ಜ (VI. 4. 112, 113.) except before ಁ before which it changes its final vowel into ಎ (VI. 4. 119.)
- (d). *lopates* its reduplicate before ಁ, and ಸನ್ (VI. 4. 119; VII. 4. 58). and

- (e). changes its final vowel into ಉ before consonantal *árdhadhátuka* affixes having indicatory ಕ or ಙ and not being affixes beginning with ತ with an indicatory ಕ except before the affixes of the benedictive in the *parasmaipadi* before which the final vowel is changed into ಎ (VI. 4. 66, 67.) e. g. 2 ಧತ್ತಃ. 5 ಧತ್ತಃ. 6 ಧತ್ತಃ. 8 ದಧ್ವಃ. 9 ದಧ್ವಃ. Impv. 4 ಧೆಹ. P. Aor. ಅಧಾತ್. A. Aor. ಅಧಿತ. Ben. ಧೇಯಾತ್. Pass. ಧೀಯತೆ. D. ಧಿತ್ಸತಿ. *nishṭha* ಹಿತ. Ger. ಹಿತ್ವಾ.

(145.) ಧೆ (ಧೆಟ್.)

- (a). Takes as its tense affix in the aorist ಸಚ್₁ in the *átmanepadi* and 1 ಸಚ್ or ಸಚ್ or ಚಜ್ in the *parasmaipadi* (I. 2. 17; II. 4. 77, 78; III. 1. 49.)
- (b). becomes ಧಿ before ಸಚ್₁ so taken (I. 2. 17.) and ಧಿಸ್ before ಸನ್ (VII. 4. 54.)
- (c). *lopates* its reduplicate before ಸನ್ (VII. 4. 58.)
- (d). changes its final vowel into ಉ before consonantal *árdhadhátuka* affixes having indicatory ಕ or ಙ except before the affixes of the benedictive in the *parasmaipadi* before which the final vowel is changed into ಎ (VI. 4. 66, 67.) and
- (e). forms its C not in the *parasmaipadi* always though the sense of it is to “swallow” but in both *parasmaipadi* and *átmanepadi* as roots not having that sense do. (Kàs on I. 3. 89.) e. g. P. Aor. ಅಧಾತ್ or ಅಧಾಸ್ತೇತ್ or ಅದಧತ್. A. Aor. ಅಧಿತ. Ben. ಧೇಯಾತ್. Pass. ಧೀಯತೆ. D. ಧಿತ್ಸತಿ. C. ಧಾವಯತಿ or ಧಾವಯತೆ. *nishṭha* ಧೀತ, Ger. ಧೀತ್ವಾ.

(146). V. ಧೂ.

Requires P ಸ್ವ to be invariably augmented with ಇಟ್ though it allows other *ārdhādhātuka* affixes beginning with ವಲ್ to be augmented with ಇಟ್ only optionally provided they are not *nishṭha* (VII. 2. 15, 44. 72.) *e. g.* 1st future ಧೋತಾ or ಧವಿತಾ. 2nd Fut. ಧೋಷ್ಯತಿ or ಧವಿಷ್ಯತಿ. Aor. ಅಧಾವೀತ್. A. Aor. ಅಧೋಷ್ಯ or ಅಧವಿಷ್ಯ.

(147). ಧೃಷ್.

Takes ತ and ತವತ್ as *nishṭha* affixes instead of ಕ್ಷ and ಕ್ಷವತ್ and gives the anomalous word ಧೃಷ್ಯ which means “bold” (VII. 2. 19; I. 2. 19.) *e. g.* ಧರ್ಷಿತ. ಧರ್ಷಿತವತ್. Anomalous word ಧೃಷ್ಯ.

(148). ಧ್ವಾ.

Becomes ಧಮ in the special tenses (VII. 3. 78.) and ಧ್ವೀ when FA is to be formed (VII. 4. 31.) *e. g.* ಧಮತಿ. FA ದೇಧ್ವೀಯತೆ.

(149). ಧ್ಯನ್.

Becomes ಧುನ್ when FA is to be formed (VI. 1. 19.) and gives the anomalous word ಧ್ವಾಂತ with the meaning of “darkness” (VII. 2. 18.) *e. g.* FA. ದೋಧುಸ್ಯತೆ. Anomalous word. ಧ್ವಾಂತ “darkness.”

(150). ನಮ್.

- (a). Becomes ನ absolutely before affixes beginning with ಝಲ್ and having indicatory ಕ or ಙ, and optionally before ಲ್ಯಸ (VII. 4. 37, 38.) and ನಂಸ before ಸ್ವ in the *parasmaipadi*, this ಸ್ವ being also augmented with ಇಟ್ at the same time (VII. 2. 73); and

- (b). in the reflective voice does not only not take ಯಕ್ but ಕಪ್ as its tense affix in the present, imperative, imperfect, and optative, but also instead of ಚಿತ್ take ನಿಚ್ in the 3rd person singular of the aorist (III. 1. 89.) e. g. Aor. ಅನಂಸೀತ್. Reflective. ಸಮತೆ. Aor. ಅನಂಸ್ತ. *nishṭha* ಸತ. ಸತವತ್ (ಪ್ರ) ನಮ್ಯ or ಸತ್ಯ.

(151.) ಸಕ್ (ಸಕೂ).

- (a). Rejects ಇಟ್ invariably before *nishṭha* and optionally before other *ārdhadhātuka* affixes beginning with ವಲ್ (VII. 2. 15, 45.)
- (b). becomes ನೆಕ್ optionally before ಅಜ್, and optionally ನಂಕ್ before ಕ್ತ್ವಾ (not ತ್ವಾ) and absolutely before other affixes beginning with ಝಲ್ and not having indicative ಕ or ಜ (VII. 1. 60; VI. 4. 24, 32; Sid. II. 140. note); and
- (c). conjugates its C invariably in the *parasmaipadi* (I. 3. 86). e. g. 1st Fut. ಸಶಿತಾ or ನಂಷ್ಪಾ. 2nd Future. ಸಶಿದ್ಯತಿ or ನಂಕ್ಷ್ಯತಿ. Aor. ಅನೇಕತ್ or ಅನಕತ್. Perf. 4 ನಸಂವ್ಯ or ನೇವ್ಯ. 8. ನೇವ or ನೇಕ್ವ. 9. ನೇಮ or ನೇಕ್ಮ. C ನಾಕಯತಿ (not also ನಾಕಯತೆ.) D ನಿನೇಷತಿ or ನಿಸಂಕ್ಷ್ಯತಿ. *nishṭha* ನವ್ಯ. ನವ್ಯವತ್. Ger. ನಷ್ಪಾವ್ಯ or ನಂಷ್ಪಾವ್ಯ or ಸಶಿತಾ. Inf. ಸಶಿತುಂ or ನಂಷ್ಪುಂ.

(152.) ಸೃತ್.

- (a) Rejects ಇಟ್ optionally before *ārdhadhātuka* affixes beginning with ಸ except ನಿಚ್ of the aorist (VII. 2. 57). and invariably before *nishṭha* (VII. 2. 15.) and
- (b). conjugates its C optionally in the *ātmanepadi* also like other roots though its sense is that of "motion"

(J. 3. 99.) e. g. 2nd Future. ಸರ್ತಿದ್ಯತಿ or ಸರ್ತೃತ್ಯತಿ.
C ಸರ್ತಯತಿ, ಸರ್ತಯತಿ. D. ನಿಸರ್ತಿದ್ಯತಿ or ನಿಸೃತ್ಯತಿ.
nishṭha ಸೃತ್ಯ, ಸೃತ್ಯವತ್.

(153). ಪತ್. (ಪತ್)

- (a). Becomes ಪಪ್, before ಅಜ್ of the aorist (VII. 4. 19.)
- (b). rejects ಇಟ್ optionally before ಸನ್ and when it so rejects ಇಟ್ becomes ಪಿತ್, rejecting its reduplicate at the same time. (Kās on. VII. 2. 49.; VII. 4. 54, 58.) and
- (c). has ಪನೀ as its reduplicate when F roots are to be formed (VII. 4. 84.) e. g. Aor. ಅಪಪ್ತತ್. D ಪಿವಪಿದ್ಯತಿ or ಪಿತ್ಯತಿ. FA ಪನೀವತ್ಯತಿ. FP ಪನೀವತ್ಯತಿ.

(154). IV. ಪದ್.

- (a). Takes ಚಿಣ್ in the 3rd person singular of the aorist even in the active voice (III 1. 60.)
- (b). becomes ಪಿಡ್ before ಸನ್ rejecting its reduplicate at the same time (VII. 4. 54, 58.) and
- (c). has ಪನೀ as its reduplicate when F roots are to be formed (VII. 4. 84.) e. g. Aor. ಅಪಾದಿ. 2. ಅಪತ್ಯತಾಂ. D ಪಿತ್ಯತಿ. FA ಪನೀವದ್ಯತಿ. FP ಪನೀವದ್ಯತಿ.

(155). ಪಾ.

- (a). Becomes ಪಿಬ in the special tenses (VII. 3. 78) ; ಪೀ before consonantal affixes having indicatory ಕ or ಙ (VI. 4. 63.) ; and ಪಾಯ್ when C is to be formed (VII. 3. 37.)
- (b). takes ಿ ನಚ್ as its tense affix of the aorist in the *parasmaipadi* (II. 4. 77.) and

- (c). conjugates its C in the *ātmanepadi* also like other ordinary roots though its sense involves that of “swallowing” (I. 3. 89.) and when the Aor. of its C is to be formed by ಚೆಜ್, *lopates* the penultimate of its C, taking ಪಿಃ as its reduplicate (VII. 4. 4.) e. g. ಪಿಬತಿ. Aor. ಅಸಾತ್. Pass. ಪೀಯತಿ. C ಪಾಯಯತಿ or ಪಾಯಯತಿ. Aor. of P. C. ಅಪೀಪ್ಯತ್. Aor. of A. C. ಅಪೀಪ್ಯತ. FA ಪೆಪೀಯತಿ. *nishṭha* ಪೀತ. Ger. ಪೀತ್ವಾ.

(156). ಪೂಜ್.

- (a). Optionally takes ತ and ತವತ್ as *nishṭha* and ತ್ವಾ as the gerundial affix allowing the augment ಇಟ್ before them (I. 2. 22 ; VII. 2. 51.) and.
- (b). requires ಸನ್ to be augmented with ಇಟ್ (VII. 2. 74.) e. g. D ಪಿಪವಿಷತೆ. *nishṭha* ಪೂತ or ಪವಿತ ; ಪೂತವತ್ or ಪವಿತವತ್. Ger. ಪೂತ್ವಾ or ಪವಿತ್ವಾ.

(157). III. ಪ್ಲಾ.

- (a). Becomes optionally ಪ್ಯ in the perfect (VII. 4. 12.) and
- (b). allows its C to reject optionally the augment before the affix ಕ್ತ (VII. 2. 27.) e. g. Perf. 2 ಪಪರತುಃ or ಪಪ್ರತುಃ. 3 ಪಪ್ರುಃ or ಪಪರುಃ, (ಕ್ತ after C.) ಪೂರಿತ or ಪೂರ್ಣ.

(158). IX. ಪ್ಲಾ.

- (a). Becomes ಪ್ಯ absolutely in the special tenses and optionally in the perfect (VII. 3. 80 ; VII. 4. 12.) and allows its C to reject optionally the augment ಇಟ್ before the affix ಕ್ತ. (VII. 2. 27.) e. g. ಪ್ಲಣಾತಿ. Perf. 2 ಪಪರತುಃ or ಪಪ್ರತುಃ. 3 ಪಪರುಃ or ಪಪ್ರುಃ. (ಕ್ತ after C.) ಪೂರ್ಣ or ಪೂರಿತ.

(159). ಪ್ಯಾಯ್ (ಪ್ರಪ್ಯಾಯಾ).

- (a). Becomes ಪೀ absolutely in the perfect and when FA is to be formed (VI. 1. 29.) and optionally before *nishtha* (VI. 1. 28.) and
- (b). takes ಚೀಣ್ optionally as well as ಸೀಚ್ in the 3rd person singular of the aorist even in the active voice (III. 1. 61.) e. g. Aor. ಅಪ್ಯಾಯಿ or ಅಪ್ಯಾಯಿಷ್ಯ. Perf. ಪಿಪ್ಯೇ. FA ಪಪೀಯತೆ. *nishtha*. ಪೀನ or ಪ್ಯಾಯಿತ.

(160). ಪ್ರಚ್ಛೈ.

- (a). Becomes ಪೃಚ್ಛೈ before affixes having indicatory ಕ or ಙ (VI. 1. 16.) and
- (b). takes E ಸನ್¹ instead of E. ಸನ್ (1. 2. 8; VII. 2. 75.) e. g. Pass. ಪೃಚ್ಛೈತೆ. D ಪಿಪೃಚ್ಛೈಷತಿ. FA ಪರೀಪೃಚ್ಛೈತೆ. *nishtha* ಪೃಷ್ಯ. Ger. ಪೃಷ್ವಾಪಿ. (ಲ್ಯಪ್) ಪೃಚ್ಛೈ.

(161.) ಫಣ್.

- (a). Becomes optionally ಫಣ್ in the perfect before ಥಲ್ and affixes having indicatory ಕ or ಙ, *lopatng* at the same time its reduplicate (VI. 4. 125.) and.
- (b). gives the anomalous word ಪಾಣ್ಣ which means “with out an effort” (VII. 2. 18.) e. g. Perf. 2 ಫಣಿತುಃ or ವಫಣಿತುಃ. 4 ಫಣಿಥ or ವಫಣಿಥ. ಫಾಂಟ (anomalous).

(162.) ಫಲ್.

- (a). Becomes ಫಲ before affixes beginning with ತ and when F roots are to be formed (VII. 4. 88, 89.) taking in the latter case ಪಂ as its reduplicate (VII. 4. 87)
- (b). becomes ಫಲ್ in the perfect before ಥಲ್ and affixes having indicatory ಕ or ಙ, *lopatng* its reduplicate at the same time (VI. 4. 122.) and.

- (c). takes ಲ್ or ಲವತ್ as *nishṭha* instead of ಕ್ತ and ಕ್ತವತ್ respectively (VIII. 2. 55.) e. g. Perf. 2 ಫೇಲತುಃ. 4 ಫೇಲಿಥ. FA ಪಂಫುಲ್ಯತೆ. FP ಪಂಫುಲೀತಿ or ಪಂಫುಲ್ತಿ *nishṭha* ಫುಲ್ಲ, ಫುಲ್ಲವತ್.

(163). ಪ್ರಥ್.

Forms the base of the aorist from C as ಪಪ್ರಥ (not ಪಿಪ್ರಥ) (VII. 4. 95.) e. g. ಅವಪ್ರಥತ್.

(164.) ಪ್ರ.

- (a). Conjugates its C invariably in the *parasmaipadi* even when its sense does not include that of motion. (I. 3. 86). and
- (b). forms the base of the aorist from C and of D from C as ಪಿಪ್ರವ or ಪ್ರವ್ರವ (VII. 4. 81, 93.) e. g. C ಪ್ರಾವಯತಿ. (never ಪ್ರಾವಯತೆ). Aor. of C. ಅಪಿಪ್ರವತ್ or ಅಪ್ರವ್ರವತ್. D from C ಪಿಪ್ರಾವಯಿಷತಿ or ಪ್ರಪ್ರಾವಯಿಷತಿ.

(165). ಬಾಧ್.

- (a). Takes ಚಿಣ್ optionally in the 3rd person singular of the aorist in the active voice (III. 1. 61.) and.
- (b), invariably conjugates its C in the *parasmaipadi* (I. 3. 86.) e. g. Aor. ಅಬೋಧಿ or ಅಬಾದ್ಧ. C ಬಾಧಯತಿ (not ಬೋಧಯತೆ also).

(166). ಬ್ರ.

- (a). Is defective as regards all *ārdhadhātuka* affixes and then substitutes the root ವಚ್ (II. 4. 53.)
- (b). becomes optionally the root ಆಹ್ in the 3rd person and in the 2nd person dual, and ಆಥ್ in the 2nd person singular in the present tense (III. 4. 84. VIII. 2. 35).

- (c). takes, when it so optionally changes its form in the present, the personal affixes of the perfect requiring however no ಇಟ್ before ಧಲ್ so exceptionally taken, (III. 4. 84.)
- (d). requires all consonantal *sárvadhátuka* affixes having indicatory ಪ to be augmented with ಈಟ್ (VII. 3. 93.) and
- (e). in the reflective voice in the present, the imperative, the imperfect, and the optative, requires their base in the active voice to be used, and in the aorist does not allow the base to be formed by ಚಿಣ್ in the 3rd person singular (Sid. II. 278.)
e. g. ಬ್ರವೀತಿ or ಆಹ. 2 ಬ್ರೂತಃ or ಆಹತಾಃ. 3 ಬ್ರುವಂತಿ or ಆಹುಃ. 4 ಬ್ರವೀಷಿ or ಆತ್ಥ. 5 ಬ್ರೂಥಃ or ಆಹಥಾಃ.
 Impv. ಬ್ರವೀತು or ಬ್ರೂತಾತ್. 1st Fut. ವಕ್ತಾ. 2nd Fut. ವಕ್ಷ್ಯತಿ. Refl. ಬ್ರೂತೆ. Aor. ಅವೋಚತ.

(167). ಭ್ರಾಜ್.

Becomes ಭ್ರೀಜ್ optionally in the perfect (VI. 4. 125.) and has ಭ್ರಜ್ optionally as its C before ಚ್ಚ (VII. 4. 3.) *e. g.* Perf. ಭ್ರೀಜೆ. 2 ಭ್ರೀಜಾತೆ. 3 ಭ್ರೀಜಿರೆ. Aor. of C. ಅಬಭ್ರಜತ್ or ಅಬಭ್ರಾಜತ್.

(168). ಭೀ.

- (a). Becomes optionally ಭಿ before consonantal *sárvadhátuka* affixes having indicatory ಕ or ಙ (VI. 4. 115.)
- (b). forms its perfect optionally by the auxiliary affixes ಆಮ್ and the auxiliary verbs it, when it so forms its perfect, getting reduplicated as it would be before *sluata* ಕಪ್ (III. 1. 39.) and
- (c). becomes ಭೌಪ್ or ಭೀಷ್ when C is to be formed if the sense involves fear directly caused by the causative agent (VI. 1. 56.; VII. 3. 40.) being then conjugated in the *átmanepadi* (I. 3. 68). 2. ಬಿಭೀತಃ or

ವಿಭಿತಃ. Perf. ಬಿಭಾಯ or ಬಿಭಯಾಂಚಕಾರ. C. (in the sense alluded to) ಭಾವಯತೆ or ಭೀಷಯತೆ. C (otherwise) ಭಾಯಯತಿ.

(169.) ಭೂ.

- (a). Becomes ಭೂವ್ in the perfect and in the aorist when vowel affixes are to be attached (VI. 4. 88), the ಊ of ಊವ್ not being liable to *guṇa* or *vṛiddhi* (Sid. II. 9; I. 2. 6.)
- (b). takes ಿ ಋಚ್ as the tense affix of the aorist in the *parasmaipadi* (II. 4, 77.)
- (c). is never *guṇated* before *sārvadhātuka* personal affixes except when the base is a FP (VII. 3. 88; B. 766). and
- (d). has ಂ as its reduplicate in the perfect (VII. 4. 73.)
Perf. ಬಭೂವ. Aor. ಅಭೂತ್. 4 ಅಭೂಃ. But FP ಬೋ ಭೋತಿ or ಬೋಭವೀತಿ.

(170.) ಭೃ.

- (a). Optionally forms its perfect by the auxiliary affix ಆಮ್ and the auxiliary verbs, the base being reduplicated before this affix ಆಮ್ as before *shu-ated* ಕೆವ್ (III. 1. 39.) and
- (b). optionally allows ಇಟ್ before ಸನ್ (VII. 2. 49.) but rejects ಇಟ್ before all the affixes of the perfect (VII. 2. 13.) e. g. Perf. ಬಭಾರ or ಬಿಭರಾಂಚಕಾರ. 8 ಬಭೃವ. &c. 9 ಬಭೃವಾ. &c. D. ಬಿಭರಿಷತಿ or ಬುಭೂರ್ಷತಿ.

(171.) VI. ಭ್ರಮ್.

Becomes ಭ್ರಾಮ್ in the special tenses (VII. 3. 74.) and ಭ್ರೇಮ್ before ಥಲ್ and affixes of the perfect having indicatory ಕೆ or ಜ (VI. 4. 124.) e. g. ಭ್ರಾಮ್ಯತಿ. Perf. 2 ಭ್ರೇಮತುಃ. 4 ಭ್ರೇಮಿಥ.

(172.) ಚ್ರಮ್.

Becomes ಚ್ರಮ್ before ಧಲ್ and the affixes of the perfect having indicative ಕ or ಜ (VI. 4. 124.) e. g. Perf. 2 ಚ್ರಮತುಃ. 4 ಚ್ರಮಿಥ.

(173.) ಭ್ರಸ್ (ಭ್ರಸ್ತೋ.)

(a). Becomes ಭ್ರಜ್ before affixes having indicative ಕ or ಜ (VI. 1. 16.), and before other affixes provided they are *àrdhadhātuka*, becomes optionally ಭರ್ಜ್ (VI. 4. 47.) and

(b). optionally allows ಇಟ್ before ಸನ್ (VII. 2. 49.) e. g. 1st Fut. ಭ್ರಷ್ಯಾ or ಭರ್ಷ್ಯಾ. 2nd Fut. ಭ್ರಕ್ಷ್ಯತಿ or ಭರ್ಕ್ಷ್ಯತಿ. Aor. ಅಭ್ರಾಕ್ಷೀತ್ or ಅಭಾರ್ಕ್ಷೀತ್. Perf. ಬಭ್ರಜ್ಜ or ಬಭರ್ಜ್ಜ. Ben. ಭ್ರಜ್ಜಾತ್. Pass. ಭ್ರಜ್ಜ್ಯತೆ. C ಭ್ರಜ್ಜಯತಿ or ಭರ್ಜ್ಜಯತಿ. D ಬಿಭ್ರಕ್ಷತಿ or ಬಿಭರ್ಕ್ಷತಿ or ಬಿಭ್ರಜ್ಜಿಷತಿ or ಬಿಭರ್ಜ್ಜಿಷತಿ. FA ಬಾಭ್ರಜ್ಯತೆ. *nish* ಭ್ರಷ್ಯ. Ger. ಭ್ರಷ್ಯಾವಿ.

(174.) ಭ್ರೀ.

Optionally becomes ಭ್ರೀ before affixes having indicative ಕ (VII. 3. 80. Sid. II. 167.) e. g. ಭ್ರೀಣಾತಿ or ಭ್ರೀಣಾತಿ.

(175.) IV ಮನ್.

Becomes ಮ before affixes beginning with ಝಲ್ and having indicative ಕ or ಜ (VI. 4. 37.) e. g. *nish* ಮತ. Ger. ಮತ್ವಾ.

(176.) VIII. ಮನ್.

(a). Becomes ಮ before affixes beginning with ಝಲ್ and having indicative ಕ or ಜ (VI. 4. 37.) and

(b). takes ॥ ಸಚ್ in the *atmanepadi* before the personal affixes ತ and ಥಾಸ್ (II. 4. 79.) e. g. Aor. ಅಮತ or ಅಮನಿಷ್ಠ. 4 ಅಮಥಾಃ or ಅಮನಿಷ್ಠಾಃ. *nishṭha* ಮತ. Ger. ಮತ್ವಾ.

(177.) IV. ಎದ್.

- (a). Gets *gunated* before affixes having indicator ಶ (VII. 3. 82.) e. g. ಮೆದ್ಯತೆ.

(178). ಮುಚ್ (ಮುಚ್ಚೆ).

- (a). Is augmented with ಸುಮ್ in the special tenses (VII. 1. 59). and
- (b). when the sense of it is intransitive i. e. when the sense is "to get loose" and so forth, it *gunates* its vowel optionally even before ಸನ್^೧ *lopat*ing its reduplicate at the same time (VII. 4. 57. 58). e. g. ಮುಂಚತಿ. D. (transitive) ಮುಮುಕ್ಷತಿ. D. (intransitive) ಮುಮೋಕ್ಷತೆ or ಮೋಕ್ಷತೆ.

(179). ಮುಪ್.

- (a). Forms its D invariably (not only optionally) by ಸನ್^೧ (I. 2. 8.) and
- (b). takes ಕ್ತ್ವಾ though it is E (I. 2. 7.) e. g. D. ಮುಮುಷಿಷತಿ. Ger. ಮುಷಿತ್ವಾ.

(180). ಮುಹ್.

- (a). Rejects ಇಟ್ absolutely before *nish* and optionally before other ವಲ್ *árdhahátuka* affixes ; and
- (b). when preceded by ಪರಿ conjugates its C in the *átmanepadi* as well as *parasmaipadi* according to the general rules (I. 3. 89.) e. g. 1st Fut. ಮೊಹಿತಾ or ಮೊಗ್ಧಾ or ಮೊಢಾ. C. (from ಮುಹ್ preceded by ಪರಿ) ಪರಿಮೋಹಯತಿ. and ಪರಿಮೋಹಯತಿ.

(181). ಮೈ (ಮೈಜ್).

. Is conjugated in the *parasmaipadi* except in the special tenses and in the aorist and benedictive (I. 3. 61.) e. g. 1st Fut. 4 ಮರ್ತುಃಸಿ. 2nd Fut. ಮರಿವ್ಯತಿ. Perf. ಮಮಾರ. D. ಮುಮೂರ್ಷತಿ.

(182). ವ್ಯುಜ್ (ವ್ಯುಜು).

Takes *vridhhi* optionally before vowel affixes having indicatory ಕ or ಙ and absolutely before other affixes (VII. 2. 114. Sid. II. 122.) e. g. ವೂರ್ಷಿ. 3 ವ್ಯುಜಂತಿ or ವೂರ್ಷಂತಿ.

(183). ವ್ಯುಷ್.

(a). Takes ತ್ವಾ or ಕ್ವಾ (I. 2. 25). and,

(b). when the sense is “to forgive or pardon,” takes ತ or ತವತ್ as its *nish* as well as ಕ್ಷ or ಕ್ಷವತ್. (I. 2. 20.) e. g. *nish* (in the sense alluded to) ವ್ಯುಷಿತ or ಮರ್ಷಿತ; ವ್ಯುಷಿತವತ್ or ಮರ್ಷಿತವತ್. Ger. ವ್ಯುಷಿತವ್ವಾ or ಮರ್ಷಿತವ್ವಾ.

(184). ವೂ.

Becomes ಮನ before affixes having indicatory ಕ (VII. 3. 78.) e. g. ಮನತಿ.

(185). ಯಮ್.

(a). Becomes ಯಚ್ before affixes having indicatory ಕ (VII. 3. 77.)

(b). becomes ಯಾಂಸ್ before ಸಿಚ್ of the aorist in the *para-smaipadi* (VII. 2. 73.)

(c). requires ಸಿಚ್ to be augmented with ಇಟ್ when it so becomes ಯಾಂಸ್ (VII. 2. 73.)

(d). becomes ಯ before affixes beginning with ಝಲ್ and having indicatory ಕ or ಙ (VI. 4. 37.) and optionally also before ಲ್ಯಪ್ (VI. 4. 38).

(e). when its is preceded by ಅಜ್, conjugates its C in the *âtmanépadî* though the sense is intransitive and it agrees with an agent possessed of a will (I. 3. 89.)

- (f). when it is conjugated in the *âtmanépadî* on account of its being preceded by ಆಜ್ in a transitive sense if the sense is “to hint” (ಗಸ್ಯನಂ), it takes ಸಿಚ್^೧ as its tense affix of the aorist (I. 2. 15.) and
- (g). when it is conjugated in the *âtmanépadî* on account of its coming after ಉಪ in the sense of “to marry,” it takes ಸಿಚ್^೧, alternatively with ಸಿಚ್ as its tense affix of the aorist (I. 2. 16.) e. g. ಯಜ್ಞೈತಿ. Aor. ಅಯಂಸೀತ್. C (when preceded by ಆಜ್) ಆಯಾಮ ಯತೆ. *nishṭha* ಯತ. ಯತವತ್. Ger. ಯತ್ವಾ (ಲ್ಯಪ್) ಯನ್ಯಾ or ಯತ್ಯ. Aor. (in the sense of “to hint”) ಉದಾಯತ. Aor. (in the sense of “to marry”) ಉಪಾಯತ or ಉಪಾಯಂಸ್ತ.

(186). ಯಸ್.

When preceded by ಆಜ್ has its C conjugated in the *âtmanépadî* as well as in the *parasmaipadî* according to the general rules, though the sense is intransitive and it agrees with an agent possessed of a will (I. 3. 89.) e. g. ಆಯಾಸಯತೆ and ಆಯಾಸಯತಿ.

(187). ಯಾ.

- (a). Requires ತ್ವಾ instead of ಕ್ತ್ವಾ. (B. 510 ; I. 2. 18.)
- (b). allows augmentation with ಇಟ್ optionally in the case of ಸನ್ and requires such augmentation absolutely in the case of other *ârdhahâtukā* affixes except those which have an indicatory ಕ್ (B. 510; VII. 2. 11, 49.) e. g. 1st Fut. ಯವಿತಾ. 2nd Fut. ಯವಿಷ್ಯತಿ. Aor. ಅಯಾವೀತ್. D ಯಿಯಾವಿಷ್ಯತಿ or ಯಾಯಾವಿಷ್ಯತಿ. Ger. ಯವಿತವ್ಯಾ. Inf. ಯವಿತುಂ.

(188). ಯಾಧ್.

Has its C conjugated always in the *parasmaipadî* contrary to the general rule (I. 3. 86.) e. g. ಯೋಧೃಯತಿ,

(189). ರಧ್.

- (a). Is augmented with ಸು before vowel affixes (VII. 1. 61.) except before affixes augmented with ಇಟ್ and not being those of the perfect (VII. 1. 62.) and
- (b). rejects ಇಟ್ absolutely before *nishṭha* and optionally before other ವಲ್ affixes including those of the perfect (VII. 2. 45, 15. Kás on VII. 2. 45) e. g. 1st Fut. ರಧಿತಾ or ರದ್ಧಾ. 2nd Fut. ರಧಿಷ್ಯತಿ or ರತ್ಸ್ಯತಿ. Perf. ರರಂಧ. 2. ರರಂಧತುಃ. 4. ರರಂಧಿಥ or ರರದ್ಧ. 8. ರರಂಧಿವ or ರರಂಧ್ವ 9. ರರಂಧಿಮ or ರರಂಧ್ಮ. *nishṭha* ರದ್ಧ. Ger. ರಧಿತ್ವಾ or ರದ್ಧಾವ್.

(190). ರಂಜ್.

- (a). *Lopates* its penultimate in the special tenses (VI. 4. 26.)
- (b). *lopates* its penultimate also before the affix ಣಿ provided the sense is "to hunt or chase" (Sid II. 196.) and
- (c). in the reflective voice takes ಶ್ಯನ್ alternatively with ಯಕ್ as its tenses affix in the present, the imperative, the imperfect, and the optative tense, being, when it so takes ಶ್ಯನ್, conjugated in the *parasmaipadi* (III. 1. 90.) e. g. ರಜತಿ Refl. ರಜ್ಯತಿ or ರಜ್ಯತೆ. C (in the sense of "to chase") ರಜಯತಿ.

(191). ರಾದ್.

- (a). Takes ಸನ್₁ and ಕ್ತ್ವಾ (I. 2. 8.) and.
- (b). requires ವಲ್ *sárvadhátuka* affixes to be augmented with ಇಟ್ (VII. 2. 76.) and if they are affixes consisting of single consonants requires ಈಟ್ or ಲಟ್

instead of ಇಟ್ (VII. 3. 98, 99.) e. g. ರೊದಿತಿ. Impv. ಅರೊದೀತ್ or ಅರೋದತ್. Aor. ಅರೊದೀತ್ or ಅರಾದತ್. D ರುರುದಿಷತಿ. Ger. ರುದಿತ್ವಾ.

(192). ರಮ್.

(a). Becomes ರಂಸ್ before ಸಿಚ್ in the *parasmaipadi* and requires then the ಸಿಚ್ to be augmented with ಇಟ್ (VII. 2. 73.) and.

(b). becomes ರ before affixes beginning with ರ್ಘ್ and having indicatory ಕ or ಙ (VI. 4. 37.) and optionally before ಲ್ಯಪ್ (VI. 4. 38.) e. g. P. Aor. ಅರಂಸೀತ್. *nish* ರತ. Ger. ರತ್ವಾ. (ಲ್ಯಪ್) ರಪ್ಯ or ರತ್ಯ.

(193). ರಾಜ್.

Optionally *lopates* its reduplicate and becomes ರೆಜ್ before ಫಲ್ and affixes of the perfect having indicatory ಕ or ಙ (VI. 4. 125.) e. g. Perf. 2 ರರಾಜತುಃ or ರೆಜತುಃ, 3 ರರಾಜಃ or ರೆಜಃ, 4 ರರಾಜಿಥ or ರೆಜಿಥ. Aor. ರರಾಜಿ or ರೆಜಿ.

(194). ರಾಧ್ (in the sense of “to injure”)

(a). *lopates* its reduplicate and becomes ರೆಧ್ before ಫಲ್ and affixes of the perfect having indicatory ಕ or ಙ (VI. 4. 123). and

(b). has ರಿತ್ಸ as its D base (Kàs on VII. 4. 54.) e. g. Perf. 2 ರೆಧತುಃ. 4 ರೆಧಿಥ. D. ರಿತ್ಸತಿ.

(195). ರುಚ್.

Has its C conjugated in the *átmanepadi* as well as in the *parasmaipadi* according to the general rules notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the provisoes (I. 3. 89.) e. g. ರೊಚೆಯತೆ. ರೊಚೆಯತಿ.

(196). ರು.

- (a). Requires augmentation with ಇಟ್ of *árdhādhātuka* ವಲ್ affixes not being ಸನ್ unless they have indicatory ಕ (B. 510. VII. 2. 11, 12.) and
- (b). allows also consonantal *sārvadhātuka* affixes to be augmented with ಈಟ್ (VII. 3. 95.) e. g. 1 ರೌತಿ or ರವೀತಿ. 1st Fut. ರವಿತಾ. 2nd Fut. ರವಿಷ್ಯತಿ. *nish* ರುತ. Ger. ರುತ್ವಾ.

(197). ರುಧ್ (ರುಧಿರ್).

Does not take ಚೆಣ್ in the reflective voice in the 3rd person singular (III. 1. 64). e. g. ಅರುದ್ಧ though ಅರೋಧಿ, in passive voice not reflective.

(198). ರುಹ್

Becomes optionally ರುಪ್ before ಣಿ (VII. 3. 43.) C ರೂಪಯತಿ or ರೂಹಯತಿ.

(199). IV. ಲೀ.

- (a). Becomes ಲಾ absolutely before ಣಿ when the sense of the C so formed is “to delude or deceive” or “to subdue” or “to show respect to or adore” and otherwise optionally before all affixes that would ordinarily *gunate* or *vriddhiate* its final vowel and also before ಲ್ಯಪ್ (VI. 1. 51.) and
- (b). conjugates its C always in the *átmanepadi* in the particular senses above alluded to (I. 3. 70 Kás. thereon) e. g. 1st Fut. ಲಾತಾ or ಲೇತಾ. 2nd Fut. ಲಾಸ್ಯತಿ or ಲೇಷ್ಯತಿ. Aor. ಅಲಾಸೀತ್ or ಅಲಾಯೀತ್. Perf. ಲಲೌ or ಲಿಲಾಯ. 4 ಲವಿಥ or ಲಿಲಯಿಥ. C (in the senses alluded to) ಲಾಪಯತಿ though otherwise it is ಲಾಪಯತಿ or ಲಾಯಯತಿ. Ger. (ಲ್ಯಪ್) ಲಾಯ or ಲೇಯ. Inf. ಲಾತುಂ or ಲೇತುಂ.

(200). IX. ವಿ.

- (a). Has all the irregularities which IV ವಿ has, and
 (b). further shortens its final vowel before affixes having
 indicatory ಕ. (VII. 3. 80.) e. g. ವಿನಾತಿ. 1st Fut.
 ಲಾತಾ or ಲಿತಾ.

(201). IV. ಲಭ.

Rejects the augment ಇಟ್ absolutely before *nish* and optionally before *ārdhādhātuka* affixes beginning with ತ (VII. 2. 15. 48.) e. g. 1st. Fut. ಲೋಭಿತಾ or ಲಾಬ್ಧಾ. *nish* ಲಾಬ್ಧ. Ger. ಲೋಭಿತಾ or ಲಾಭಿತಾ or ಲಾಬ್ಧಾ.

(202). VI. ಲಭ.

Rejects the augment ಇಟ್ absolutely before *nish* and optionally before other *ārdhādhātuka* affixes beginning with ತ and not being ತ್ವಾ (VII. 2. 48, 54.) e. g. 1st Fut. ಲೋಭಿತಾ or ಲೋಬ್ಧಾ. *nish* ಲಾಬ್ಧ. Ger. ಲಾಭಿತಾ or ಲೋಭಿತಾ.

(203). ವಚ.

- (a). Becomes ವ್ರಚ before ಅಜ್ which it takes as its tense affix in the aorist in the active voice (VII. 4. 20; III. 1. 52.) and ಉಚ before affixes having indicatory ಕ (VI. 1. 15.)
 (b). has ಉ as its reduplicate in the perfect (VI. 1. 17.) and
 (c). has no 3rd person plural in the present and so ಬ್ರವಂತಿ or ವದಂತಿ is used instead in this number and person (Sid II. 120.) e. g. Perf. ಉವಾಚ. 2 ಉಚತುಃ. Ben. ಉಚ್ಯಾತ್. Pass. ಉಚ್ಯತೆ. *nish* ಉಕ್ತ. Ger. ಉಕ್ತಾ.

(204). ವದ.

- (a). Takes ಕ್ತಾ as its gerundial affix though it is E (I. 2. 7.)

- (b). has its C conjugated in the *átmanepadi* as well as *parasmaipadi* according to the general rules on the subject contrary to proviso (b) (I. 3. 89.)
- (c). becomes ಉದ್ before affixes having indicatory ಕ (VI. 1. 15.)
- (d). has ಉ as its reduplicate in the perfect (VI. 1. 17.) and
- (e). in the *parasmaipadi* absolutely, not only optionally, *vriddhiates* its penultimate before ಏಚ್ of the aorist (VII. 2. 3.) e. g. Aor. ಅವಾದೀತ್. Perf. ಉವಾದ 2 ಉದತುಃ. Ben. ಉದ್ಯಾತ್. Pass ಉದ್ಯತೆ. C ವಾದಯತಿ, ವಾದಯತೆ. *nish* ಉದಿತ. Ger. ಉದಿತ್ವಾ.

(205). ವಸಃ.

- (a). Takes ಕ್ವಾ as its gerundial affix though it is E (I. 2. 7).
- (b). has its C conjugated in the *átmanepadi* as well as in the *parasmaipadi* according to the general rules on the subject contrary to proviso (b) (I. 3. 89.)
- (c). becomes ಉಷ್ before affixes having indicatory ಕ (VI. 1. 15.)
- (d). has ಉ as its reduplicate in the perfect (VI. 1. 17.) and
- (e). requires ಕ್ವಾ and *nish* to be augmented with ಇಟ್ (VII. 2. 52.) e. g. Perf. ಉವಾಸ. 2 ಉಷತುಃ. Ben. ಉಷ್ಯಾತ್. Pass. ಉಷ್ಯತೆ. C ವಾಸಯತಿ, ವಾಸಯತೆ. *nish* ಉಷಿತ. Ger. ಉಷಿತ್ವಾ.

(206). ವಶಃ.

- (a). Becomes ಉಶಃ before affixes having indicatory ಕ or ಜ (VI. 1, 16.) except ಯಜಃ (VI. 1. 20.) and

- (b). has ಉ as its reduplicate in the perfect (VI. 1. 17.)
e. g. 2 ಉಪ್ಪುತಿ. Perf. ಉವಾಕ. 2 ಉಕತುತಿ. Ben. ಉಶ್ಯಾ
 ತ್. Pass. ಉಶ್ಯತೆ.

(207.) I ವಂಚ್.

Takes ಕ್ವಾ or ತ್ವಾ as its gerundial affix (I. 2. 24.) *e. g.* ವಂಚಿ
 ತ್ವಾ or ವಂಚಿತ್ವಾ.

(208.) X ವಂಚ್.

- (a). Takes ಕ್ವಾ or ತ್ವಾ as its gerundial affix (I. 2. 24.) and
 (b). has its C always conjugated in the *átmanepadi*
 (I. 3. 69.) *e. g.* C ವಂಜಯತೆ. Ger. ವಂಚಿತ್ವಾ or ವಂಚಿತಾ.

(209.) VII. ವಿಜ್.

Requies all affixes augmented with ಇಟ್ to be treated as
 affixes having indicative ಙ (I. 2. 2.) *e. g.* 1st Fut. ವಿಜಿತಾ. 2nd
 Fut. ವಿಜಿಷ್ಯತಿ.

(210.) VI. ವಿದ್.

- (a). Gets augmented with ನುಮ್ in the special tenses
 (VII. 1. 59.) and
 (b). takes ಸನ್₁ and ಕ್ವಾ invariably (I. 2. 8.) and
 (c). allows optionally the augment ಇಟಿ before the primitive
 affix ವಸು (VII. 2. 68.) *e. g.* ವಿಂದತಿ. D ವಿವಿಧಿಷತಿ. Ger.
 ವಿಧಿತ್ವಾ. (ಕ್ವಸು) ವಿವಿಧ್ವಾನ್ or ವಿವಿಧಿವಾನ್.

(211.) II. ವಿದ್.

- (a). Forms its perfect optionally by the auxiliary affix ಆಮ್
 and the auxiliary verbs (III. 1. 38.)
 (b). forms its imperative also by the auxiliary affix ಆಮ್
 and the imperative of the root ಕೃ (III. 1. 41, Kàs.
 thereon.)

- (c). allows its perfect forms to be used optionally in the present (III. 4. 83.) but without the reduplicate.
- (d). forms its imperfect plural 3rd person by ಜಸ್ (III. 4. 109.)
- (e). takes ಸನ್ and ಕ್ತ್ವ invariably (I. 2, 8.) and
- (f). allows optionally the augment ಇಟ before the primitive affix ವನು (VII. 2. 68.) e. g. ವೇದ. 2 ವಿದತುಃ. 3 ವಿದುಃ. 4 ವೇತ್ಥ. 5 ವಿದಧುಃ. 6 ವಿದ. 7 ವೇದ. 8 ವಿದಿಷ. 9 ವಿದಿಮ. or ವೆತ್ತಿ &c. Imp. 3 ಅವಿದಃ. Impv. ವಿದಾಂಕರೂತು or ವಿದಾಂಕುರುತಾತ್. 2 ವಿದಾಂಕುರುತಾಂ. 3 ವಿದಾಂಕುರೈಸ್ತು. and so on, or ವೆತ್ತು. &c. Perf. ವಿದಾಂಚಕಾರ. and so on, or ವಿವದ &c. D. ವಿದಿಷತಿ. Ger. ವಿದಿತ್ವಾ.

(212). ವಢ್.

Does not *vridhdhiate* its penultimate before ಜಿಣ್ (VII. 3. 35.) e. g. Pass. Aor. ಅವಧಿ.

(213). ವೀ.

Becomes optionally ವಾ before ಣಿ when it means "to conceive or generate (VI. 1. 55.) e. g. C. ವಾವಯತಿ or ವಾಯಯತಿ, in the sense alluded to, but ವಾಯಯತಿ, otherwise.

(214). ವೆ (ವೇಜ).

- (a). Optionally in the perfect becomes ವಯ್ before personal affixes not having indicative ಕ, and ಉಯ್ or ಉವ್ before affixes having indicative ಕ (II. 4. 41; (VI. 1. 16, 38, 39, 40.)
- (b). has ಉ as its reduplicate in the perfect (VI. 1. 17.) when it has not the form of ವೆ.
- (c). becomes ವಾಯ್ before ಣಿ (VII. 3. 37.) and

- (d). becomes ಉ before affixes having indicative ಕ except ಲ್ಯಪ್ and affixes of the perfect (VI. 1. 15, 41.) *e. g.* Perf. ವಮೌ or ಉವಾಯ. 2 ವವತುಃ or ಉಯತುಃ or ಉವತುಃ. 4 ವವಿಥ or ವವಾಥ or ಉವಯಿಥ. Ben. ಉಯಾತ್. C. ವಾಯಯತಿ. *nish* ಉತ. Ger. ಉತ್ವಾ.

(215). ವ್ಯಥ್.

Has ವಿ as its reduplicate in the perfect (VII. 4. 68.) *e. g.* ವಿವ್ಯಥೆ. 2 ವಿವ್ಯಥಾತೆ.

(216). ವೈ (ವೈಜ್).

- (a). Remains as ವೈ in the perfect (VI. 1. 45.) and further requires ಥಲ್ to be invariably augmented with ಇಟ್ (VII. 2. 66.)
- (b). has ಉ as its reduplicate in the perfect (VI. 1. 17.) and before ಯಜ್ (VI. 1. 19.) and
- (c). gets *sámprasáranated* before ಯಜ್ and before affixes having indicative ಕ (VI. 1. 15.) and not being those of the perfect except before ಲ್ಯಪ್ before which when it is preceded by ಪರಿ it optionally gets *sámprasáranated* though not *sámprasáranated* otherwise (VI. 1. 43, 44.) *e. g.* Perf. ವಿವ್ಯಾಯ. 4 ವಿವ್ಯಯಿಥ. Ben. ವೀಯಾತ್. Pass. ವೀಯತೆ, FA ವೇವೀಯತೆ. *nish* ವೀತ. Ger. ವೀತ್ವಾ. (ಲ್ಯಪ್). ಪರಿವ್ಯಾಯ or ಪರಿವೀಯ.

(217). ಪ್ರಶ್ (ಪ್ರಶ್ನ).

- (a). Gets *sámprasáranated* before affixes having indicative ಕ or ಜ (VI. 1. 16.)
- (b). has ವ as its reduplicate in the perfect (VI. 1. 17.) and

- (c). requires as its gerundial affix ತ್ವಾ invariably augmented with ಇಟ್ (VII. 2. 55.) e. g. ವೃಶ್ಚತಿ. Perf. ವವ್ರಶ್ಚ. 2 ವವ್ರಶ್ಚತುಃ. Ben. ವೃಶ್ಚಾಭಿತ್. Pass ವೃಶ್ಚ್ಯತೆ. Ger. ವ್ರಶ್ಚಿತ್ವಾ.

(218). IX ವ್ರೀ.

Optionally shortens its final vowel before affixes having indicative ಶ (VII. 3. 80.) e. g. ವ್ರೀಣಾತಿ or ವ್ರಿಣಾತಿ.

(219). ವ್ರಜ್.

Has its penultimate invariably *vridhiated* before ಸಿಚ್ of the aorist in the *parasmaipadi* (VII. 2. 3.) e. g. Aor. ಅವ್ರಜೀತ್.

(220). ವೃತ್ (ವೃತು.)

- (a). Is conjugated optionally in the *parasmaipadi* in the aorist taking then ಅಜ್ as its tense affix ; also when followed by ಸ್ಯ and ಸನ್₁ rejecting then the augmentation of ಸ್ಯ and ಸನ್ with ಇಟ್ (I. 3. 91, 92 ; III. 1. 55 ; VII. 2. 59.) and
- (b). has the words ವೃತ್ತ as that formed by ಕ್ತ from its C root when the meaning is “read fully” (VII. 2. 26.) e. g. 2nd Fut. ವತ್ಸ್ಯತಿ or ವರ್ತಿಷ್ಯತೆ. Aor. ಅವೃತತ್ or ಅವರ್ತಿಷ್ಯ. D ವಿವೃತ್ಸತಿ or ವಿವರ್ತಿಷತೆ. Anomalous word, ವೃತ್ತ (fully read).

(221). ಶವ್ (ಶದ್).

- (a). Becomes ಶೀಯ before affixes having indicative ಶ, being at the same time conjugated in the *ātmanepadi* (VII. 3. 78 I. 3. 60.) and
- (b). becomes ಶತ್ before ಣಿ (VII. 3. 42.) e. g. ಶೀಯತೆ. C ಶಾದಯತಿ.

(222). ಕಸ.

- (a). Does not become ಕಸ *lopating* its reduplicate in the perfect before affixes having indicatory ಕ or ಜ and before ಫಲ್ (VI. 4. 126.) and.
- (b). gives the anomalous word ವಿಕಸ್, which means "arrogant" (VII. 2. 19.) e. g. Perf. 2 ಕಸತುಃ. 4 ಕಸಿಧ. Anomalous word. ವಿಕಸ್.

(223). II. ಕಾಸ.

- (a). Takes ಅಜ್ as its tense affix in the aorist (III. 1. 56.)
- (b). becomes ಕಿಷ್ before this ಅಜ್ and before consonantal affixes having indicatory ಕ or ಜ (VI. 4. 34.) except ಧಿ₂ sub for ಓ₂ before which it becomes ಕಾ (VI. 4. 35. Sid. II. 126.)
- (c). is considered as a reduplicated base (VI. 1. 4. 6.) and
- (d). does not allow its C to shorten its penultimate before ಚೆಜ್ (VII. 4. 2.) e. g. 2 ಕಿವ್ಯಃ. 3 ಕಾಸತಿ. 4 ಕಾಧಿ. Impv. ಕಾಸತು or ಕಿಷ್ಯಾತ್. 2 ಕಿಷ್ಯಾಂ. 3 ಕಾಸತು. Imp. 2 ಅಕಿಷ್ಯಾಂ. 3 ಅಕಾಸುಃ. O. ಕಿಷ್ಯಾತ್. Aor. ಅಕಿಷ್ಯತ್. Ben. ಕಿಷ್ಯಾತ್. Pass ಕಿವ್ಯತೆ. *nish* ಕಿವ್ಯ.

(224). ಕೀ.

- (a). Takes ರತೆ, ರತಾಂ, ರತ as personal affixes in the 3rd person plural of the present, imperative and imperfect respectively (VII. 1. 6.)
- (b). *gunates* its vowel before all *sárvadhátuka* affixes (VII. 4. 21.) and changes its vowel into ಅಯಾಜ್ before affixes beginning with ಯಾ and having indicatory ಕ or ಜ (VII. 4. 22.) and
- (c). takes ತ and ತವತ್ instead of ಕ್ತ and ತವತ್ as its *nish* affixes (I. 2. 19.) e. g. ಕತೆ. 2 ಕಯಾತೆ. 3 ಕರತೆ. Impv.

ಕತಾಂ. 2 ಕಯಾತಾಂ. 3 ಕರತಾಂ. Imp. ಅಕತ. 2 ಅಕಯಾ
ತಾಂ. 3 ಅಕರತ. O. ಕಯಾತ. 1st Fut. ಕಯಿತಾ. Pass
ಕಯ್ಯತೆ. FA ಕಾಕಯ್ಯತೆ. *nish* ಕಯಿತ.

(225). ಕೃ.

Becomes ಕೃ before affixes having indicatory ಕ (VII. 3. 80.)
and optionally also in the perfect (VII. 4. 12.) e. g. ಕೃಣಾತಿ. Perf.
ಕಕೃತುಃ or ಕಕರತುಃ.

(226). ಕೃ (ಕೃಜ್).

- (a). Before *nishtha* becomes ಕೀ when it is preceded by
ಪ್ರತಿ and optionally also when it is preceded by
ಅಭಿ and ಅವ (VI. 1. 25, 26.)
- (b). before *nish* becomes ಕೀ always even when not so
preceded if it means "to become thick or con-
gealed" (VI. 1. 24.) and
- (c). takes ನ, and ನವತ್ as its *nishtha* affixes when it does
not mean "to feel" (ಸ್ಪರ್ಶ) (VIII. 2. 47.) e. g. *nish*
ಅಭಿಕೀನ or ಅಭಿಕ್ಯಾನ; ಅವಕೀನ or ಅವಕ್ಯಾನ; ಪ್ರತಿಕೀನ;
ಕೀನ; ಅಭಿಕೀತ or ಅಭಿಕ್ಯಾತ; ಅವಕೀತ or ಅವಕ್ಯಾತ; ಪ್ರತಿ
ಕೀತ; ಕೀತ.

(227). ಕ್ರಿ.

- (a). Takes ಚ್ಚ್ as its tense affix of the aorist in the active
voice (III. 1. 48.) and
- (b). allows the augmentation with ಇಟ್ optionally of ಸನ್
(VII. 2. 49.) and absolutely of other ವಲ್ *árdha-*
dhátuka affixes (B. 510.) except affixes having
indicatory ಕ (VII. 2. 11.) e. g. 1st Fut. ಕ್ರಯಿತಾ.
2nd Fut. ಕ್ರಯಿಷ್ಯತಿ. Aor. ಅಕಿಕ್ರಿಯತ್. Perf. 4 ಕಿಕ್ರ
ಯಿಃ. D. ಕಿಕ್ರಯಿಷತಿ or ಕಿಕ್ರೇಷತಿ. *nish* ಕ್ರಿತ. Ger.
ಕ್ರಿತ್ವಾ.

(228) ಶ್ಯ (ಪಾಠಶ್ಯ.)

- (a). Requires all *àrdhadhātuka* affixes except *nish* to be augmented with ಇಟ್ (B 510, VII. 2. 14.)
- (b). takes ಜ್ಜ or ಲಜ್ alternatively with ಸಜ್ as its tense affix of the aorist in the active voice (III. 1. 49. Kás. thereon).
- (c). when it takes ಲಜ್ as above becomes ಶ್ಯ (VII. 4. 18.)
- (d). when it takes ಸಜ್ its final vowel is not *vridddhiated* (VII. 2. 5.)
- (e). gets *sámprasáranated* optionally before ಯಜ್ and the affixes of the perfect and also before ಣಿ followed by ಸನ್ or ಜ್ಜ (VI. 1. 30, 31.) and absolutely before other affixes having indicatory ಕ (VI. 1. 15) and
- (f) has ಶಾ as its reduplicate in the perfect when it gets *sámprasáranated* (VI. 1. 17. Sid. II. 108.) e. g. 1st Fut. ಶ್ಯಮಿತಾ. 2nd Fut. ಶ್ಯಮಿಷ್ಯತಿ. Aor. ಅಶ್ಯಯಾತ್ or ಅಶಿಶ್ಯಯಾತ್ or ಅಶ್ಯತ್. Perf. ಶುಶಾವ or ಶಿಶ್ವಾಯ. 4 ಶುಶನಿಥೆ or ಶಿಶ್ಯಯಿಥೆ. Ben. ಶೂಯಾತ್. Pass ಶೂಯತೆ. Aor. of C. ಅಶೂಶವತ್ or ಅಶಿಶ್ಯಯಾತ್. D of C ಶುಶಾವಮಿಷ್ಯತಿ or ಶಿಶ್ವಾಯಮಿಷ್ಯತಿ. D ಶಿಶ್ಯಯಿಷ್ಯತಿ. FA ಶೂಶೂಯತೆ or ಶಿಶ್ವೇಯತೆ. *nish* ಶೂನ.

(229.) V ಶ್ಯ.

- (a). Becomes ಶ್ಯ in the special tenses (III. 1. 74.)
- (b). rejects the augment ಇಟ್ before all ವಲ್ affixes of the perfect (VII. 2. 13.)
- (c). conjugates its D in the *átmanepadi* except when the D is preceded by ಪ್ರತಿ or ಲಜ್ as an *upasarga* (I. 3. 57, 59.) and

(d). has ಶಿ or ಕು as its reduplicate before ಣಿ followed by ಸನ್ or ಜಜ್ (VII. 4. 81, 93.) e. g. ಕೃಣೋತಿ. Perf. 4 ಕುಶ್ರೋಧ. 8 ಕುಶ್ರುವ. 9 ಕುಶ್ರುಮ. Aor. of C ಅಕುಶ್ರವತ್ or ಅಶಿಶ್ರವತ್. D of C ಕುಶ್ರಾವಯಿಷತಿ or ಶಿಶ್ರಾವಯಿಷತಿ. D ಕುಶ್ರಾವತಿ. But, ಪ್ರತಿಕುಶ್ರಾವತಿ.

(230). ಕ್ವಸಿ.

(a). Does not *vridhhiate* its penultimate before ಸಿಜ್ though it is augmented with ಇಟ್ (VII. 2. 5.) and

(b). requires the augmentation with ಇಟ್ of ವಲ್ *sárva-dhátuka* affixes (VII. 2. 76) except such of them as consist of single consonants, for these are to be augmented with ಈಟ್ or ಅಟ್ at option (VII. 3. 98, 99.) e. g. ಕ್ವಸಿತಿ. Imp. ಅಕ್ವಸೀತ್ or ಅಕ್ವಸ್ವತ್. Aor. ಅಕ್ವಸೀತ್.

(231). ಪ್ಲೇವ್.

(a). Becomes ಪ್ಲೇವ್ before affixes having indicatory ಶ (VII. 3. 75.) and

(b). has ತಿ or ಟಿ as its reduplicate in the perfect (Sid. II. 69) e. g. ಪ್ಲೇವತಿ. Perf. ತಿಪ್ಲೇವ or ಟಿಪ್ಲೇವ.

(232). ಸದ್ (ವದ್).

(a). Becomes ಸೇದ before affixes having indicatory ಶ (VII. 3. 78.) and

(b). does not take ಯಜ್ or ಿ ಯಜ್ except to convey a censure in connection with the action denoted by it (III. 1. 24.) e. g. ಸೇದತಿ. FA ಸಾಸದ್ಯತೆ and FP ಸಾಸತಿ do not convey the sense of intensity or frequency.

(233). ಸನ್.

- (a). Forms its base in the aorist optionally by 1 ಸನ್ in the 3rd and the 2nd person singular *ātmanépadī* (II. 4. 79.)
- (b). allows ಸನ್ optionally to reject the augment ಇಟ್ (VII. 2. 49.) and rejects the augment absolutely before *nishṭha* (VII. 2. 15.)
- (c). becomes ಸಾ when the augment ಇಟ್ is rejected before ಸನ್ and also before ಝ affixes having indicative ಕ or ಜ (VI. 4. 42.) and
- (d). becomes ಸಾ optionally before affixes beginning with ಯ and having indicative ಕ or ಜ (VI. 4. 43.) e. g.
 A. Aor. ಅಸನಿಷ್ಠ or ಅಸಾತ. 4 ಅಸನಿಷ್ಠಾಃ or ಅಸಾಘಾಃ.
 Ben. ಸಾಯಾತ್ or ಸನ್ಯಾತ್. Pass ಸಾಯತೆ or ಸನ್ಯತೆ.
 D ಸಸನಿಷ್ಠತಿ or ಸಿಷಾಸತಿ. FA ಸಾಸನ್ಯತೆ or ಸಂಸನ್ಯತೆ.
nish ಸಾತ.

(234.) ಸು.

Requires ಸನ್ in the *parasmaipadī* to be augmented with ಇಟ್ (VII. 2. 72.) e. g. ಅಸಾವೀತ್.

(235.) ಸ್ತೈಃ (ಸ್ತೈಃ or ಪ್ತೈಃ).

When preceded by ಪ್ರ has as its *nishṭha* the following words:—ಪ್ರಸ್ತೇಮ, ಪ್ರಸ್ತೇತ; ಪ್ರಸ್ತೇಮವತ್. ಪ್ರಸ್ತೇತವತ್. (VI. 1. 23. VIII. 2. 54.)

(236.) ಸ್ಥಾ.

- (a). Becomes ತಿಷ್ಠ before affixes having indicative ಕ (VII. 3. 78.)
- (b). takes 1 ಸನ್ as its tense affix in the *parasmaipadī* (II. 4. 77.)

- (c). takes ಸಚ್ as its tense affix in the *âtmanepadi* becoming ಸ್ಥ before the affix (I. 2. 17).
- (d). becomes ಸ್ಥ also before affixes beginning with ತ and having indicatory ಕ (VII. 4. 40.) and ಸ್ಥ before other consonantal affixes having indicatory ಕ or ಜ (VI. 4. 66.) except those of the benedictive before which it becomes ಸ್ಥ (VI. 4. 67.) and except ಲ್ಯಪ್ before which it remains unchanged (VI. 4. 69.) and
- (e). becomes ಸ್ಥಪ್ before ಣಿ followed by ಚಚ್ (VII. 4. 5.)
e. g. ತಿವ್ಯತಿ. Aor. ಅಸ್ಥಾತ್. 2 ಅಸ್ಥಾತಾಂ. A. Aor. ಅಸ್ಥಿತ. Ben. ಸ್ಥೇಯಾತ್. Pass ಸ್ಥೇಯತೆ. Aor. of C ಅತಿಷ್ಠಿಪತ್. FA ತೇಷ್ಠೇಯತೆ. *nish* ಸ್ಥಿತ. Ger. ಸ್ಥಿತೌ. But-
 (ಲ್ಯಪ್). ಸ್ಥಾಯಿ.

(237). ಸಹ್.

- (a). Rejects the augment ಇಟ್ absolutely before *nish* and optionally before other *ârdhadhâtuka* affixes beginning with ತ (VII. 2. 15, 48.) *e. g.* 1st Fut. ಸಹಿತಾ or ಸೋಡಾ. *nish* ಸೋಡೆ. ಸೋಡೆವತ್. Ger. ಸಹಿತೌ. ಸೋಡೌ.

(238). IV. ಸಧ್ (ಸಿಧು).

Becomes ಸಧ್ before ಣಿ when the sense relates to something not belonging to the other world (VI. 1. 49.) *e. g.* C. ಸಾಧಯತಿ in the sense alluded to though ಸಧಯತಿ otherwise.

(239.) ಸೂ (ಪೂಜ್).

Allows the augment ಇಟ್ to be rejected absolutely before *nish* and optionally before other ವಲ್ *ârdhadhâtuka* affixes (VII. 2. 15, 44) and does not require its final vowel to be *gunated* before any *sârvadhâtuka* personal affix (VII. 3. 88.) *e. g.* Impv. 7 ಸುಮೈ. 8 ಸುವಾವಹೈ. 9 ಸುವಾಮಹೈ. 1st Fut. ಸವಿತಾ or ಸೋತಾ. 2nd Fut. ಸವಿವ್ಯತೆ or ಸೋವ್ಯತೆ. *nish* ಸೂತ. Ger. ಸವಿತೌ or ಸೂತೌ.

(240). III. ಸೃ.

- (a). Has its reduplicate as ಸ in the special tenses (VII. 5. 66.) and
- (b). takes ಅಜ್ as its tense affix in the aorist (III. 1. 56.) and
- (c). rejects the augment ಇಟೆ before ವಲ್ affixes of the perfect (VII. 2. 13.) ಸಸರ್ತಿ. Aor. ಅಸರತ್. Perf. 8 ಸಸೃವ. 9 ಸಸೃಮ.

241. I. ಸೃ.

- (a). Becomes, before affixes having indicatory ಕ, ಧೌ when it means "to run" though it remains as ಸೃ only when it does not mean so. (VII. 3. 78; Sid. II. 97.) and
- (b). rejects the augment ಇಟೆ before ವಲ್ affixes of the perfect (VII. 2. 13.) e. g. ಧಾವತಿ in the sense alluded to but ಸರತಿ otherwise. Perf. 8 ಸಸೃವ. 9 ಸಸೃಮ.

(142). ಸೃಜ್.

Becomes ಸ್ರಜ್ before ಝಱ್ affixes not distinguished by indicatory ಕ (VI. 1. 58.) e. g. 1st Fut. ಸ್ರಜ್ಯಾ. 2nd Fut. ಸ್ರಜ್ಯೇತಿ. Aor. ಅಸ್ರಾಜೀತ್. Perf. 4 ಸಸರ್ಜಿಥ or ಸಸ್ರಜ್ಞ. Inf. ಸ್ರಜ್ಯಂ.

(243.) ಸೇ (ಮೇ).

- (a). Becomes ಸಿ before affixes beginning with ತ and having indicatory ಕ (VII. 4. 40); ಸೇ before the personal affixes of the benedictive. (VI. 4. 67.); and ಸೀ before other consonantal affixes having indicatory ಕ or ಙ except ಲ್ಯವ್ (VI. 4. 66, 69.)
- (b). takes ಿ ಸೃಜ್ optionally as its tense affix of the aorist in the *parasmaipadi* (II. 4. 78.) and

- (c). becomes ಸಾಯ್ before ಣಿ (VII. 3. 37.) *e. g.* Aor. ಅಸಾಸೀತ್ or ಅಸಾತ. Ben. ಸೇಯಾತ. Pass ಸೀಯತೆ. FA ಸೇಸೀಯತೆ. C ಸಾಯಾಯತಿ. *nish* ಸಿತ. Ger. ಸಿತವ್ವಾ.

(244.) ಸ್ಕಂದ್.

Has ಚನೀ as its reduplicate for its FA and FP roots (VII. 4. 84.); and does not *lopate* its penultimate before ಕ್ವಾ (VI. 4. 31.) *e. g.* FA ಚನೀಸ್ಕದ್ಯತೆ. FP ಚನೀಸ್ಕನ್ದೀತಿ. Ger. ಸ್ಕಂತವ್ವಾ.

(245.) ಸ್ತು.

- (a.) Requires ಸಿಚ್ in the *parasmaipadi* to be augmented with ಇಟ್ (VII. 2. 72.) and rejects the augment before ವಲ್ affixes of the perfect (VII. 2. 13.) and
- (b.) allows consonantal *sārvadhātuka* affixes to be optionally augmented with ಈಟ್ (VII. 3. 95.) *e. g.* ಸ್ತುವೀತಿ or ಸ್ತಾತಿ. Aor. ಅಸ್ತಾವೀತ್. Perf. 4 ತುಮ್ಹೋಥ. 7 ತುಮ್ಹವ. 8 ತುಮ್ಹಮ.

(246.) ಸ್ತೌ.

- (a.) Shortens its final before affixes having indicatory ಶ (VII. 3. 80.) and
- (b.) has ತ as its reduplicate before ಣಿ followed by ಚಜ್ (VII. 4. 95.) *e. g.* ಸ್ತೌಣಾತಿ. Aor. of C ಅತಸ್ತರತ್.

(247.) ಸ್ನು (ಮ್ಣು)

- (a.) Requires its active base to be used in the reflective voice in the present, imperfect, imperative, and optative, but with *ātmanepadi* personal affixes (III. 1. 89.)
- (b.) takes no ಚೀಣ್ but ಸಿಚ್ only in the aorist of the reflective voice (III. 1. 89.) and

- (c). requires ಎಲ್ *árdhadhátuka* affixes to be augmented with ಇಟ್ except before ಸನ್ and other affixes having indicatory ಕ and except when it is to be used in the *átmanepàdi*, i. e. on account of the voice being passive or of an interchange of the action being intended to be expressed (B. 510; VII. 2. 10, 11, 12, 36.) 1st Fut. ಸ್ವವಿತಾ. 2nd Fut. ಸ್ವವಿಪ್ಯತಿ. Aor. ಅಸ್ವಾವೀತ್. Reflective ಸ್ವಾತೆ. Aor. ಅಸ್ವಾವ್ಯೆ. Pass. 1st Fut. ಸ್ವೋತಾ. 2nd Fut. ಸ್ವೋಪ್ಯತೆ. D ನುಸ್ವಾವತೆ. *nish* ಸ್ವಾತೆ. Ger. ಸ್ವಾತ್ವಾ.

(248). ಸ್ಪಶ್.

- (a). Has ಪ as its reduplicate before ಣಿ followed by ಚಜ್ (VII. 4. 95.) and
- (b). before *nish* allows its C optionally to be formed by ಿ ಣಿ and when so formed to reject the augment ಇಟ್ (VII. 2. 27.) e. g. ಅವಪ್ಪಶತ್. *nish* of C ಸ್ಪಷ್ಪ್ಯ ಸ್ಪಶಿತೆ.

249.) ಸ್ಪೃಶ್.

Has either ಸಿತ್ or ಕ್ವ as its tense affix in the aorist (Sid. II. 104.) e. g. Aor. ಅಸ್ಪೃಶೀತ್ or ಅಸ್ಪೃಶ್ರೀತ್ or ಅಸ್ಪೃಶ್ಚೀತ್.

(250). ಸ್ಫಾಯ್.

Becomes ಸ್ಫೀ before *nishtha* (VI. 1. 22.) and ಸ್ಫಾವ್ before ಣಿ (VII. 3. 41.) e. g. C ಸ್ಫಾವಯತಿ. *nish* ಸ್ಫೀತೆ.

(251). ಸ್ಫೃಶ್.

- (a). Requires all affixes not distinguished by indicatory ಁ or ಣ to be treated as affixes having indicatory ಁ (I. 2. 1.) and

- (b). becomes ಸ್ಫಾರ್ optionally before ಣಿ (VI. 1. 54.) e. g.
 1st Fut. ಸ್ಫುರಿತಾ. 2nd Fut. ಸ್ಫುರಿಷ್ಯತಿ. Aor. ಅಸ್ಫುರಿತ್.
 C ಸ್ಫಾರಯತಿ. or ಸ್ಫೋರಯತಿ. D ಸುಸ್ಫುರಿಷತಿ. Inf. ಸ್ಫು
 ರಿತುಂ.

(252). ಸ್ತೃ.

Has its D conjugated in the *âtmanepadi* (I. 3. 57.) e. g.
 ಸುಸ್ಮೃಷ್ವತೆ.

(253). ಸ್ತಿ.

- (a). When the sense of its C is “to be frightened or as-
 tonished directly by a causative agent” its C is
 conjugated invariably in the *âtmanépadi* (I. 3.
 68.) the C root becoming ಸ್ತಾಪ್ in this case (VI.
 1. 57.) and
- (b). requires ಸನ್ to be augmented with ಇಟ್ (VII. 2. 74.)
 e. g. C in the sense alluded to, ಸ್ತಾಪಯತಿ; other-
 wise, ಸ್ತಾಯಯತಿ. D ಸಿಸ್ತಾಯಿಷತೆ.

(254). ಸ್ಯಂದ್ (ಸ್ಯಂದೂ).

- (a). Is conjugated in the *parasmaipadi* optionally in the
 aorist and also when it takes ಸ್ಯ or ಸನ್ (I. 3.
 91, 92.)
- (b). takes ಅಜ್ as its tense affix of the aorist in the *paras-
 maipadi* (III. 1. 55.)
- (c). does not *lopate* its penultimate before ಕ್ವಾ (VI. 4. 31.)
 and
- (d). rejects the augment ಇಟ್ before *ârdhadhâtuka* affixes
 beginning with ಸ in the *parasmaipadi* (VII. 2. 59.)
 e. g. 2nd Fut. ಸ್ಯಂದಿಷ್ಯತೆ or ಸ್ಯಂತಸ್ಸ್ಯತೆ, ಸ್ಯಂತಸ್ಸ್ಯತಿ.
 Aor. ಅಸ್ಯಂದಿಷ್ಯ or ಅಸ್ಯಂತ or ಅಸ್ಯದತ್. 2 ಅಸ್ಯಂದಿಷಾ
 ತಾಂ or ಅಸ್ಯಂತಾಪ್ತಾಂ or ಅಸ್ಯದತಾಂ. D ಸಿಸ್ಯಂದಿಷತೆ or ಸಿ
 ಸ್ಯಂತಸ್ಸತೆ or ಸಿಸ್ಯಂತಸ್ಸತಿ. Ger. ಸ್ಯಂದಿತ್ವಾ or ಸ್ಯಂತತ್ವಾ.

(255.) ಸ್ವಿದ್ (ಸ್ವಿದಾ).

Has E. ತ and ತವತ್ as *nishṭha* affixes alternately with ನ್ನ and ನವತ್ (I. 2. 19.) e. g. ಸ್ವಿನ್ನ್ or ಸ್ವಿದಿತ. ಸ್ವಿನ್ನ್ವತ್ or ಸ್ವಿದಿತವತ್.

(256.) ಸ್ವಪ್.

- (a.) Requires consonantal *sārvadhātuka* affixes consisting of single letters to be augmented with ಈಟ್ or ಅಟ್ (VII. 3. 98, 99.)
- (b.) requires other ವಲ್ *sārvadhātuka* affixes to be augmented with ಇಟ್ (VII. 2. 76)
- (c.) gets *sāmprasāranated* before ಯಜ್ and before ಣಿ followed by ಚಜ್ and before ಸನ್ which is to be treated as having indicatory ಕ and also other affixes having indicatory ಕ (VI. 1. 15, 18, 19 ; I. 2. 8.) and
- (d.) has ಸು as its reduplicate in the perfect (VI. 1. 17.) and before ಣಿ followed by such affixes as require the reduplication of its C (VII. 4. 67.) e. g. ಸ್ವಿಪಿತಿ. Imp. ಅಸ್ವಪೀತ್ or ಅಸ್ವಪತ್. Aor. ಅಸ್ವಪೀತ್ or ಅಸ್ವಪತ್. Perf. ಸುಪ್ಪಾಪ. Ben. ಸುಪ್ಪಾತ್. Pass. ಸುಪ್ಪತೆ. Aor. of C ಅನುಷ್ಪವತ್. D of C ಸುಪ್ಪಾಪಯಿಷತಿ. D ಸುಷ್ಪಪ್ಪತಿ. FA ಸೋಷ್ಪಪ್ಯತೆ. *nishṭha* ಸುಪ್. Ger. ಸುಪ್ಪಾಪ್ಯ.

(257.) ಸ್ವಂಜ್, (ಪ್ವಂಜ್)

- (a.) Allows the affixes of the perfect to be treated optionally as affixes having indicatory ಕ (Sid. II. 102.) and
- (b.) loses its penultimate before ಕಪ್ (VI. 4. 25.) e. g. ಸ್ವಜ ತೆ. Perf. ಸಸ್ವಂಜೆ or ಸಸ್ವಜೆ.

(258.) ಸ್ವೈ.

Allows ವಲ್ *ārdhadhātuka* affixes including ಸನ್ which it takes alternatively with ಸನ್ but excluding *nish* to be optionally augmented with ಇಲ್ unless they are those distinguished by indicatory ಕ, the option however not extending to the tense affix of the 2nd future, as before this affix the augmentation is absolutely required according to the general rule (VII. 2. 44. 49. 12. 15. Kās. on VII. 2. 44.) e. g. 1st. Fut. ಸ್ವರ್ತಾ or ಸ್ವರಿತಾ. 2nd Fut. ಸ್ವರಿಷ್ಯತಿ. Aor. ಅಸ್ವಾರೀತ or ಅಸ್ವಾರ್ಷೀತ. Perf. 4 ಸಸ್ವರಿಥ or ಸಸ್ವರ್ಥ. D ಸಿಸ್ವರಿಷತಿ or ಸುಸಸ್ವಾರ್ಷತಿ. *nish* ಸ್ವೈತ. Ger. ಸ್ವರಿತ್ವಾ or ಸ್ವೈತ್ವಾ. Inf. ಸ್ವರಿತುಂ ಸ್ವೈರುಂ.

(259.) ಹನ್.

- (a.) Becomes ವಧ್ in the benedictive (II. 4. 42.) and in the aorist optionally in the *ātmanepadi* but invariably otherwise (II. 4. 43, 44.)
- (b.) becomes ಜ in the 2nd person singular imperative taking ಃ at the same time as its personal affix (VI. 4. 36.)
- (c.) becomes ಘ್ before vowel affixes except ಅಜ್ and ಹ before ಝಲ್ affixes if both these kinds of affixes have indicatory ಕ or ಜ (VI. 4. 37, 98 ; VII. 3. 54.)
- (d.) becomes ಘಾನ್ before ಸನ್ (VI. 4. 16, VII. 3. 55.)
- (e.) becomes ಘತ್ before affixes having indicatory ಜ or ಣ except ಚಿಣ್ and ಣಲ್ and ಘನ್ before ಚಿಣ್ and ಣಲ್ (VII. 3. 32, 54.) and also after a reduplicate (VII. 3. 55.)
- (f.) becomes ಘ್ನೀ before ಯಜ್ when it means to smite or kill (Sid. II. 209.)
- (g.) requires ಸ್ಯ to be augmented with ಇಲ್ (VII. 2. 70.)

- (h). allows ವಸ್ optionally to be augmented with ಇಟ್ (VII. 2. 68.)
- (i). takes ಸಿಚ್, as its tense affix in the aorist (I. 2. 14.) and
- (j). takes optionally ಸಿಚ್ - ಚಿಣ್, ಸ್ಯ - ಚಿಣ್, ಸೀಯುಟ್ - ಚಿಣ್, ತಾಸ್ &c. - ಚಿಣ್ in the passive (VI. 4. 62.) e. g. 2 ಹತಃ. 3 ಘ್ನಂತಿ. Imp. 3 ಅಘ್ನನ್. Impv. 3 ಘ್ನನ್ತು. 4 ಜಹಿ. 2nd Fut. ಹನಿಷ್ಯತಿ. P. Aor. ಅವಧೀತ್. A. Aor. ಅವಧಿಷ್ಯ or ಅಹತ. 2 ಅವಧಿಷಾತಾಂ or ಅಹಸಾತಾಂ. Perf. ಜಘಾನ್. 2 ಜಘ್ನತುಃ. 4 ಜಘಂತ or ಜಘಂತಿ. 7 ಜಘಾನ್ or ಜಘನ್. 8 ಜಘ್ನಿವ, ಜಘ್ನಿಮ. P. Ben. ವಧ್ಯಾತ್. A. Ben. ವಧಿಷ್ಯ. Pass 1st Fut. ಹನ್ತಾ or ಘಾಂತಾ. 2nd Fut. ಹನಿಷ್ಯತೆ or ಘಾಂತಿಷ್ಯತೆ. Aor. ಅಘಾನ್ತಿ. 2 ಅಘಾಂತಿಷಾತಾಂ or ಅಹಸಾತಾಂ or ಅವಧಿಷಾತಾಂ. Ben. ಘಾಂತಿಷ್ಯ or ವಧಿಷ್ಯ. C ಘಾತಯತಿ. D ಜಿಘಾಂತಿ. FA (when the meaning is to smite or kill.) ಜಿಘ್ನೀಯತೆ. FP ಜಂಘನ್ತಿ. *nish* ಹತ. Ger. ಹತ್ವಾ. (ಕ್ವಸು) ಜಘ್ನಿವಸ್ or ಜಘನ್ಯಸ್.

(160.) III. ಹಂ. (ಓಹಾಕ್)

- (a.) Becomes ಹ or ಹೇ before consonantal *sārvadhātuka* affixes having indicatory ಕ or ಜ (VI. 4. 116.) except before the affix ಹ್, of the imperative before which it becomes ಹಾ, ಹಿ, or ಹೇ (VI. 4. 117.) and except before *sārvadhātuka* affixes beginning with ಯ and having indicatory ಕ or ಜ before which its final vowel is entirely *loped* (VI. 4. 118.) and
- (b.) becomes ಹೇ in the benedicative, ಹ before ಕ್ತ್ವಾ, and ಹೇ otherwise before *ārdhadhātuka* consonantal affixes having indicatory ಕ or ಜ (VI. 4. 66, 67; VII. 4. 43.) e. g. 2 ಜಹೀತಃ or ಜಹಿತಃ. Impv. 4 ಜಹಾಹಿ or ಜಹಿಹಿ or ಜಹೇಹಿ. O. ಜಹ್ಯಾತ್. Ben. ಹೇಯಾತ್. FA ಜೆಹೀಯತೆ. *nish* ಹೇನ. Ger. ಹಿತ್ವಾ.

(261.) ಒ.

Becomes ಫಿ after all reduplicates expect that of ಚ್ಚ coming directly after ಣಿ (VII. 3. 56.) e. g. ಜಿಘ್ರಾಯ. D ಜಿಘ್ರೀಷತಿ. D from C ಜಿಘ್ರಾಯಯಿಷತಿ. FA ಜಿಘ್ರೀಯತೆ. FP ಜಿಘ್ರೀತಿ or ಜಿಘ್ರೀಯಿತಿ.

(262.) ಹು.

- (a.) Forms optionally its perfect by the auxiliary affix ಆಮ್ and the auxiliary verbs having then a reduplicate as it has in the special tenses (III. 1. 39.)
- (b.) does not change its final into ಉವಜ್ but ಯಣ್ only before vowel *sárvadhātuka* affixes (VI. 4. 87.) and
- (c.) takes ಧಿ as its personal affix in the 2nd per sing imperative (VI. 4. 101.) e. g. 3 ಜಹ್ಯತಿ. Imp. 4 ಜಹು ಧಿ. Perf. ಜಹಾವ or ಜಹವಾಂಚಕಾರ.

(263.) ಪ್ರೇ.

- (a.) Forms optionally its perfect by the auxiliary affix ಆಮ್ and the auxiliary verbs having then a reduplicate as it has in the special tenses (III. 1. 39.)
- (b.) becomes ಪ್ರೇಪ್ before ಣಿ (VII. 3. 36, 86.) and
- (c.) takes ನ and ನವತ್ alternatively with ಕ್ತ and ಕ್ತವತ್ respectively as its *nish* affixes (VIII. 2. 56.) e. g. Perf. ಜಿಹ್ರಾಯ or ಜಿಹ್ರಯಾಂಚಕಾರ. C ಪ್ರೇಪಯಿತಿ. *nish* ಪ್ರೇಣ or ಪ್ರೇತ.

(264.) ಹೈ.

- (a.) Takes ಅಜ್ as its tense affix in the aorist optionally in the *ātmanepadi* but absolutely otherwise (III. 1. 53, 54.)

(b). is *sámpprasúrāṇated* before ಣಿ followed by ಚೆಜ್ or ಸನೆ and before affixes having indicatory ಕ, and also when it is to be reduplicated (VI. 1. 15. 32, 33.) and.

(c). becomes ಹ್ವಾಯ್ before ಣಿ not followed by ಚೆಜ್ or ಸನೆ (VII. 3. 37.) e. g. Aor. ಅಹ್ವತ. A. Aor. ಅಹ್ವತ or ಅಹ್ವಸ್ತ. Perf. ಜುಹಾವ. Ben. ಹೂಯಾತ. C. ಹ್ವಾಯಯ ತಿ. Aor. of C ಅಜುಹವತ. D of C ಜುಹಾವಯಿಷತಿ. FA ಜೋಹೂಯತೆ. FP ಜೋಹೂತಿ. *nish* ಹೂತ. Ger. ಹೂತ್ವಾ.

(265.) ಹೃಷ್.

Optionally allows *nish* to reject the augment ಇಟ್ when the meaning conveyed is "horripilation" (VII. 2. 29.) e. g. ಹೃಷ್ಷ or ಹೃಷಿತ.



PART IV.

SIMPLE NOUNS.

CHAPTER I.

Formation of Primitive Nouns.

Proceeding now to the nouns we shall first advert to the formation of crude nouns. Not to allude to the controversy existing among the ancient Sanskrit grammarians as to whether there are any crude nouns at all which could not be traced to roots as their primary source, we may state as an universally acknowledged proposition that most of the simple crude nouns are derived from roots at first by the primitive affixes. Of these affixes, the miscellaneous affixes called *unadi* play a most important part. But they cannot be given *a priori*. Only when the words occur which present the forms of roots and of such affixes as are not the active and passive primitive affixes, we are able, from considering the result as presented in the words and ascertaining what the affixes and their indicatory letters must have been to produce that result, to ascertain the affixes in question. The maxim on this subject is given in the following couplet:—

ಸಂಜ್ಞಾಸುಧಾತು ರೂಪಾಣಿ ಪ್ರತ್ಯಯಾಶ್ಚ ತತಃಪರೇ |
ಕಾರ್ಯಾದ್ವಿಂ ದ್ಯಾದನೂಬಂಧ ಮೇತಚ್ಛ್ರಮುಣಾದಿಷು ||

“The maxim in regard to the affixes “un” &c. is this that when, in appellatives, we find the forms of roots and affixes coming after them then one may know, from the result (as presented in the word), what are the indicatory letters, (which the affix must have possessed in order to produce the result)”. (III. 3. 1). In fact, these miscellaneous affixes are so various in form and sense that though as a grammatical proposition the crude nouns formed by them are supposed to be reducible to

roots and affixes in the manner aforesaid, they generally for all practical purposes of grammar require to be treated separately as if they were not derivative nouns but independent crude nouns. But other primitive words are more definite and admit of resolution into roots and affixes, and exhibit, as regards the sense of the affixes as well as the manner of their formation by these affixes, characteristics which can be generalized and classified. These are nouns formed by what we have termed the active and passive primitive affixes. Even as regards the connection of the sense of some of these affixes with the action denoted by certain roots to which they are attached, especially in the case of an affix called ಲ್ಯುಟಿ and passive primitive affixes, there is a great *diversity*, and there are also so many other irregularities relating to them that their general character has been described in verse as follows:—

ಕೃಚಿತ್ಪ್ರವೃತ್ತಿಃ ಕೃಚಿದಪ್ರವೃತ್ತಿಃ |
 ಕೃಚಿತ್ಪ್ರಭಾಷಾ ಕೃಚಿದನ್ಯದೇವ |
 ವಿಧೇರ್ವಿಧಾನಂ ಬಹುಧಾಸವಿಹ್ನುಃ |
 ಚಾತುರ್ವಿಧಂ ಬಾಹುಳಕಂವದಂತಿ ||

“Sometimes they are applied (where there was no express rule for their application); sometimes they are not applied (in spite of an express rule for their application); sometimes they are optionally applied or not; sometimes there is some other result (license permitted by the rule). Seeing that the application of the rules is various, they specify four kinds of varieties, (viz the four above mentioned, among which the last of the four includes all the cases not included in the other three)” (III. 3. 113).

And now in dictionaries we can find a complete enumeration of all the primitive nouns formed by affixes other than the miscellaneous ones as well as by these latter. Still, as a knowledge of the most common affixes of the former description and of the manner in which nouns are formed by them will give a careful student an easy and practically a very valuable hold over a large family of such nouns, we propose to direct our

attention to the formation of this latter kind of primitive nouns, omitting however those which have been formed by affixes exceptionally applicable to them, or in accordance with rules peculiar to them.

2. The most common primitive nouns are as follows :—

A. Active primitive affixes.

(1) Affs. which give the sense of an agent generally, without referring the action to any actual time as present, past, or future, the sense being generally descriptive.

(i) ಉಪ್ಪಲ್ (ii) ತೃಚ್
(iii) 4 ತೃಚ್ (iv) ಮನಿಸ್
(v) ಕೃನಿಸ್ (vi) ವನಿಸ್
(vii) ವಿಚ್ (viii) ಕೃಪ್
(ix) ಣ (x) ಕ್ (xi) ಅಞ್
(iii. 1. 41, 133, 136;
iii. 2. 1, 75, 76; v.
3. 59; vi. 4. 154.)

(2) Affs. which give the sense only of fitness to be an agent

(i) ತೃಚ್ (ii) 4 ತೃಚ್
(iii. 3. 169; v. 3. 59;
vi. 4. 154)

(3) Affs. which have the root accompanied by a word ending in a case affix as an ಉಪಪದಃ *upapadaḥ* i. e. as a word upon which it is dependent and which give the sense of an agent with the addition that the action which has reference to what is expressed by the *upapada* is well or repeatedly done by the agent, or that the action is the habit of the agent not however related to the genus to which the agent belongs, or that the action is like that done by, (not *done to*) with, or otherwise, in respect of what is expressed by the *upapada*, or that the action has reference to what is expressed by the *upapada* as a matter of vow.

ಣಿನಿ (iii. 2. 78, 79,
80, 81, Sid. ii. 371,
372)

(4) Affs. which give the sense of an agent with the addition that there is some necessity or indebtedness on the part of the agent in connection with the action denoted by the roots.

ಣಿವಿ (iii. 3. 170).

(5) Affs. which give the sense of an agent with the addition that the action is simply the object of a prayer of some one who wishes that that may be the action of that agent.

ವ್ರ)ನ್ (iii. 1. 150).

(6) Affs. which give the sense of an agent with the addition that the action is simply the object of a prayer of some one who wishes that that may be the action of that agent, the sense being simply appellative.

(i) ಕ್ತಿಚ್ (ii) ಕ್ತ (iii) ನ್ನ₁ sub. for ಕ್ತ (iv) ತ (iii. 3. 174).

(7) Affs. which give the sense of an agent with the addition that the action refers to the physical condition of the agent.

ಚಾನರ್ (iii. 2. 129).

(8) Affs. which give the sense of an agent with the addition that the action refers to the general habit or nature of the agent or is one in respect of which he has power or skill.

(i) ಚಾನರ್ (ii) 4 ತ್ಯ ನ್ (iii) ತ್ಯನ್ (iv) ಕ್ವಿಪ್ (v) ಉ (vi) ಯುಚ್ (iii. 2. 129, 135, 148, 149, 168, 177, 178; v. 3. 59; vi. 4. 154.)

(9) Affs. which give the sense of an agent with the addition that the action is future in respect of another action performed for the sake of that future action, the latter action being denoted by a verb as an *upapada*.

(i) ಣ್ವಲ್ (ii) ಲಣ್ (iii. 3. 12).

(10) Affs. which being attached to roots denoting fixedness, motion, or eating, give the sense of agent and of location in connection with the action denoted by the roots, i. e. that the action is located by the agent in this or that *site*.

(11) Affs. which give senses other than that of the agent, viz., object, instrument, and so forth, in diverse ways that relate to the action, the sense being generally appellative, and quantity or measure being intended to be expressed.

(12) Affs. which give senses other than that of the agent, viz., object, instrument, and so forth, in diverse ways that relate to the action, the sense being generally appellative.

(13) Aff. which simply denote the state of the action with the addition that the state is a completed state which the action has attained.

(14) Aff. which denote the simple state of the action or the object of the action when transitive, the root having as its *upapada* the words ಕುಷ್ಠ, ದ. 5, and ಸು, in the sense of “unpleasantly” or “pleasantly”.

(i) ಕ್ತ (ii) ನ್ನ sub. for ಕ್ತ (iii) ತ (iii. 4, 76.)

(i) ಫೇಜ್ (ii) ಕ್ತನ್ (iii) ನ್ನ sub for ಕ್ತನ್ (iv) ಅ (v) ಅಜ್ (vi) ಯುಜ್ (vii) ಣ್ವಲ್ (viii) ಇಜ್ (ix) ಅನಿ. (3. 3. 20).

(i) ಲ್ಯುಟೆ (ii) ಫೆ (iii) ಫೇಜ್ (iv) ಅಜ್ (v) ಅಪ್ (vi) ಕ್ತ+ಮಪ್ (ಕ್ತಮ) (vii) ಅ ಫುಜ್ (viii) ಕ್ತನ್ (ix) ನ್ನ sub. for ಕ್ತನ್ (x) ಅ (xi) ಅಜ್ (xii) ಯುಜ್ (xiii) ಣ್ವಲ್ (xiv) ಇಜ್ (xv) ಅನಿ.

(i) ಫೇಜ್ (ii) ಆಜ್ (iii) ಅಪ್ (iv) ಕ್ತ+ಮಪ್ (ಕ್ತಮ) (v) ಆಫುಜ್ (vi) ಕ್ತನ್ (vii) ನ್ನ sub. for ಕ್ತನ್ (viii) ಣ್ (ix) ಅಜ್ (x) ಯುಜ್ (xi) ಣ್ವಲ್ (xii) ಇಜ್ (xiii) ಅನಿ (xiv) ಕ್ತ (v) ನ್ನ sub. for ಕ್ತ (xvi) ತ (xvii) ಲ್ಯುಟೆ (iii 3. 106, 111, 115.)

(i) ಖಲ್ (ii) ಯುಜ್ (iii. 3. 126; iii. 3. 128.)

B. *Passive Primitive affixes.*

(III. 3. 113, 163, 169, 171, 171; III. 1. 95; III. 4. 70.)

(1) Affs. which denote fitness or “oughtness” (the obligatory character) of the action denoted by the roots to which they are attached, the person or thing of whom or of which the fitness or “oughtness” is declared being related to the action when transitive chiefly as the object, but sometimes also as the instrument and the recipient, and in various other ways.

(i) ತವ್ಯ (ii) ಅನೀಯರ್
(iii) ಯತ್ (iv) ಣ್ಯತ್ (v) ಕ್ಯಪ್. (iii. 1. 110, 96, 97, 98, 124.)

(2) Affs. giving the above mentioned sense in connection with a transitive action, the fitness of the thing or person referred to being further related to the action only as the object.

ಕೇವಿವಾರ್. (B. 822)

3 Observations:—

(1) In the affixes ಕ್ಯಪ್ and ವ್ಯಪ್, omitting the indicatory letters which include the vowel ಾ because we find this stated to be nasal, there remains only the close consonant ಪ; and this is to be *loped*, the whole affix thus practically amounting to zero. (VI. 1. 67.)

(2) In the room of the expressions (1) ವ್ಯ and (2) ಯಾ contained in the affixes (1) ಣ್ಯಲ್ and (2) ಲ್ಯಲ್ respectively, the expressions ಅನ and ಅಕ್ should be substituted when the affixes are actually used. (VII. 1. 1.)

4 The changes which the primitive affixes and the verbal bases that take them undergo when they are united in order to form words from them are, it has been seen, generally the same as in the case of other non-secondary verbal affixes, and whatever exceptions affect this general rule have been already

noticed. It therefore remains only to give models shewing how words are to be formed by the primitive affixes we have given above.

5. Adverting to the fact apparent from the list of affixes already given that more than one affix often occur in the same sense, it may be said generally that all these different affixes in the sense indicated may be employed at pleasure after all roots with a few exceptions which will be noticed by and by.

6. Of the affixes which may thus be employed after all roots without distinction, the affixes other than ಕ್ರಿಸ್ತ and those beginning with ತ produce words as follows:—

(1) By the affixes ಉಲ್ and ಣಿನಿ as by the affix ಣಮೂಲ್ *e. g.* F P ಬೇಭಿದ್=ಬೇಭಿದಕ and ಬೇಬಿದಿನ; ಕಛ=ಕಛಕ and ಕಛಿನ; D ಪಿಪರಿಷ=ಪಿಪರಿಷಕ and ಪಿಪರಿಷಿನ; X ಚೋರ್=ಚೋರಕ and ಚೋರಿನ್; C ಲಾವ್=ಲಾವಕ and ಲಾವಿನ; ಜೆ=ಜಾಯಕ and ಜಾಯಿನ; ಧ್ಯ=ಧಾರಕ and ಧಾರಿನ; ನೀ=ನಾಯಕ and ನಾಯಿನ; ಚಿತ್=ಚೇತಕ and ಚೇತಿನ್; ನೃತ್=ನರ್ತಕ and ನರ್ತಿನ್; ಕ್ಲಪ್=ಕಲ್ಪಕ and ಕಲ್ಪಿನ್; ಕ್ರೌತ್=ಕೀರ್ತಕ and ಕೀರ್ತಿನ್; ಪಾ=ಪಾಯಕ and ಪಾಯಿನ್.

(2) By ಚಾನನ್ as by ಶಾನನ್. *e. g.* ಧರ from ಧೃ=ಧರಮಾನ; C ಚೋರಯ=ಚೋರಯನಾನ; D ಪಿಪರಿಷ=ಪಿಪರಿಷಮಾನ; ತುದ=ತುದಮಾನ; ತನು=ತನ್ವಾನ; ಸುನು=ಸುನ್ವಾನ; ಅಶ್ನು=ಅಶ್ನುವಾನ.

(3) By affixes ಮನಿನ್, ವುನ್, ಲ್ಯಾಟೆ, ಅನೀಯ್, and ವಿಚ್ as follows:—

Roots ending in open ಯ preceded by consonats.	FA ಬೇಭಿದ್ಯ=ಬೇಭಿದ್ಯ-(f+p) + ಮನ್ &c = ಬೇಭಿದ್ಯನ್, ಬೇಭಿದಕ, ಬೇಭಿದನ, ಬೇಭಿದನೀಯ, and ಬೇಭಿದ್.	(1)
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Other roots ending in ಅ.	ಕಛ=ಕಛ-f-ಮನ್ &c.=ಕಛ್ಞನ್, ಕಛಕ, ಕಛನ, ಕಛನೀಯ, and ಕಛ್ಞ: D ಪಿಪರಿಷ=ಪಿಪರಿಷ್ಞನ್, ಪಿಪರಿಷಕ, ಪಿಪರಿಷನ, ಪಿಪರಿಷನೀಯ, and ಪಿಪರಿಷ್ಞ.	(2)
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Roots ending in ಇಕ್.

ಚಿ=ಚಿ @ *gf*+ಮನ್ &c.=ಚೇಮನ್, ಚೆಯಕ, ಚೆಯನ, ಚೆಯನೀಯ, and ಚೆ; ನಿ=ನೇಮನ್, ನಯಕ, ನಯನ, ನಯನೀಯ, and ನೆ; ಸ್ತು=ಸ್ತೋಮನ್, ಸ್ತುವಕ, ಸ್ತುವನ, ಸ್ತುವನೀಯ, and ಸ್ತೋ; ಭೂ=ಭೋಮನ್, ಭವಕ, ಭವನ, ಭವನೀಯ, and ಭೋ; ಕೃ=ಕರ್ಮನ್, ಕರಕ, ಕರಣ, ಕರಣೀಯ, and ಕಃ (3)

Roots ending in consonants with light penultimate ಇಕ್.

ಚಿತ್=ಚಿರ್ @ *gp*+ಮನ್ &c.=ಚೇತ್ಮನ್, ಚೇತಕ, ಚೇತನ, ಚೇತನೀಯ, and ಚೇತ್. ಯಾಧೆ=ಯೋಧ್ಮನ್, ಯೋಧಕ, ಯೋಧನ, ಯೋಧನೀಯ and ಯೋಧಿ; ನೃತ್=ನರ್ತ್ಮನ್, ನರ್ತಕ, ನರ್ತನ, ನರ್ತನೀಯ, and ನರ್ತ್. (4)

Roots ending in consonants with penultimate ಋ.

ಕ್ರೌತ್, ಕೃೌತ್ @ ಈರ್ for *p*+ಮನ್ &c.=ಕೀರ್ತ್ಮನ್, ಕೀರ್ತಕ, ಕೀರ್ತನ, ಕೀರ್ತನೀಯ, and ಕೀರ್ತ್. (5)

Roots other than the above.

ಪಾ=ಪಾ+ಮನ್ &c.=ಪಾಮನ್, ಪಾಕ, ಪಾನ, ಪಾನೀಯ, and ಪಾ; ಧನ್=ಧನ್ಮನ್, ಧನಕ, ಧನನ, ಧನನೀಯ, and ಧನ್; ಸಾಧ್=ಸಾಧ್ಮನ್, ಸಾಧಕ, ಸಾಧನ, ಸಾಧನೀಯ, and ಸಾಧ್. ನಂದ್=ನಂದ್ಮನ್, ನಂದಕ, ನಂದನ, ನಂದನೀಯ, and ನಂದ್. (6)

(4) By the affix ವನಿವ್ as by the above affixes except in the case of roots ending in short vowels, in which case the words are formed as by ಲ್ಯವ್, and of roots ending in nasals from which the formation of the words is as follows:—

Roots ending in nasals with light penultimate ಇಕ್.

ಕ್ಷಿಣ್=ಕ್ಷಿಣ್ @ *gp* and @ ಆ for *f*+ವನ್=ಕ್ಷಿಯಾವನ್; ಸ್ತೀಮ್=ಸ್ತೀಯಾವನ್; ಮುಣ್=ಮುವಾವನ್; ಮೃಣ್=ಮರಾವನ್.

Other roots ending in nasals.

ಜನ್=ಜನ್ @ ಆ for *f*+ವನ್=ಜಾವನ್; ಕಣ್=ಕಾವನ್; ದಾನ್=ದಾವನ್; ಸ್ತೀಮ್=ಸ್ತೀಯಾವನ್; ಕೂರ್ಣ್=ಕೃಯಾವನ್; ಘೂರ್ಣ್=ಘೂರಾವನ್;

ಓಣ್=ಅವಾವನ್ ; But FA ಬೆಭಿದ್ಯ=ಬೇಭಿದ್ಯ
ತ್ವನ್ ; ಕಥ=ಕಥತ್ವನ್ ; D ಪಿಪರಿಷ=ಪಿಪರಿಷತ್ವನ್ ;
ಚಿ=ಚಿತ್ವನ್ ; ಸ್ತು=ಸ್ತುತ್ವನ್ ; ಕೃ=ಕೃತ್ವನ್ ;
ಪಾ=ಪಾವನ್ ; ನೀ=ನೇವನ್ ; ಭೂ=ಭೂವನ್ ; ಪ್ತಾ=
ಪರ್ವನ್ ; ಚಿತ್=ಚೇತ್ವನ್ ; ಧನ್=ಧತ್ವನ್ ; ಸಾಧ್=
ಸಾಧ್ಯನ್ ; ನಂದ್=ನಂದ್ಯನ್.

(5) By the affix ಕ್ಯನಿಪ್ as by ಲ್ಯಪ್. *e. g.* FA ಬೇಭಿದ್ಯ=ಬೇಭಿದ್ಯತ್ವ
ನ್ ; ಕಥ=ಕಥತ್ವನ್ ; D ಪಿಪರಿಷ=ಪಿಪರಿಷತ್ವನ್ ; FA ಲೋಲಾಯ=ಲೋಲಾಯ್
ತ್ವನ್ ; ಚಿ=ಚಿತ್ವನ್ ; ಸ್ತು=ಸ್ತುತ್ವನ್ ; ಸ್ತೃ=ಸ್ತೃತ್ವನ್ ; ಗ್ಲಾ from ಗ್ಲೃ=ಗ್ಲಾ
ವನ್ ; ಕೃಾ=ಕೇರ್ವನ್ ; ಪ್ತಾ=ಪೂರ್ವನ್ ; ವೃಾ=ವೂರ್ವನ್ ; ಕೃಾತ್=ಕೇರ್ತ್ವನ್ ; ದಂಶ್
=ದಕ್ಶ್ಯನ್ ; ನೀ=ನೀವನ್ ; ಭೂ=ಭೂವನ್ ; ಪಚ್=ಪಚ್ಛೇವನ್ ; ದಿವ್=ದೀವನ್ ; ಪುರ್
=ಪೂರ್ವ್ಯನ್ ; ಮಾರ್ಘ್=ಮಾರ್ಗ್ಯನ್ ; ನಿಂದ್=ನಿಂದ್ಯನ್ ; X ಜೋರ್=ಜೋರ್ವನ್ ;
C ಭಾವ್=ಭಾವನ್ ; ಜನ್=ಜನ್ಯನ್ ; ಫೃಣ್=ಫೃಣ್ಯನ್.

(6) By the affix ಕೇಲಿಮರ್ as by ಅನೀಯರ್ in regard to roots
ending in ಅ and as by ಕಾನಚ್ in regard to other roots except roots
ending in ಋ and ೠ and in consonants with penultimate ಅ
but of course without the reduplication which ಕಾನಚ್, as being
an affix of the perfect, requires. *e. g.* FA ಬೇಭಿದ್ಯ=ಬೇಭಿದೇಲಿಮ ; ಕಥ
=ಕಥೇಲಿಮ ; D ಪಿಪರಿಷ=ಪಿಪರಿಷೇಲಿಮ ; ಪಚ್=ಪಚ್ಛೇಲಿಮ ; ಪಾ=ಪೇಲಿಮ ; ಚಿ=
ಚಿಯೇಲಿಮ ; ವೀ=ವೀಯೇಲಿಮ ; ಶ್ರಿ=ಶ್ರೀಯೇಲಿಮ ; ಹ್ರಿ=ಹ್ರೀಯೇಲಿಮ ; ಸ್ತು=ಸ್ತು
ವೇಲಿಮ ; ಭೂ=ಭುವೇಲಿಮ ; ಭಿದ್=ಭಿದೇಲಿಮ ; ತುದ್=ತುದೇಲಿಮ ; ದೃಃ=ದೃ
ಪೇಲಿಮ ; ಕೃಾತ್=ಕೇರ್ತೇಲಿಮ ; ಸಾಧ್=ಸಾಧೇಲಿಮ ; ನೀನ್=ನೀವೇಲಿಮ. But as
to roots ending in ಋ and ೠ and in consonants with penulti-
mate ಅ, the formation of the words is as follows:—

Roots ending in ೠ
(labial).

ಪ್ತಾ=ಪ್ತಾ @ ಉರ್ for $f + \text{ವಿಲಿಮ}$ = ಪುರೇಲಿ
ಮ ; ವೃಾ=ವುರೇಲಿಮ.

Roots ending in ೠ
(non-labial).

ಕೃಾ=ಕೃಾ @ ಇರ್ for $f + \text{ವಿಲಿಮ}$ = ಕೀರೇಲಿಮ.

Roots ending in ಋ
and roots ending in
consonants with pen-
ultimate ಅ.

ಸ್ತೃ=ಸ್ತೃ + ವಿಲಿಮ = ಸ್ತೇಲಿಮ ; ಕೃ=ಕ್ರೇಲಿ
ಮ ; ಪಚ್=ಪಚ್ಛೇಲಿಮ.

7. By the affix ಕ್ವಿಪ್, words are formed in the same manner as by ಲ್ಯಪ್, except (1) roots ending in a nasal with a short penultimate vowel, (2) roots ending in ಏ without penultimate ರ, (3) roots ending in ಏ with penultimate ರ, (4) roots ending in ವ with penultimate ರ, (5) roots ending in ವ without penultimate ರ, the formation of the words in the case of all these roots being as follows :—

Roots ending in ಏ without penultimate ರ. ಪ್ರಾಘ್=ಪ್ರಾಘ್ @ ಕ್ for $f+ಕ್ವಿಪ್$ =ಪ್ರಾಘ್=ಪ್ರಾಟ್ (irregular).

Roots ending in ಏ with penultimate ರ. ಮಾರ್ಘ್=ಮಾರ್ಘ್ - $f+ಕ್ವಿಪ್$ =ಮಾರ್=ಮಾಃ. FP ಮೋಮಾರ್ಘ್ =ಮೋಮಾರ್ =ಮೋಮಾಃ

Roots ending in ವ with penultimate ರ. ಧಾರ್ವ್=ಧಾರ್ವ್ - $f+ಕ್ವಿಪ್$ =ಧಾರ್=ಧಾಃ. FP ದೋಧಾರ್ವ್ =ದೋಧಾರ್ =ದೋಧಾಃ

Roots ending in ವ without penultimate ರ. ಕವ್=ಕವ್ @ ಊ for $f+ಕ್ವಿಪ್$ =ಕೋ; ದಿವ್ =ದ್ರ್ಯಾ; ಚೀವ್=ಚೋ; ಕೃವ್=ಕ್ರಾ; ಸೇವ್=ಸಯಾ.

Roots ending in a nasal with a short penultimate vowel. ಧನ್=ಧನ್ @ ಲ್ಪ+ಕ್ವಿಪ್=ಧಾನ್; FP ತನ್ ತನ್=ತಂತಾನ್; ಜಿಂ=ಜೀಂ; FP ಜಿಂಜಿಂ=ಜಿಂಜೀಂ; ಜನ್=ಜಾನ್; FP ಜುಂಜುನ್=ಜುಂಜುನ್; ಘ್ನಣ್=ಘ್ನಣ್; FP ಜರಿಘ್ನಣ್=ಜರಿಘ್ನಣ್.

But ಕಥ್=ಕಥತ್; D ಪಿಪರಿಷ್=ಪಿಪರಿಷತ್; FA ಲೋಲೂಯ=ಲೋಲೂ; FA ಬೇಭಿದ್ಯ=ಬೇಭಿದ್; ಚಿ=ಚಿತ್; ಸ್ತು=ಸ್ತುತ್; ಧೃ=ಧೃತ್; FP ದರೀಧೃ=ದರೀಧೃತ್; ಪ್ತಾ=ಪ್ರಾಃ; ವೃ=ವ್ರಾಃ; ಕ್ಷಾ=ಕ್ಷೀ; ಸ್ಕಂದ್=ಸ್ಕದ್; ನಂದ್ from ನದಿ=ನಂದ್; ಪಾ=ಪಾ; FP ಜಾಜ್ಞಾ=ಜಾಜ್ಞಾ; ನೀ=ನೀ; ಭೂ=ಭೂ; ಪಚ್=ಪಚ್; ಚಿತ್=ಚಿತ್; ದುಹ್=ಧುಕ್; ಗುಹ್=ಘುಟ್; ತೃಪ್=ತೃಪ್; ಮೂಲ್=ಮೂಲ್.

8. Taking now the affixes (1) ತೃಚ್ and (2) ತವ್ಯ of those beginning with ತ, it is to be said that by these affixes words can be formed in the same manner as by ತುಮುನ್. e. g. ದಾ=ದಾತೃ and ದಾತವ್ಯ; ಚಿ=ಚೇತೃ &c; ನಿ=ನೇತೃ &c; ಸ್ತು=ಸ್ತೋತೃ &c; ಭಿ=ಭೇತೃ &c; ಮುಚ್=ಮೋಕ್ಷೃ &c; ವಿಹ್=ವೇಡ್ಯ &c; ರಂಜ್=ರಂಜೃ &c; FA ಬೇಭಿದ್ಯ=ಬೇಭಿದಿತ್ಯ &c; ಕಥ=ಕಥಿತ್ಯ &c; D ಪಿಪರಿಷ್=ಪಿಪರಿಷಿತ್ಯ &c; X ಜೋರಿ=ಜೋರಯಿತ್ಯ &c; C ಭೇದಿ=ಭೇದಯಿತ್ಯ &c; FP ಚೇಚಿ=ಚೇಚಯಿತ್ಯ &c; ಯು=ಯವಿತ್ಯ &c; ಭೂ=ಭವಿತ್ಯ &c; ಪ್ತಾ=ಪರಿತ್ಯ or ಪರೀತ್ಯ; ಕೃತ್=ಕೀರ್ತಿತ್ಯ &c.

9. The formation of words by the affix ಕ್ತಿಚ್ which, it will be remembered, never takes the augment ಇಟ್ is according to the models already given for the affix ಕ್ವಿಪ್, but with the difference that no ತುಕ್ is inserted after roots ending in short vowels as in the case of the latter affix, thus :—

ಕಥ=ಕತ್ತಿ; D ಪಿಪರಿಷ್=ಪಿಪರಿಷ್ಠಿ; FA ಲೋಲಾಯ=ಲೋಲಾತಿ; FA ಬೇಭಿದ್ಯ=ಬೇಭಿತ್ತಿ; X ಜೋರ್=ಜೋರ್ತಿ; C ಭಾವ್=ಭಾತಿ; ಪಾ=ಪಾತಿ; FA ಜಾಜ್ಞಾ=ಜಾಜ್ಞಾತಿ; ಚಿ=ಚಿತಿ; ನಿ=ನೀತಿ; ಸ್ತು=ಸ್ತುತಿ; FA ಲೋಲಾ=ಲೋಲಾತಿ; ಭೂ=ಭೂತಿ; ಕೃ=ಕೃತಿ; ಪ್ತಾ=ಪೂರ್ತಿ; ವೃ=ವೂರ್ತಿ; ಕೃ=ಕೀರ್ತಿ; FP ಚೇಕ್ರೀ=ಚೇಕ್ರೀತಿ; ಧನ್=ಧಾಂತಿ; FP ತಂತನ್=ತಂತಾಂತಿ; ಜಿಂ=ಜೀಂತಿ; ಜನ್=ಜಾಂತಿ; ಘೃಣ್=ಘೃಣಿಷ್ಟಿ; FA ಜರಿಘೃಣ್=ಜರಿಘೃಣಿಷ್ಟಿ; ಪ್ರಚ್ಛ್=ಪ್ರಚ್ಛಿ; ಮುರ್ಘ್=ಮೂರ್ತಿ; ರವ್=ರೋತಿ; ದಿವ್=ದ್ರೂತಿ; ಚೀವ್=ಚೇರೂತಿ; ಕ್ರಿವ್=ಕ್ರೂತಿ; ಸೇವ್=ಸಯೂತಿ; ಧುರ್ವ್=ಧೂರ್ತಿ; FP ದೋಧುರ್ವ್=ದೋಧೂರ್ತಿ; ಕೃತ್=ಕೀರ್ತಿ; ಸ್ಕಂದ್=ಸ್ಕತ್ತಿ; FP ನಾನಂದ್=ನಾನತ್ತಿ; ನದ್ from ನದಿ=ನಂತಿ; ಪಚ್=ಪಕ್ತಿ; ಚಿತ್=ಚಿತ್ತಿ; ದುಹ್=ದುಗ್ಧಿ; ಗುಹ್=ಗೂಢಿ; ತೃಪ್=ತೃಪ್ತಿ.

10. In the same manner as participles have been formed by the affixes ಕ್ತ, ನೃ sub for ಕ್ತ, and ತ other words also are formed by these affixes. Thus, ಪ್ತಾ=ಪೂರ್ಣ; ದದ್=ದತ್ತ; ಕೃ=ಕೀರ್ಣ; ಆಸ್=ಆಸಿತ; ಯಾ=ಯಾತ; ಭುಂಜ್=ಭುಕ್ತ; ಕೃ=ಕೀರ್ಣ; ಶಕ್=ಶಕ್ತ; ಹನ್=ಹಸಿತ; ಸಹ್=ಸಹಿತ; ಜಲ್ಪ್=ಜಲ್ಪಿತ.

11. The application of the affixes which come only after some particular kinds of roots and not after all, is as follows :—

(1.) Of the affixes given under article 1 Section A,

the affix ੋ should be used after roots ending in ੋ without an *upasarga* and when transitive, without their object expressed as an *upapada*, (III. 1. 141).

the affix ੱ should be used (a) after roots ending in ੋ 1stly if they have taken an *upasarga* and when transitive have not the object expressed as an *upapada*, 2ndly if they are transitive and have their object expressed as an *upapada* having at the same time no *upasarga*, and 3rdly if they whether transitive or intransitive and whether coupled with an *upasarga* or not have a word ending in a case affix as an *upapada*; (III. 2. 4. Sid. II. 324) and (b) after roots having ੱ as their penultimate, if they when transitive have not their object expressed as an *upapada*.

ੳ should be used only after roots which do not take ੋ and ੱ as above and even then only if they are transitive and have their object expressed as an *upapada* (III. 1. 136; III. 2. 1).

ੴ ੱ after all roots when to the word formed the secondary affixes ੱੳੳੳ or ੱੳੳੳ are to be attached afterwards; and

ੱ after all roots except when ੴ ੱ is to be used.

(2.) Of the affixes given under article 2, Section A use ੴ ੱ when this affix is to be used under article 1 and ੱ in other cases.

(3.) Of the affixes given under article 8 Section A,

ੲ can come only after desiderative roots (III. 2. 135 168);

ಯುಚ್ only after other intransitive roots denoting motion or sound and such other A roots beginning with consonants as are distinguished by a gravely accented indicatory vowel (III. 2. 148 149,) and

ಚಃನಃ, ತ್ಯನ್, and ಕೈನ್ after other roots than those above mentioned (Sid. II. 371 and 372) ತ್ಯನ್ being used instead of ತ್ಯನ್, if the secondary affix ಇಷ್ಯನ್ or ಈಯಸುನ್ is to be attached to the word formed afterwards.

(4.) Of the affixes given under article 9, Section A ಅನ್ can be used only after transitive roots having their object expressed as an *upapada* and ಣ್ಯತ್ only in other cases (III. 3. 12, 10.)

(5) Of the affixes given under article 11, Section A,

ಘೌಷ್ should be used except when feminine words are not intended to be formed (III. 3. 17, and 20); and when feminine words are intended to be formed,

(a) ಅನಿ should be used after roots having the negative particle ನೌ as an *upapada* if a curse is intended; (III. 3. 112) and

(b) in other cases ಯುಚ್ should be used after *ni* roots (III. 3. 107); ಅ, after other derivative roots having their derivation affixes actually present (III. 3. 102); ಅ, also after other roots which have a heavy vowel and end in a consonant (III. 3. 103); ಅಜ್ after roots ending in ಅ and having an *upasarga* (III. 3. 106); ನಿ₁ sub for ಕ್ತನ್ after roots ending in ಋ and after ಲ್ಯಾದಿ roots (III. 3. 94); and ಕ್ತನ್, after other roots than those above mentioned (III. 3. 94); and

(c) when the sense is appellative, the feminine words in all the above cases may be formed also by

the affix ಣ್ಯಲ್ and ಇರ್ as well as by those already mentioned when interrogation and reply are implied and by ಣ್ಯಲ್ only as well as by the other affixes already mentioned otherwise (III. 3. 109, 110).

(6) Of the affixes under article 10 Section A,

the affixes ಕ್ರಿನ್, ನಿ₁ sub for ಕ್ರಿನ್, ಅ, ಅಚ್, ಯಚ್, ಣ್ಯಲ್, ಇರ್, and ಅನಿ are to be used exactly as abovesaid when feminine words are intended to be formed, and in other cases,

(1) if a word is intended to be formed in the masculine, the word being an appellative and the sense being that of instrumentality or location, ಫೆ is used after roots ending in vowels (III. 3. 118), and ಫೆರ್ after roots ending in consonants (III. 3. 121), but otherwise,

(2) ಅಚ್ and ಕ್ರಿ+ಮಪ್ (ತ್ರಿಮ) are used after roots ending in ಇ or ಈ and distinguished by indicative ಡು (III. 3. 56 ; 88 ; IV. 4. 20) ; ಅಚ್ and ಅಧುಚ್ after roots ending in ಇ or ಈ and distinguished by indicative ಟು (III. 3. 56, 89) ; ಅಚ್ after other roots ending in ಇ or ಈ (III. 3. 56) ; ಅಪ್ and ಅಧುಪ್ after roots ending in ಉ, ಊ, or ಋ, and distinguished by indicative ಟು (III. 3. 56, 89) ; ಅಪ್ after other roots ending in ಉ, ಊ, or ಋ. (III. 3. 57) ; ಫೆರ್ as well as ಕ್ರಿ+ಮಪ್ (ತ್ರಿಮ) after other roots than those above mentioned if they are distinguished by indicative ಡು (III. 3. 18 ; IV. 4. 20) ; ಫೆರ್ as well as ಅಧುಪ್, if they are distinguished by indicative ಟು (III,

3. 18; III. 3. 89); and ಫಞ್ in all other cases (III. 3. 18).

(7.) The above distinction as to the use of the several affixes holds good in regard also to the corresponding affixes under article 11 Section A except ಲ್ಯಟ್, so far as it is applicable.

(8.) Of the affixes given under article 12 Section A ಯುಚ್ is used after roots ending in ಳ and ಖಲ್ after other roots (III. 3. 126; III. 3. 128).

(9.) Of the affixes given under article 1 Section B, ಣ್ಯತ್ can be used only after roots ending in ಋ or ೠ or in a consonant except roots ending in labials with penultimate ಳ, and after roots ending in ಳ or ಲ only when the sense is that of "oughtness" (III. 1. 125); ಕ್ಯಪ್, after roots ending in consonants with penultimate ಋ (III. 1. 110); and ಯತ್, after other roots (III. 1. 124, 97, 98), including *ni* roots, though these should end only in 4 ಣಿ and therefore as bases ending in consonants apparently before this affix (Sid. II. 306).

12. Remembering the indicatory letters of the above affixes and what has been already said regarding their application, as also the fact that the influence of the indicatory ಞ is like that of the indicatory ಣ and remembering further that when the affix ಅಚ್ follows a FP root no *gunation* or *vridhhi* takes place all the affixes with the exception of (1) ಯತ್, (2) ಣ್ಯತ್, (3) ಫಞ್ (4) ಫ (5) ಕ್ರಿ+ಮಪ್ and (6) ಕ್ರಿನ್ and its sub will be found to come under models already given for the other class of affixes as far as they are applicable as follows :—

AFFIXES.

EXAMPLES.

- ಣ ದಾ=ದಾಯ ; ಪಾ=ಪಾಯ ; ಗ್ಲಾ from ಗ್ಲೈ=ಗ್ಲಾಯ.
- ಕ ಗ್ಲಾ from ಗ್ಲೈ with the upasarga ಸು=ಸುಗ್ಲ ; ಜ್ಞಾ with ಸು=ಸುಜ್ಞಾ ; ಜ್ಞಾ with ತತ್ವ as its object=ತತ್ವಜ್ಞಾ ; ಪಾ with ದ್ವಾಭ್ಯಾಂ=ದ್ವಿಪ ; ಪಾ with ಪಾದ=ಪಾದಪ ; ಯಾ with ಪಾದಾಭ್ಯಾಂ=ಪಾದಯ ; ಯಾ with ಸು and with ಪಾದಾಭ್ಯಾಂ=ಪಾದಸುಯ ; ಕ್ಷಿಪ್=ಕ್ಷಿಪ ; ಕ್ಷಿಪ್ with ವಿ=ವಿಕ್ಷಿಪ ; ಬುಧ್=ಬುಧ ; ಬುಧ್ with ವಿ=ವಿಬುಧ ; ಕೃಶ್=ಕೃಶ ; ಕೃಶ್ with ಸು=ಸುಕೃಶ ; ಕ್ರೀಡ್=ಕ್ರೀಡ ; ಕ್ರೀಡ್ with ಸು=ಸುಕ್ರೀಡ ; ಭೂಷ್=ಭೂಷ ; ಭೂಷ್ with ಸು=ಸುಭೂಷ ; ಕೃತ್=ಕೀರ್ತ ; ಕೃತ್ with ಸು=ಸುಕೀರ್ತ.
- ಅಣ ಜ್ಞಾ with ಸು and ತತ್ವ as its object=ತತ್ವಸುಜ್ಞಾ ; ಕಥ with ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ=ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಕಥ ; D ಪಿಪರಿಷ with ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ=ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಪಿಪರಿಷ ; ಲೋಲೂಯ with ವೃಕ್ಷ=ವೃಕ್ಷಲೋಲೂಯ ; ಬೇಭಿದ್ಯ with ಗ್ರಹ=ಗ್ರಹಬೇಭಿದ ; ಚಿ with ಧನ=ಧನಚಾಯ ; ನೀ with ಸೇನಾ=ಸೇನಾನಾಯ ; ಸ್ತು with ರಾಜ=ರಾಜಸ್ತಾವ ; ಲೂ with ವೃಕ್ಷ=ವೃಕ್ಷಲಾವ ; ಕೃ with ಕುಂಭ=ಕುಂಭಕುರ ; ವೃ with ವಿಶ್ವ=ವಿಶ್ವವಾರ ; ವೃ with ಕಲಾ=ಕಲಾವಾರ ; ಧನ್ with ಶಾಲಿ=ಶಾಲಿಧಾನ ; ಚಿತ್ with ಕ್ಲೇಶ=ಕ್ಲೇಶಚೇತ ; ಬುಧ್ with ತತ್ವ=ತತ್ವಬೋಧ ; ಸ್ತುಹ್ with ವ್ಯಾಘ್ರ=ವ್ಯಾಘ್ರಸ್ತುಹ್ ; ಕೃತ್ with ದೇವ=ದೇವಕೀರ್ತ ; ಚಾಕೃತ್ with ದೇವ=ದೇವಚಾಕೀರ್ತ ; ರಂಜ್ with ಜನ=ಜನರಂಜ.
- ಉ D ಪಿಪರಿಷ=ಪಿಪರಿಷಾ ; D ಚಿಕ್ಕೀರ್ಷ=ಚಿಕ್ಕೀರ್ಷಾ.
- ಯುಚ್ ಚಲ್=ಚಲನ ; ಚುಪ್=ಚೂಪನ ; ಶಬ್ದ್=ಶಬ್ದನ ; ರು=ರವಣ ; C ಕಾರ್=ಕಾರಣ ; C ಹಾರ್=ಹಾರಣ ; C ಆಸ್=ಆಸನ ; C ಶ್ರಂಥ್=ಶ್ರಂಥನ ; A ವೃತ್=ವರ್ತನ ; A ವೃಧ್=ವರ್ಧನ.
- ತೃನ್ ... ಕೃ=ಕರ್ತೃ ; ಪರ್=ಪರಿತ್ಯ ; ಭೂ=ಭವಿತ್ಯ ; ವಿಧ್=ತೃವಿಧಿ ; ವಸ್=ವಸಿತ್ಯ ; but ಕೃ when ಇಷ್ಮನ್ or ಈಯಸುನ್ is

AFFIXES.

EXAMPLES.

intended afterwards to be employed=ಕರ್=ಕರಿ
ಪ್ಪ, ಕರಿಯಸ.

ಚಾನರ್₂ ಭುಜ್=ಭುಂಜಾನ; ಭ್ಯ=ಭಿಭ್ರಾಣ; C ಭೂಪಿ=ಭೂಪಯ
ಮಾಣ; ವಹ್=ವಹಮಾನ; ಪಚ್=ಪಚಮಾನ.

ಕ್ವಿಫ್ ಭ್ರಾಜ್=ಭ್ರಾಟ; ಭಾ=ಭಾ; ಧೂ=ಧೂ; ದ್ಯುತ್=ದ್ಯು
ತ್; ಉರ್ಜ್=ಉರ್ಕ್; ಪೂ=ಪೂ; ಛಿದ್=ಛಿದ್; ಭಿದ್=
ಭಿದ್.

ಣ್ವಲ್ ಭಜ್=ಭಾಜಕ; ದೃಶ್=ದರ್ಶಕ; but ಲಾ with ಕಾಂಡ
as its object=ಕಾಂಡಲಾವ.

ಲನಿ ಕೃ with ನಜ್=ಅಕರಣಿ; ಜೀವ್ with ನಜ್=ಅಜೀವನಿ;
ಯಾ with ನಜ್ and ಪ್ರ=ಅಪ್ರಯಾಣಿ.

ಅ D ಚಿಕೀರ್ಷ್=ಚಿಕೀರ್ಷ; FA ಲೋಲಾಯ=ಲೋಲಾಯ;
ಕುಂಡ್=ಕುಂಡ; ಹುಂಡ್=ಹುಂಡ; ಈಹ್=ಈಹ; ಉಹ್=
ಉಹ:

ಅಚ್ ದಾ with ಪ್ರ=ಪ್ರದ; ಧಾ with ಉಪ್=ಉಪಧ;

ನಿ₁ sub for ಕ್ರಿನ್ ಕ್ರಾ=ಪೂರ್ಣ; ವ್ರಾ=ಪೂರ್ಣ; ಗ್ರಾ=ಗೀರ್ಣ; ಕ್ರಾ=ಕೀ
ರ್ಣ; ಲಾ of ಲ್ವಾದಿ=ಲಾನಿ; ಯಾ of ಲ್ವಾದಿ=ಯಾನಿ.

ಇಜ್ ಕೃ=ಕಾರಿ; ಗಣ್=ಗಣಿ; ಪಚ್=ಪಾಚಿ.

ಅಚ್ ಚಿ=ಚಯ; ಜಿ=ಜಯ; ನೀ=ನಯ. But ಚೇಚಿ=ಚೇಚಿ
+ ಇಯ್+ಅ=ಚೇಚಿಯ; ನೇನೀ=ನೀನಿಯ.

ಅಪ್ ಯಾ=ಯವ; ಸ್ತಾ=ಸ್ತವ; ಲಾ=ಲವ; ಪೂ=ಪವ; ಕೃ
=ಕರ; ಗ್ರಾ=ಗರ.

ಅಧುಚ್ ಟುಶ್ವಿ=ಶ್ವಯಥು; ಟುರು=ರವಥು; ಟುಭ್ಯ=ಭರಥು; ಟು
ಲಭ್=ಲಭಥು; ಟುಭ್ರಾಜ್=ಭ್ರಾಜತು; ಟುಮ್ನೇವ್=ಮ್ನೇವಥು;
ಟುನಂದ್=ನಂದಥು; ಟುಮಸ್ತ್ವ=ಮಜ್ಜಥು.

ಖಲ್ ಕೃ=ಕರ; ಭುಜ್=ಭೋಜ; ನೀ=ನಯ.

13. By the affixes, (1) ಯತ್ and (2) ಣ್ಯತ್ also words are formed according to the models already given generally but (1) the final vowel in roots ending in ಅ should be changed into ಈ before ಯತ್ and (2) the final consonants if ಚ or ಜ should be changed in ಕ or ಗ before ಣ್ಯತ್, except absolutely when the roots are such as take the augment ಇಟಿ before *nishṭhá* and except optionally when the roots though they are not such as take the augment ಇಟಿ before *nishṭhá* are roots beginning with ಕೌ letters thus :—

AFFIXES.

EXAMPLES.

ಯತ್ ... ಪಾ=ಪಾ @ ಎ for *f*+ಯ=ಪೇಯ ; ಡಾ=ದೇಯ ; FP ಜಾಜ್ಞಾ=ಜಾಜ್ಞೇಯ ; ಕಥ=ಕಥ್ಯ ; D ಪಿಪರಿಷ=ಪಿಪರಿಷ್ಯ ; FA ಲೋಲೂಯ=ಲೋಲೂಯ್ಯ ; FA ಬಿಭಿದ್ಯ=ಬೇಭಿದ್ಯ ; ಚಿ=ಚೇಯ ; ನೀ=ನೇಯ ; FP ಚೇಕ್ರೇ=ಚೇಕ್ರೇಯ ; ಲೂ=ಲೋಯ ; ಕ್ಷ=ಕ್ಷಪ್ಯ ; ಲಭ್=ಲಭ್ಯ ; ಗಮ್=ಗಮ್ಯ ; X ಜೂಠ=ಜೂರ್ಯ ; C ಭಾವ್=ಭಾವ್ಯ.

ಣ್ಯತ್ ... ಕೃ=ಕಾರ್ಯ ; ಹೃ=ಹಾರ್ಯ ; ಧೃ=ಧಾರ್ಯ ; ಸ್ತೃ=ಸ್ತಾರ್ಯ ; ಗ್ಮೃ=ಗ್ಮಾರ್ಯ ; ವ್ಯೃ=ವ್ಯಾರ್ಯ ; ರವ್=ರಾವ್ಯ ; ಶವ್=ಶಾವ್ಯ ; ಕವ್=ಕಾವ್ಯ ; ಪಚ್=ಪಾಕ್ಯ ; ವಚ್=ವಾಕ್ಯ ; ಭಜ್=ಭಾಗ್ಯ ; ಸಾಧ್=ಸಾಧ್ಯ ; ಲಿಖ್=ಲೇಖ್ಯ ; ಸಿಚ್=ಸೇಕ್ಯ ; ಯಾಧ್=ಯೋಧ್ಯ ; ಯಾಜ್=ಯೋಜ್ಯ ; ನೀವ್=ನೀವ್ಯ ; ಮೂಲ್=ಮೂಲ್ಯ ; ಕೃತ್=ಕೀರ್ತ್ಯ. But ತರ್ಜ್ which takes ಇಟಿ before *nishṭha*=ತರ್ಜ್ಯ ; and ಗ್ಲಜ್ though not taking ಇಟಿ before *nishṭha*=ಗ್ಲಜ್ಯ or ಗ್ಲಜ್ಯ.

ಣ್ಯತ್ used in the sense of “oughtness” (obligation). ಲೂ=ಲಾವ್ಯ, ಪೂ=ಪಾವ್ಯ, ದ್ರು=ದ್ರಾವ್ಯ.

-ಕೃಪ್ ಸೃಜ್=ಸೃಜ್ಯ, ದೃಶ್=ದೃಶ್ಯ.

14. By the affix ಘೌ words are formed in the same manner as ಣ್ಯತ್, final ಚ and ಜ in roots ending in those letters

being also similarly changed into ಕ and ಣ; and by the affix ಘ words are formed after models already given for affixes not having indicatory ಕ, ಜ, ಙ, ಣ and ಷ, but with this difference that the final ಚ and ಜ in roots ending in those letters are changed as before ಘೞ. The formation of words is therefore as follows :—

AFFIXES.

EXAMPLES.

ಘ FA ಬೇಭಿದ್ಯ=ಬೇಭಿದ ; ಕಥ=ಕಥ ; D ಪಿಪರಿಷ=ಪಿಪರಿ
ಷ ; FA ಲೋಲೂಯ=ಲೋಲೂಯ ; ದಾ=ದ ; FP ಜಾಜ್ಞಾ
=ಜಾಜ್ಞ ; ಚಿ=ಚೆಯ ; ನೀ=ನಯ ; ಪ್ರೇ=ಪ್ರಯ ; FP ನೇ
ನೀ=ನೇನಯ ; ಸ್ತು=ಸ್ತವ ; ಭೂ=ಭವ ; FP ಲೋಲೂ=
ಲೋಲವ : ಪೃ=ಪರ ; ಕೃ=ಕರ ; ವೃ=ವರ , ಕೃ=ಕರ ; FP
ಚಾಕೃ=ಚಾಕರ.

ಘೞ ... ಧನ್=ಧಾನ ; ಪಚ್=ಪಾಕ ; ತ್ಯಜ್=ತ್ಯಾಗ ; ಚಿತ್=ಚೇತ ;
ಽಚ್=ರೇಕ ; ನಿಜ್=ನೇಗ ; ಯುಜ್=ಯೋಗ ; ಬುಧ್=ಬೋಧ ;
ನೃತ್=ನರ್ತ ; ಸೃಜ್=ಸರ್ಗ ; ಕೃತ್=ಕೀರ್ತ ; ನೀವ್=ನೀವ ;
ವೋಲ್=ವೋಲ ; ನಂದ್=ನಂದ ; ಮುರ್ಛ್=ಮೂರ್ಛ ; ಕುರ್ವ್
=ಕೂರ್ವ ;

15. By the affix ಕ್ರಿನ್ words are formed as by ಕ್ರಿಚ್ e. g. ಕಥ
=ಕತ್ತಿ ; ಪಾ=ಪಾತಿ , ಚಿ=ಚಿತಿ ; ನೀ=ನೀತಿ ; ಸ್ತು=ಸ್ತುತಿ ; ಭೂ=ಭೂತಿ ; ಕೃ=
ಕೃತಿ ; ಧನ್=ಧಾಂತಿ ; ಜನ್=ಜಾಂತಿ ; ಪೃಣ್=ಪ್ರಾಣಿ ; ರವ್=ರೂತಿ ; ದಿವ್=ದ್ರೂ
ತಿ ; ಪಚ್=ಪಕ್ತಿ ; ಚಿತ್=ಚಿತ್ತಿ ; ದುಹ್=ದುಗ್ಧಿ ; ಗುಹ್=ಗೂಢಿ ; ತೃಪ್=ತೃಪ್ತಿ.

16 By the affix ಕ್ರಿ+ಮಪ words can be formed as by ಕ್ರಿಪ್. Only it should be remembered that as ಕ್ರಿ+ಮಪ begins with ತ, the augment ಇಟ್ should be inserted after E roots. Thus
ಮಿ=ಮಿತ್ತ್ರಿಮ ; ಕೃ=ಕೃತ್ತ್ರಿಮ ; ಭೃ=ಭೃತ್ತ್ರಿಮ ; ದಾ=ದಾತ್ತ್ರಿಮ ; ಧಾ=ಧಾತ್ತ್ರಿ
ಮ ; ಕ್ರೀ=ಕ್ರೀತ್ತ್ರಿಮ ; ಪಚ್=ಪಕ್ತ್ತ್ರಿಮ ; ಲಭ್=ಲಬ್ಧ್ವಿಮ ; ಯಾಚ್=ಯಾಚಿತ್ತ್ರಿಮ.

CHAPTER II.

THE NOUN AFFIXES.

1. The noun affixes are, as has been seen, (1) feminine affixes, (2) secondary affixes, (3) case affixes, and (4) noun root affixes. But a more general classification of these affixes, except the noun root affixes which will be reserved for future consideration, is as follows:—

- (a) Affixes which entitle the bases to which they are attached to no special designation.
- (b) Affixes which entitle the bases to the designation of ಭ (bha).
- (c) Affixes which entitle the bases to the designation of ಪದ (pada).

The first mentioned affixes are called ಸರ್ವನಾಮಸಾಧನ (Sarvanāmasthāna) affixes, and we propose to call the other two kinds of affixes respectively bha affixes and pada affixes.

2. The distinction is as follows:—

- (1) Affixes of the nominative and vocative plural in the case of all bases, whether masculine, feminine, or neuter, the affixes of the nominative vocative and accusative singular, and of the nominative, vocative, and accusative dual, in the case of masculine and feminine bases only, and affixes of the accusative plural in the case of neuter bases only = Sarvanāmasthāna affixes (I. 1. 42; VII. 1. 20.; I. 4. 17).
- (2) Sarvanāmasthāna affixes not being those of the neuter bases = ಸುತ (sut) case affixes (I. 1. 43).

(3) Affixes with an initial ૐ, or an initial vowel, not being *Sarvanāmasthāna* affixes, and not being secondary affixes having indicatory ಸ = *bha* affixes (IV. 1. 105. ; I. 3. 4. ; I. 4. 16).

(4) Affixes with any other initial consonant than ૐ not being *Sarvanāmasthāna* affixes, and also secondary affixes having indicatory ಸ = *pada* affixes (I. 4. 17; I. 4. 16).

3. Observe that though ancient grammarians state, as we have already seen, that the affixes which we have called the *pada* affixes entitle their bases to the special designation of *pada*, we may very conveniently restrict the term *pada* to complete words only. For, if we extend the term to such bases, certain rules that relate to compound words may apply even when we have two words one of which is not a complete word, and thus create confusion. Thus, turning back to the rule of *Sandhi* which says that the change of ಸ into ಣ should not take place, when, between the cause for the change and the ಸ, there is an intervening *pada*, (VIII. 4. 38), the rule will prohibit the change in such a word as that made by the elements ಅರ್ಧ-ಗೋ-ಮಯನ, because ಮಯನ is ಮಯ from ಮಯಟ್, a *pada* affix + ನ a case affix, and so ಗೋ, if treated as *pada* by reason of its being followed by ಮಯ of ಮಯಟ್, will intervene between ಸ in ಮಯನ and ರ in ಅರ್ಧ. The result then will be ಅರ್ಧಗೋಮಯನ, not ಅರ್ಧಗೋಮಯಣ which is the correct form (Sid. I. 484). But our plan will prevent this result.

4 The reason why the *pada* affixes are called so, is that generally the *sandhi* between a nominal base and such affixes should take place as if the bases were complete *padāḥ* though actually not such. Thus ರಾಜನ್+ಭ್ಯಾಃ=ರಾಜ+ಭ್ಯಾಃ=ರಾಜಭ್ಯಾಃ.

5. The following exceptions to the above rule are however to be stated.

(i) In the vocative case singular, there is no *lopation* of ಸ final in a noun ending in ಸ,

(a) Optionally if the noun is neuter *e. g.* ಸಾಮನ್=ಸಾಮನ್ or ಸಾಮ.

(b) Invariably otherwise *e. g.* ರಾಜನ್=ರಾಜನ್, (Sid. I. 193 151. and 162).

(2) Before *pada* affixes, words formed by the affix ವಸು change their final ಸ into ದ (VIII. 2. 72). *e. g.* ವಿದ್ವಸ್ + ಭ್ಯಾಂ, a *pada* affix = ವಿದ್ವದ್ಭ್ಯಾಂ, not ವಿದ್ವಸ್ಯಭ್ಯಾಂ.

(3) Before *pada* affixes beginning with a nasal, words ending in ಯತ್ invariably change their final letter into a nasal (Sid. I. 60). *e. g.* ಚಿದ್ + ಮಯ of ಮಯಟ್=ಚಿನ್ಮಯ, not ಚಿನ್ಮಯ or ಚಿವ್ಮಯ ; ಷಟ್ + ನಾಂ=ಷಣ್ಣಾಂ=ಷಣ್ಣಾಂ (See below).

(4) Before the *pada* affix of the genitive plural, ನಾಂ which is the *pada* affix ಳಂ of the genitive plural, (to the referred to hereafter) augmented with ನುಟ್ according to rules on the subject should be changed into ಣಾಂ after a base ending in ಟು (VIII. 4. 42). *e. g.* ಷಟ್ + ನಾಂ=ಷಣ್ಣಾಂ.

6. Observe that notwithstanding the *lopation* of ಸ of bases ending in ಸ before *pada* affixes as abovesaid, the bases should not afterwards be considered as any other than bases ending in ಸ. Thus a numeral in ಸ notwithstanding the *lopation* of ಸ should not on this account cease to be called ಷಟ್, (*shat*) a name which numerals ending in ಸ obtain according to rules to be mentioned hereafter. So after the *lopation*, we should not attempt to make that alteration upon the base with reference to the letter with which the base ends after

the *lopation*. Nor should we omit to give that accent to the base which according to rules on the subject it is entitled to as a base ending in *ಢ*. Further, if the base is a primitive word formed by the primitive affix *ಕೃಪ್* from a root ending in *ಢ* with a short penultimate, as *ಹಢ್* for instance, we should not after the *lopation* of *ಢ*, proceed to treat it as a base ending in the vowel which precedes the *ಢ*, and thus try to attach the augment “*ತುಕ್*,” which, as we have seen, primitive words ending in short vowels require. But as regards the application of the rules of *sandhi* which, be it remembered, is a process subsequent to the formation of the word from the base and affix, we should not treat the base as a word ending in *ಢ*, but only as a word ending in the letter that remains after the *ಢ* is *lopated*. Neither when we wish to make a compound word from the word formed by a base ending in *ಢ* should we regard the word any longer as ending in *ಢ*, nor when we wish to form noun root from a word formed as above should we treat it as a word ending in *ಢ*. In short, for the purpose of all operations affecting the word as a complete word, we should look only to the letter with which it actually ends, though for the purpose of operations previous to the complete formation of the word, we should not treat the base as any other than one ending in *ಢ*. (VIII. 2. 7, Sid. I. 220).

7. The feminine affixes are (1) *ಛಾಪ್*, (2) *ಡಾಪ್*, (3) *ಜಾಪ್*, (4) *ಜೇಪ್*, (5) *ಜೇಷ್*, (6) *ಜೇಢ್*, and (7) *ಊಜ್*.

8. Observe that the following technical terms are applied to feminine affixes.

- (i) *ಆಪ್*=(1) *ಛಾಪ್*, (2) *ಡಾಪ್* and (3) *ಜಾಪ್*.
- (ii) *ಜೇ*=(1) *ಜೇಪ್*, (2) *ಜೇಷ್* and (3) *ಜೇಢ್*.
- (iii) *ಢದೀ*=*ಜೇ* and *ಊಜ್*, (VII. 1. 83.)

9. The following is an alphabetical list of the most important of the secondary affixes :—

List of Secondary Affixes.

ಅ (ಅಞ್)	ಎರ (ಛಕ್)
ಅ (ಞ್)	ಕೆ
ಅ (ಣ್)	ಕನ್
ಅ (ಡಬ್)	ಕಲ್ಪವ್
ಅಞ್	ಕೃತ್ವಸುಚ್
ಅಞ್	ಗೊವ್ಯ
ಅಕ (ವ್ರಜ್)	ಗೊಯುಗಚ್
ಅಕಚ್	ಚಣವ್
ಅತ್ (vibh)	ಚಂಚುಪ್
ಅ (ಅಞ್)+ಆಯನ (ಛಕ್)	ಚರಟೆ
ಅ+ಇ (ಇಞ್)	ಜಾತೀಯರ್
ಆ (ಡಾಚ್)	ತರವ್
ಆಯನಿ=(ಫಿಞ್)	ತಮವ್
ಆಯನಿ (ಫಿಞ್)+ಎಯ (ಛಕ್)	ತಯವ್
ಇ (ಇಞ್)	ತಸಿಲ್(vibh)
ಇಧುಕ್	ತ್ವ
ಇನ್ (ಣಿನಿ)	ತಲ್
ಇವ್ಢನ್	ತಸಿ
ಇಮನಿಚ್	ತ್ರ (vibh)
ಇಕ or ಕ (ಠಕ್)	ತ್ರಲ್(vibh)
ಇಕ or ಕ (ಠನ್)	ತ್ರಾ
ಇಕ or ಕ (ಠಚ್)	ತೀಯ
ಇಕ or ಕ (ವ್ಠಕ್)	ತರಪ್+ಅಮಾ
ಇಕ or ಕ (ಠಞ್)	ತಮಪ್+ಅಮಾ
ಈಕಕ್	ತಮಟ್+ಡಟ್
ಈನ್ (ಏಞ್)	ತ್ಯವ್
ಈಯ (ಏ)	ತುಟ್+ಟ್ಯುಲ್
ಈಯಸುನ್	ತುಟ್+ಟ್ಯು
ಎಯ (ಛಕ್)	ತೀಯ+ಈಕಕ್
ಎಯ (ಛಞ್)	ತೀಯ+ಅನ್
ಎಯ (ಛಕ್)+ಇ (ಇಞ್)	ತೀಯ+ಕನ್

ತೃ
 ತಿಥುಕ್
 ತೈಲಚ್
 ಥಮಾ (vibh)
 ಫಾಲ (vibh)
 ಥುಕ್
 ಥುಕ್+ಅ (ಡಟ್)+ಕನ್
 ಥುಕ್+ಅ (ಡಟ್)+ಅ (ಇ)
 ಥುಕ್+ಅ (ಡಟ್)+ಅ (ಅನ್)
 ಥುಕ್+ಅ (ಡಟ್)
 ಧಘ್ನಿಚ್
 ದಾ (vibh)
 ದಾನೀಂ (vibh)
 ದ್ವಯಗಚ್
 ದೆಕ್ಯ
 ದೇಶೀಯರ್
 ಧಮಾ
 ಧಮಾ+ಅ (ಡ)
 ಧ್ಯಮಾ
 ಧಾ
 ಪಟಚ್
 ಪಾಕವ್
 ಬಕುಚ್
 ಮಟ್+ಅ (ಡಟ್)+ಅ (ಅನ್)
 ಮಟ್+ಅ (ಡಟ್)
 ಮಟ್+ಅ (ಡಟ್)+ಅ (ಇ)
 ಮಟ್+ಅ (ಡಟ್)+ಽ ಅನ್ or ಽ ಇ

ಮತುಪ್-ವತ:ಪ್

ಮಯಟ್

ಮಾತ್ರಚ್

ಯ (ದ್ಯಜ್)

ಯ (ಜ್ಯಜ್)

ಯ (ಣ್ಯ)

ಯ (ಪ್ಯಜ್)

ಯತ್

ಯುಗಚ್

ರಿಲ್

ರಿಷ್ವಾತಿತ್

ರೂಪಪ್

ರೂಪ್ಯ

ಲ್ಚ್

ವತಿ

ವಿನ್

A ಕನ್ (specially prescribed for
bases denoting much or little)

B ಕನ್ (not being A ಕನ್)

ಪಡ್ಗವಚ್

ಸಾತಿ

ಸುಚ್

ಹ (vibh)

ಹಲ್ (vibh)

ಂ (ಜೈ) (ಽಅಣ್) (ಽಅಣ್) (ಽಅಞ್)

(ಽಕನ್) (ಽಮಯಟ್) (ಽಮಾತ್ರಚ್)

(ಽಮತುಪ್) (ಽವಿನ್) (ಽಛ)

10. The additional senses which the above affixes import require a rather elaborate treatment, and may therefore be conveniently reserved for another place.

11. Observations.

- (1) The figure 6 attached to the affix ಅಣ್ means that it is to be considered as having an indicator ಡ also in addition to the indicator ಣ it has.
- (2) The affixes ತರಪ್ and ತಪುಪ್ are together called ಘ (gha) (I. 1. 22.)
- (3) The affixes marked *vibh* are called *vibhakti* (ವಿಭಕ್ತಿ) affixes.
- (4) With regard to some of the affixes above mentioned, their efficient consonants, when they are actually used, are to be taken as equivalent to some others as follows :—

ಡ initial = ಎಝ್ ; ಘ initial = ಆಝನ್ ; ಖ initial = ಈನ್ ;
 ಙ initial = ಈಝ್ ; ಫ initial = ಇಝ್ (VII 1. 2). ಯು
 = ಅನ್ (VII. 1. 1.) ಪ್ರ = ಅಕ (VII. 1. 1.) ತ after
 bases ending in ಉ, ಲೂ, ಋ or ತ, and after bases
 which end in ಇಸ್ or ಉಸ್ = ಕ and after other
 bases, ಇಕ (VII. 3. 50 ; VII. 3. 51).

- (5) In the application of the above rule regarding the letter ತ to bases ending in ಇಸ್ or ಉಸ್, regard should be had to the original letters of the elements of which the bases are composed, and accordingly, though, if the original letters have been changed on account of *sandhi* or otherwise, the rule will apply, it will not apply when the letters originally were not ಇಸ್ or ಉಸ್, though actually at the time of the application of the rule, they appear as ಇಸ್ or ಉಸ್. Thus, after the base ಅಜಿಸ್, where the ಇ of ಇಸ್ is not original but derived by the change of the verbal root ಜಿಸ್ into ಜಿನ್, ತ will be = ಇಕ, not ಕ; but after ಸರ್ಪಿಷ್, it will be ಕ only though there is ಇಪ್ not ಇಸ್, because the ಪ was originally ಸ, and has been changed to

ಷ only on account of *sandhi*, though after ಉಷ್ it would not be ಕ, but ಇಕ, because ಷ here is not derived by the change of ಸ into ಷ, but is one of the original letters of the verbal root ಉಷ್ (Sid. I. 529).

- (6) There are certain words which, when used along with certain other words, have, besides their own meaning, the sense of the affix ಚ್ಚಿ by implication without having this affix attached. The former words are (1) ಶ್ರೇಣಿ (meaning a guild of mechanics or traders) (2) ಪೂಗ, (3) ಮುಕುಂದ, (4) ರಾಶಿ, (5) ನಿಚಮ, (6) ವಿಶಮ, (7) ವಿಧಾನ, (8) ಪರ, (9) ಇಂದ್ರ, (10) ದೇವ, (11) ಮುಣ್ಣಿ, (12) ಭೂತ, (13) ಶ್ರಮಣ, (14) ವದಾನ್ಯ, (15) ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕ, (16) ಅಭಿರೂಪಕ, (17) ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣ, (18) ಕ್ಷತ್ರಿಯ, (19) ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟ, (20) ಪಟು, (21) ಪಣ್ಣಿತ, (22) ಕುಶಲ, (23) ಚಪಲ, (24) ನಿಪುಣ, (25) ಕೃಪಣ; and the latter words are (1) ಕೃತ, (2) ಮಿತ, (3) ಮಾತ, (4) ಭೂತ, (5) ಉಕ್ತ, (6) ಯುಕ್ತ, (7) ಸಮಾಜ್ಞಾತ, (8) ಸಮಾನಾತ, (9) ಸಮಾಖ್ಯಾತ, (10) ಸಂಭಾವಿತ, (11) ಸಂಸವಿತ, (12) ಅವಧಾರಿತ, (13) ಅವಕಲ್ಪಿತ, (14) ನಿರಾಕೃತ, (15) ಉಪಕೃತ, (16) ಉಪಾಕೃತ, (17) ದೃಷ್ಟ, (18) ಕಲಿತ, (19) ದಲಿತ, (20) ಉದಾಹೃತ, (21) ವಿಶ್ರುತ, (22) ಉದಿತ, (ಆಕೃತಿಗಣಃ) (Sid. I. 361. II. 1. 59).

- (7) So the following words when used along with words derived from the verbal root ಕ್ರಜ have the sense of ಚ್ಚಿ by implication, viz., (1) ಸಾಕ್ಷಾತ್, (2) ಮಿಥ್ಯಾ, (3) ಚೆನ್ನಾ, (4) ಭದ್ರಾ, (5) ರೋಚಿತಾ, (6) ಅಸ್ಥಾ, (7) ಅವನಾ, (8) ಅದ್ಧಾ, (9) ಪ್ರಾಜಯಾ, (10) ಪ್ರಾಜರುಹಾ, (11) ಬೀಜಾರ್ಥ, (12) ಬೀಜರುಹಾ, (13) ಸಂಸಾರ್ಥ, (14) ಅರ್ಥೇ, (15) ಅವಣಮ್, (16) ಉಷ್ಣಮ್, (17) ಶೀತಮ್, (18) ಉದಕಮ್, (19) ಅರ್ಧಮ್, (20) ಅಸೌ, (21) ವಶ, (22) ವಿಕಸನೇ,

(23) ಪ್ರಸಹನೆ, (24) ಪ್ರತವನೆ, (25) ಪ್ರಾದುಸ್, (26) ನಮಸ್, (ಅಕ್ರತೀಗಣಃ) (Sid I. 374; I. 4. 74).

12. The affix which is called ಮತುಪ್ is given above as ಮತುಪ್-ವತುಪ್, because the ಮ of it should be changed into ವ and the affix itself therefore applied as if it were ವತುಪ್ in the following cases :—

(a). After all cases when the words formed are intended to be appellative (VII. 2. 11) e. g. ಅಹಿ = ಅಹಿ + ವತ್ = ಅಹಿವತ್. (irregularly).

(b). When the bases end in the letter ಅ or ಆ or ಮ or ಯುಯ್ or have, though ending in other letters, ಅ or ಆ or ಮ as their penultimate (VIII. 2. 9. 10.) e g. ಶಮ್ = ಶಂವತ್ ; ಸವಿನ್ = ಸವಿನ್ವತ್ ; ವೃಕ್ಷ = ವೃಕ್ಷವತ್ ; ಮಾಲಾ = ಮಾಲಾವತ್ ; ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ = ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ವತ್ and ಪಯಸ್ = ಪಯಸ್ವತ್.

13. It must be noted that the above list of secondary affixes contains only the most important of this class of affixes and not all. Nor will our proposed investigation of the sense of the affixes given include the special senses they convey in a few special cases. Consequently, as in the case of primitive nouns, so in the case of secondary nouns, we shall have to refer to the dictionary for the derivation of many words. Still in our treatment of the subject, there will be enough not only to afford us a mastery over a large class of useful secondary words but also to facilitate our labours, if we wish to pursue the subject further.

14. The case affixes are as follows :

Nominative singular	(1) ಸು (2) ಿ ಸು (3) ಃ ಸು (4) ಅಮ್.
Nominative Dual	(1) ಷ. (2) ಃ ಷ. (3) ಶೀ.
Nominative Plural	(1) ಜಸ್ (2) ಿ ಜಸ್ (3) ನ್ (4) ಶೀ (5) ಶಿ.

Vocative Singular	(1) ಸು (2) ಾ ಸು.
Vocative Dual & Plural	<i>As in the case of Nominative Dual and Plural.</i>
Accusative Singular	(1) ಅಮ (2) ಮ (3) ಾ ಅಮ.
Accusative Dual.	(1) ಔಟ (2) ಿ ಔಟ (3) ಿ.
Accusative Plural.	(1) ಕಸ (2) ಿಕಸ (3) ಸ (4) ನ (5) ಕಿ.
Instrumental Singular	(1) ಟಾ (2) ಇನ (3) ನಾ.
Instrumental Dual	ಭ್ಯಾಮ.
Instrumental Plural	(1) ಭಿಸ (2) ಐಸ.
Dative Singular	(1) ಜೆ (2) ಸ್ತ್ರೈ (3) ಯ.
Dative Dual	ಭ್ಯಾಮ.
Dative Plural	ಭ್ಯಸ.
Ablative Singular	(1) ಜಸ (2) ಸ್ಮಾತ್ (3) ಆತ್ (4) ಸ.
	(5) ಉಸ (6) ಉರಸ್.
Ablative Dual	ಭ್ಯಾಮ.
Ablative Plural	ಭ್ಯಸ.
Genitive Singular	(1) ಜಸ (2) ಸ್ಯ (3) ಸ (4) ಉಸ
	(5) ಉರಸ್.
Genitive Dual	ಓಸ.
Genitive Plural	ಆಮ.
Locative Singular	(1) ಜಿ (2) ಸ್ಥಿತ್ (3) ಔಟ (4) ಆಮ.
Locative Dual	ಓಸ.
Locative Plural	ಸುಪ.

12. Observations.

- (i) The theory is that the original case affixes have been as follows :—

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Dual</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1. Nominative.	ಸು	ಔ	ಜಸಃ
Vocative.	ಸು	ಔ	ಜಸಃ
2. Accusative.	ಅಮಃ	ಔಟಃ	ಕಸಃ
3. Instrumental.	ಓ	ಭ್ಯಾಮ್	ಭಿಸಃ
4. Dative.	ಙೈ	ಭ್ಯಾಮ್	ಭ್ಯಸಃ
5. Ablative.	ಜಸಿ	ಭ್ಯಾಮ್	ಭ್ಯಸಃ
6. Genitive.	ಜಸಃ	ಓಸಃ	ಅಮಃ
7. Locative.	ಜಿ	ಓಸಃ	ಸುಪಃ.

So it is held that the other case-affixes above alluded to come in only as the substitutes of these originals. (IV. 1. 2 ; VI. 1. 68. 69. 93. 102 to 105. 107. 109 to 112; VII. 1. 9. 12 to 15. 17 to 24; VII. 3. 116 to 120).

(ii) The singular of the vocative case is called ಸಂಬುದ್ಧಿ (*Sambuddhi*) (II. 3. 49).

(iii) The case affixes from the instrumental singular to the locative plural inclusive are together called ಆಪಃ (*āp*) case affixes (Sid I. 152. VII. 2. 112).

CHAPTER III.

CLASSIFICATION OF NOUN-BASES.

1. Here at the outset it may be mentioned once for all that no real nouns are found to end in ಋ, ೠ, and ಎ, that there is only one noun ending in ಐ viz. ರೈ, which is moreover irregular, and that as no neuter nouns can end in long vowels, when neuter nouns are to be formed from crude nouns ending in long vowels the vowels should be shortened (I 2. 47), ಇತ್ letters, when ಎತ್ letters are thus to be shortened, being taken

as their short substitutes (I. 1. 48). And it is likewise to be remarked that no regular nouns ending in consonants are found to end in ூ and ௃, or in ெ with any penultimate letter except ே or ை.

2. The following technical names are applied to nominal bases.

(1) Bases consisting of nouns whose meaning is expressive of an act or state which even in the absence of qualifying words referring the act or state specially to a person or thing denoted by a non-masculine noun is conceivable as the act or state of a person or thing denoted by a non-masculine noun as of a person or thing denoted by a masculine noun, because there is nothing *prima facie* in the act or state itself that makes it fit to be the act or state more of a person or thing denoted by a masculine noun than of a person or thing denoted by a non-masculine noun—ಭಾಷಿತಪುಂಸ್ಕಾಹ (bháshitapumskáh.) (Sid. I. 135, 136 notes 26 to 29. Id. 143 notes 18 and 19. Id. 402 note 9).

(2) Before case affixes having indicatory ூ and before ே, the substitute of ெ feminine bases ending in ை or ே=ನದೀ (nadí) optionally (I. 4. 5, 6.)

(2) Bases ending in ை or ே, optionally if feminine, i. e. when not treated optionally as *nadí* as above said and invariably if not feminine=ಗಿ, (ghi) (I. 4. 7.),

(3) *Bháshitapumskáh* feminine bases ending in ை or ே, being formed by the affix ெ from roots ending in ை and ே, respectively=*nadí* optionally (I.4.4.)

(4) Feminine bases ending in ை and ே, being formed by the affix ெ from roots ending in ை and ே, respectively, even when they are not *bháshita-*

pumskáh if they are followed by the affix of the genitive plural, or the case affixes having indicatory *ಙ್*, or *ಱ್*, the substitute of *ಙ್=nadí* optionally (I. 4. 5, 6.)

(5) Feminine bases ending in *ಈ* or *ಊ*, not being formed from verbal roots by the affix *ಝಿಪ್=nadí* (I. 4. 3, 4.)

(6) Words which denote numbers including the numerals and non-numerals as shewn below = *ಸಂಖ್ಯಾಃ* (*Sankhyáh*).

(a) Numerals.

ಏಕ, ಎಕಾ, M. F. N. (*one*) (Sid. I. 388; I. 1. 27.)

ದ್ವಿ, ದ್ವಿ, ದ್ವಾ, M.F.N. (*two*) (I. 1. 27; VII. 2. 102; VI. 3. 47).

ತ್ರಿ, ತ್ರಯ, ತ್ರಯಸ್, ತಿಸೃ, ತಿಸ್ರ, M.F.N. (*three*) (VII. 1. 53; VII. 2. 99, 100; VI. 3. 48).

ಚತುರ್, ಚತ್ವಾರ್, ಚತುಸೃ, ಚತುಸ್ತ್ರ, M.F.N. (*four*) (VII. 1. 98; VII. 2. 99, 100).

ಪಂಚನ್, M. F. N. (*five*).

ಷಷ್, M. F. N. (*six*).

ಸಪ್ತನ್, M. F. N. (*seven*).

ಅಷ್ಟನ್, ಅಷ್ಟಾ, M. F. N. (*eight*) (VII. 2. 84; VI. 3. 47).

ನವನ್, M. F. N. (*nine*).

ದಶನ್, ದಶ, M. F. N. (*ten*) (V. 2. 45).

ಪೂರ್ವ, M. F. N. (*sixteen*) (Sid. I. 390).

ವಿಂಶತಿ, ವಿಂಶ, F. (*twenty*) (V. 1. 59; V. 2. 46).

ತ್ರಿಂಶತ್, ತ್ರಿಂಶ, ತ್ರೈಂಶ, F. (*thirty*) (Id. V. 1. 62).

ಚತ್ವಾರಿಂಶತ್, ಚತ್ವಾರಿಂಶ, ಚತ್ವಾರಿಂಶ (Id.) F. (*forty*) (Id.).

ಪಂಚಾಶತ್, ಪಂಚಾಶ, F. (*fifty*) (V. 1. 59; V. 2. 46).

ಷಷ್ಠಿ, F. (*sixty*) (V. 1. 59).

ಸಪ್ತತಿ, F. (*seventy*) (Id.).

ಅಶ್ವತಿ, F. (*eighty*) (Id.).

ನವತಿ, F. (*ninety*) (Id.)

ಕತ, ಕ, ಕತಿಕ, (formed from ಕತ, by the affix ಅಕ, technically called ಉನ್, the ಅ of ಅಕ being changed into ಇ) M. or N. (*hundred*) (V. 1. 59. V. 2. 46. V. 4. 2. VII. 3. 44).

ಸಹಸ್ರ, M. or N. (*one thousand*).

ಅಯುತ, M. or N. (*ten thousand*).

ಲಕ್ಷ, F. or N. or ನಿಯುತ, M. or N. (*one hundred thousand*).

ಪ್ರಯುತ, M. or N. (*ten lakhs*).

ಕೋಟಿ, F. (*a hundred lakhs or a crore*).

ಅರ್ಬುದ, = (*ten crores*).

ಮಹಾರ್ಬುದ, M. or N. or ಪದ್ಮ, N.

ಖರ್ವ, N.

ನಿಖರ್ವ, N.

ನುಹಾಪದ್ಮ, N.

ಕಂಕು, M.

ಕಂಬ, M. or N. or ಸಮುದ್ರ, M.

ಮಹಾಕಂಬ, M. or N. or ಅಂತ್ಯ, M.

ಹಾಹಾ, M. or ಮಧ್ಯ, N.

ಮಹಾಹಾಹಾ M. or ಪರಾರ್ಥ, N.

ಧಾನ, N.

ಮಹಾಧಾನ, N.

ಅಕ್ಷೌಹಿಣೀ, F.

ಮಹಾಕ್ಷೌಹಿಣೀ, F.

(b) Non-numerals.

ಬಹು (many), ಗಣ (number). ತಾವತ್ (so much), ವಿತಾವತ್ (so much), ಯಾವತ್ (as much), ಇಯತ್ (so much), ಕಿಯತ್ (how much). ಕತಿ (how many), ತತಿ (so many), ಯತಿ (as many), (V. 2. 39 ; V. 2. 40. 41 ; I. 1. 23 ; VI. 3. 91.)

(7). Numerals which end in ಷ, or ನ in their original enunciation and also ಕತಿ, ತತಿ, and ಯತಿ=ಷತಿ (*shat*). (I. 1. 23. 24).

(8). Pronouns and certain other words as shewn below=
ಸರ್ವನಾಮಾನಿ, (*Sarvanāmani*) (Sid. I. 97. note 44.)

Sarvanāmani.

ಸರ್ವ, *all*, ವಿಶ್ವ, *all*, ಉಭ, ಉಭಯ, *both the two*, ಉಭಯ, *both* or *having two parts*, ಕತರ, *which of the two or which of many*, ಕತಮ, *which of many*, ತತರ, *that one of two*, ತತಮ, *that one of many*, ಯತರ, *who or which of two*, ಯತಮ, *which of many*, ಏಕತರ, *one of two*, ಏಕತಮ, *one of many*, (I. 1. 27; V. 3. 92, 93, 94; Sid. I. 98, 711.) ಅನ್ಯ, ಅನ್ಯತ್, *other*, (VI. 3. 99.) ಅನ್ಯತರ, *either* (not ಅನ್ಯತಮ, Sid. I. 98.) ಇತರ, *either*, ತ್ವತ್, or ತ್ವ, *other*, ನೇಮ, *half*, optionally in the nominative and vocative plural, and invariably in other cases. (I. 1. 33. Kās. on. ditto.) ಸಮ, *all* (not *equal*) (Sid. I. 98), ಸಮ, *whole*; ಪೂರ್ವ, *prior or east*; ಪರ, *after*; ಅವರ, *posterior, or west*; ದಕ್ಷಿಣ, *south, right*, ಉತ್ತರ, *inferior, or other, or north*; ಅಪರ, *other*, ಅಧರ, *inferior, or west*, (the above seven beginning with ಪೂರ್ವ, being *sarvanāmani* only when they imply a relation in time or place, not when they imply otherwise, and they, even when they imply a relation in time or place, being *sarvanāmani* only optionally in the nominative and vocative plural (I. 1. 34.); ಸ್ವ, optionally in the nominative and vocative plural and absolutely in other cases (I. 1. 35,) if ಸ್ವ means *own*, not a *kinsman*, or *property*; ಅಂತರ, when it signifies *an under garment* and also when it signifies *outer*, without being an adjective qualifying the word ಪುರಿ, or other word having the sense of ಪುರಿ, such as ನಗರ (Sid. I. 98. 128.); ತ್ಯದ್, ಸ್ಯ, ತ್ಯ, *he, she, it*, or ತದ್, ಸ, ತ, *he, she, it*, ಯದ್, ಯ, *who* *which, what*, ವಿತದ್, ವಿತ, ವಿನ, ವಿನತ್, ಅ, ವಿದ್, *this*, (very near.) ಇದಂ, ಇಯಂ, ಅಯಂ, ಇಮ, ಅನ. ಅ, ವನ, ವಿನತ್, ವಿತ, ಇ, ಇತ್, *this* (indefinitely), ಅದಸ್, ಅ, ಅದ, *that*, (remote), ಏಕ, ಏಕಾ, *one*, ದ್ವ, ದ್ವಾ, *two*, ಯುಷ್ಮದ್, ತ್ವದ್, ತ್ವ, ಯುವಾ, ಯೂಯ, ತ್ವಾ, ಯುಷ್ಮಾ, ತ್ವಯ, ತವಕ, ಯುಷ್ಮಾಕ, ತುಭ್ಯ, ಯುಷ್ಮ, *thou*, ಅಸ್ಮದ್, ಮದ್, ಅಹ, ಆವಾ, ವಯ, ವಾ, ಅಸ್ಮಾ, ಮಯ್, ಮಹ್ಯಂ, ಅಸ್ಮ, ಅಸ್ಮಾಕ, ಮಮಕ, *I*, ಭವತು, *your honor, your excellency*, ಕಂ, ಕ, ಕು, *who, which, what*, (II. 4. 34.

IV. 3. 2. 3; V. 3. 3. 5; VII. 2. 86. to 98. inclusive. 102. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113; VIII. 2. 3. 80; Sid. I. 167) ಪ್ರಥಮ, first, ಚರಮ, last, ಅಲ್ಪ, little, ಅರ್ಧ, half, ಕತಿಸಯ, some, (the above five words being *sarvanāmāni* optionally in the nominative and vocative plural but not or in other cases (I. 1. 33.) ಎಕ್ಕೈಕ, every, (VIII. 1. 9.) ಅನೈಶ್ಯೇನೈ, or ಪರಸ್ಪರ, or ಇತರೇತರ, each other, (Sid. I. 738. note 9.)

(9). Bases among the vowels of which the first is one of the *vridhhi* vowels viz. ಆ. ಐ and ಔ = *ವೃದ್ಧಾಃ vriddhāḥ* (I. 1. 73.)

(10). The *sarvanāma* words ತ್ಯದ್, ತದ್, ಯದ್ ಎತದ್, ಇದಮ್, ಅದನ್, ಏಕ, ದ್ವಿ, ಯುಷ್ಮದ್, ತ್ವದ್, ಅಸ್ಮದ್, ಮಾತ್, ಭವತು, and ಕಿಂ and other *sarvanāma* words conveying the same meaning with them = *vriddhāḥ* (I. 1. 74.)

(11). Other bases than those referred to in (10) above, if they are proper names = *vriddhāḥ* optionally (Sid I. 561.)

(12). Also other bases than those referred to in (11) above if their first vowels are ಏ or ಓ, and if they are the names of the Eastern countries = *vriddhāḥ* (I. 1. 75.)

(13). A word ending with the vocative case affix = ಆಮಂತ್ರಿತಂ. ತ್ರಿತಂ. (*āmantritam*) (II. 3. 48.)

(14). A word denoting a thing which not being liquid or gaseous, and being capable of being perceived by the senses, and not being one produced by a change from the natural state, exist in a living being, or though found elsewhere actually or at any particular time, had previously been known as existing in only a living being, or is found to have actually, (not figuratively) the same relation

to the being it is in as a similar thing has to a living being. (ಅದ್ರವಮೂರ್ತಿ ಮತ್ಸ್ಯಾಂಗಂಪ್ರಾಣಿಸ್ಥಮ ವಿಕಾರಜಂ ಅತತ್ಸ್ಥನುತ್ರ ದೃಷ್ಟಂಚ ತೇನಚೇತ್ತತ್ಪ್ರಾಯಾತಂ) = ಸ್ವಾಂಗವಾಚಕಾಃ (*svāṅgavāchakāḥ*) (words denoting ಸ್ವಾಂಗಂ *svāṅgam* or a member of one's body) (Sid. I. 234).

The following examples will shew what is or is not, according to the above definition, a member of one's body :—1. sweat, because it is liquid, 2. knowledge, because it is not perceptible by the senses, and 3. swelling, because it is the result of a change from the natural state, are not *svāṅga* words. And likewise the face of a hall is not *svāṅga* because the hall is not a living being. But hair though found in a road is *svāṅga* because it had been formerly found in a living being, and so the breast of an idol is *svāṅga* because it bears actually the same relation to the idol as the breast of a living being does to that being. Frown (ವಿಕ್ಷೇಪಂ) and shutting of the eyes (ಅಕ್ಷಿಕಾಣಂ) are likewise *svāṅga* words.

- (15). A word expressing whatever is distinguishable by its form or figure or which being the name of an individual is easily found applicable to others without any further teaching, (a common name) provided it is not a word used in all genders, (common noun), (ಮುಖ್ಯಜಾತಿ) (genus); and (only for the purpose of grammar as coming under the rules relating to the above mentioned words,) a word expressing decendants by their parentage as well as a word expressing a person by the branch of the Vedas (ಶಾಖಾ *śākhā*) which the family to which the person belongs is competent

to read (ಶಾಖಾಧ್ಯೇತ್ಯ) (*śākhādhyetri*) (ಗೌಣಜಾತಿ)=
ಜಾತಿವಾಚಕಾಃ (*jativāchakāḥ*) (ಏಕೈತಿ ಗೃಹಣಾಜಾತಿರ್ಲಿಂಗಾ
ನಾಂಚನ ಸರ್ವಭಾಕ್ | ಸಕೃದಾಖ್ಯಾತ ನಿಗ್ರಾಹ್ಯಾಗೋತ್ರಂಚಚರ
ಣೈಃ ಸಹ||) (Sid. I. 238).

The following examples will illustrate the meaning of the above definition :— (1) ತಟ (*bank*) is a *fāti* word because it denotes what is distinguishable by its form, *i, e*, by its being contiguous to a place covered with water, (2.) ಶುದ್ರ (*śūdra*) is such a word, because when given as the name of an individual, is applicable to other *śūdras* (common name), (3.) ಉಪಗವ (a descendant of ಉಪಗು, *upagu*) is such a word, and (4.) ಕಟ *kata* (a person belonging to the family competent to read the branch of the Vedas called *kata* is also such a word. But ದೇವದತ್ತ (*Devadatta*) is not such a word, because it is a proper name applicable to only one individual and ಶುಕ್ಲ (*a white thing*) is likewise not such a word, because it, though a common name, is used in all genders.

- (16). Words not being words formed by primitive or second-day affixes or other words entitled to the name of *sankhyā*, or *sarvanāma* or *jāti* as already defined or compound words, provided they are words denoting qualities and capable of being used as adjectives qualifying substantives (as the word ಶುಕ್ಲ is, not as the word ರೂಪ which, though it expresses a quality cannot be used as an adjective) =ಗುಣವಚನಾನಿ, (*guṇavachanāni*) (Sid. I.230. note 83.)

3. Observations.

- (1). Some variation occurs in some of the names above given for high numbers according to different authorities (M. W. 199. note.)

- (2). The word ಎಕಾ is used to signify *one*, only when composition with the numerical ದಶ is intended; the word ಏಕ being used in all other cases (See below).
- (3). ದ್ವ is the word for *two* in declension while ದ್ವಿ and-ದ್ವಾ are the words used in composition, ದ್ವಾ being in the latter case the word to be used to the exclusion of ದ್ವಿ, when composition with numerals denoting 10, 20, and 30 is intended, ದ್ವಿ to the exclusion of ದ್ವಾ being the word to be used in composition with words denoting 80, and both ದ್ವಿ and ದ್ವಾ being the words to be used at option when the composition is with words denoting numbers not being 10, 20, 30 and 80, provided that the composition in all the above cases is made to express the addition of two to what is denoted by 10 and so forth (See below).
- (4). ತಿಸ್ರ is the word for *three* in the feminine gender when case affixes beginning with vowels are to be used; ತಿಸ್ರ, in the same gender when other case affixes are to be used; ತ್ರಯ, in other genders when the case affix of the genitive plural is to be used; ತ್ರಯಃ in the cases when ದ್ವಾ is to be used for *two*; and ತ್ರ for all other purposes.
- (5). ಚತಸ್ರ is the word for *four* in those cases in which ತಿಸ್ರ is to be used; ಚತಸ್ರ in those cases in which ತಿಸ್ರ is to be used: ಚತ್ವಾರ in other genders than the feminine when *sarvanāmasthāna* affixes are to be used; and ಚತುರ್ for all other purposes.
- (6). The word ವಿಂಶ instead of ವಿಂಶತಿ should be used to express 20, before secondary affixes having indicative ಷ.
- (7). The words ತ್ರೈಂಶ and ಚಾತ್ವಾರಿಂಶ are respectively used to denote 30 and 40 instead of ತ್ರಿಂಶತ್ and ಚತ್ವಾರಿಂ

ಕತ when they are used as names of certain Vedàs called ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣಾನಿ (V. 1, 62.) e. g. ತ್ರೈಂಶಾನಿ ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣಾನಿ ಚಾತ್ವಾರಿಂಶಾನಿ ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣಾನಿ.

- (8). The word ಕತಿಕ instead of ಕತ is used to denote 100, when numerals are prefixed to the word to express multiples of hundreds, provided these multiples are intended to be expressed as the amount of a gift made or fine inflicted (V. 4 2.) e. g. ದ್ವಿಕತಿಕಾಂದಂಡಿತಃ. ತ್ರಿಕತಿಕಾಂದಂಡಿತಃ.
- (9). The numerical words above given denote only from 1 to 10 inclusive, 16, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, and multiples of 100 by 10 and the powers of 10; and so words to denote other numbers can be formed only by composition, the words denoting smaller numbers being placed before words denoting larger numbers in the compound (Sid I. 428).
- (10). Accordingly words denoting from 1 to 9 when put before words denoting 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, and 100, so as to form compound words having the former words as their antecedent and the latter words as their subsequent members, and after making such changes in the final letters of the former as their character as complete words (ಪದಾಃ) require according to the rules of *sandhi*, express the intermediate numbers between 10 and 20, 20 and 30, 30 and 40, and so on, up to 109. e. g. ಪಂಚನಂ compounded with ದಶ, ವಿಂಶತಿ &c. = ಪಂಚದಶ (15); ಪಂಚವಿಂಶತಿ (25); ಪಂಚತ್ರಿಂಶತ್ (35); ಪಂಚಚತ್ವಾರಿಂಶತ್ (45); ಪಂಚಷಷ್ಠಿ (65); ಪಂಚಸಪ್ತತಿ (75); ಪಂಚಾಶೀತಿ (85); ಪಂಚನವತಿ (95), and ಪಂಚಕತ (105). ಷಷ್ಠಂ compounded with ವಿಂಶತಿ &c. (for we have ಪೂರ್ವಶ for 16) = ಷಡ್ವಿಂಶತಿ (26); ಷಟ್ತ್ರಿಂಶತ್ (36); ಷಟ್ಚತ್ವಾರಿಂಶತ್ (46); ಷಟ್ಪಂಚಾಶತ್ (56); ಷಟ್ಷಷ್ಠಿ (66); ಷಟ್ಸಪ್ತತಿ (76); ಷಡಾಶೀತಿ (86); ಷಣ್ಮನವತಿ (96);

and ಷಟ್ಕ (106). So, ವಿಕಾದಶ (11); ದ್ವಾದಶ (12); ತ್ರಯೋದಶ (13); ವಿಕವಿಂಶತಿ (21); ದ್ವಾವಿಂಶತಿ (22); ತ್ರಯೋವಿಂಶತಿ (23); ವಿಕತ್ರಿಂಶತ್ (31); ದ್ವಾತ್ರಿಂಶತ್ (32); ತ್ರಯಸ್ತ್ರಿಂಶತ್ (33); ವಿಕಚತ್ವಾರಿಂಶತ್ (41); ದ್ವಾಚತ್ವಾರಿಂಶತ್ or ದ್ವಿಚತ್ವಾರಿಂಶತ್ (42); ತ್ರಯಶ್ಚತ್ವಾರಿಂಶತ್ or ತ್ರಿಚತ್ವಾರಿಂಶತ್ (43); ದ್ವಾಪಂಚಾಶತ್ or ದ್ವಿಪಂಚಾಶತ್ (52); ತ್ರಯಾಪಂಚಾಶತ್ or ತ್ರಿಪಂಚಾಶತ್ (53); ದ್ವಾಷಷ್ಠಿ or ದ್ವಿಷಷ್ಠಿ (62); ತ್ರಯಷ್ಟಷ್ಠಿ or ತ್ರಿಷಷ್ಠಿ (63); ದ್ವಾಸಪ್ತತಿ or ದ್ವಿಸಪ್ತತಿ (72); ತ್ರಯಾಸಪ್ತತಿ or ತ್ರಿಸಪ್ತತಿ (73); ತ್ರಯೋನವತಿ or ತ್ರಿನವತಿ (93); ದ್ವ್ಯಶೀತಿ (82); ತ್ರ್ಯಶೀತಿ (83).

- (11). The words denoting 11 to 99 are to be employed before words denoting 100 to form words denoting the intermediate numbers between 100 and 200; but the former words should all be made to end in ಅ by having an affix called ಡ attached to them, *i. e.* by having their *ti* *lopated*, and having a letter ಅ attached to them, and they further should be employed only as adjectives qualifying the word denoting 100. *e. g.* (taking the word ಶತ as neuter,) ವಿಕಾದಶಂಶತಂ (111); ದ್ವಾದಶಂಶತಂ (112); ತ್ರಯೋದಶಂಶತಂ (113); ಚತುರ್ದಶಂಶತಂ (114); ಪಂಚದಶಂಶತಂ (115); ಷೋಡಶಂಶತಂ (116); ಸಪ್ತದಶಂಶತಂ (117); ಅಷ್ಟಾದಶಂಶತಂ (118); ನವದಶಂಶತಂ (119); ವಿಂಶಂಶತಂ (120); ವಿಕವಿಂಶಂಶತಂ (121); ದ್ವಾವಿಂಶಂಶತಂ (122) &c.; ತ್ರಿಂಶಂಶತಂ (130); ವಿಕತ್ರಿಂಶಂಶತಂ (131) &c.; ಚತ್ವಾರಿಂಶಂಶತಂ (140) &c.; ಪಂಚಾಶಂಶತಂ (150) &c.; ಷಷ್ಠಿಶತಂ (160) &c.; ಸಪ್ತತಿಶತಂ (170) &c.; ಅಶೀತಿಶತಂ (180) &c.; ನವತಿಶತಂ (190) &c.; (Kás. on. V. 2. 47.)

- (12). In the same way the words denoting from 11 to 99 may be employed before words denoting 1000 (Sid I. 669) *e. g.* ವಿಕಾದಶಂಸಹಸ್ರಂ. 1011; ದ್ವಾಚತ್ವಾರಿಂಶಂಸಹಸ್ರಂ. 1042. But it does not appear that words denoting from 1 to 10 can be compounded with the

word ಸಹಸ್ರ to form words denoting 1001 to 1010 as they may be with the word ಶತ to express the numbers 101 to 110.

(13). The words ಆಸನ್ನ, ಅದೂರ, ಅಧಿಕ, and particles such as ಉಪ which express nearness and so forth, may be placed before numerals to express numbers which are more or less than the numbers expressed by them, the affix ಡಚ್ being used after numerals in this case. (II. 2. 25 ; V. 4. 73.) *e. g.* ಉಪದಶ (next to ten) = 9 or 19 ; ಆಸನ್ನವಿಂಶ. (next to twenty) = 19 or 20 ; ಅದೂರತ್ರಿಂಶ (next to thirty) = 29 or 30 ; ಅಧಿಕದಶ. (more than but next to 10) = 11.

(14). So, a numeral may be prefixed to another numeral to express that the number meant is either the first number or the second number, the affix ಡಚ್ being used after the last numeral (II. 2. 25 ; V. 4. 73.) *e. g.* ದ್ವಿತ್ರ = either 2 or 3. (Sid I. 411 note 44).

(15). Likewise, a numeral may be prefixed to another numeral to express a numeral which is equal to as many times of the number denoted by the latter as the number denoted by the former. Here too the affix ಡಚ್ should come after the last numeral (II. 2. 25 ; V. 1. 73 ; Sid I. 411.) *e. g.* ದ್ವಿದಶ = 20.

(16). Numbers can be expressed by phrases conveying the idea to be expressed at option, the advantage offered by the rules relating to the formation of compound words, (see below) being taken advantage of for the purpose more or less *e. g.* ಶತೇ (nominative dual neuter) of ಶತ = two hundred ; ದ್ವೇ (adjective) ಶತೇ = two hundred ; ತ್ರೀಣಿ (adjective) ಶತಾನಿ = three hundred. So ಚತ್ವಾರಿಶತಾನಿ (400) ; ಪಂಚಶತಾನಿ (500) ; ಷಟ್ಶತಾನಿ (600) ; ಸಪ್ತಶತಾನಿ (700) ;

ಅಷ್ಟಕತಾನಿ (800); ನವಕತಾನಿ (900); ದಶಕತಾನಿ (ten hundred) (1000); ದ್ವೇಸಹಸ್ರೇ (2000); ತ್ರೀಣಿಸಹಸ್ರಾಣಿ (3000); and so on. Or if the foregoing expressions be turned into compound words according to rules to be noticed hereafter ದ್ವಿಕತಂ = ದ್ವಿಕತಂ (200); ತ್ರೀಣಿಕತಾನಿ = ತ್ರಿಕತಂ (300); ಚತುರ್ವಿಕತಾನಿ = ಚತುರ್ವಿಕತಂ (400). So ಪಂಚಕತಂ (500); ಷಟ್ಕತಂ (600); ಸಪ್ತಕತಂ (700); ಅಷ್ಟಕತಂ (800); ನವಕತಂ (900); ದ್ವಿಸಹಸ್ರಂ (2000); ತ್ರಿಸಹಸ್ರಂ (3000); ಚತುರ್ವಿಕತಂ (4000).

- (17). When the word required is intended merely to shew a number containing one number and some other number in addition not being a multiple of the former, we may form an adjective calculated to signify a simple addition and employ it with the latter. Such an adjective is formed by compounding the adjective ಅಧಿಕ or ಉತ್ತರ meaning *more* or *plus*, with a numeral, so as to give the compound adjective thus formed the meaning of "having more than the number denoted by the numeral in question". Thus, the adjective ಏಕಾಧಿಕ or ಏಕೋತ್ತರ may be formed from ಏಕ; ದ್ವ್ಯಧಿಕ or ದ್ವ್ಯೋತ್ತರ from ದ್ವಿ; ತ್ರ್ಯಧಿಕ or ತ್ರ್ಯೋತ್ತರ from ತ್ರಿ, and so on, and then ಏಕಾಧಿಕಂದ್ವಿಕತಂ or ಏಕೋತ್ತರಂದ್ವಿಕತಂ = 201. ಏಕಾಧಿಕಂತ್ರಿಕತಂ or ಏಕೋತ್ತರಂತ್ರಿಕತಂ = 301. ಏಕಾಧಿಕಂಸಹಸ್ರಂ or ಏಕೋತ್ತರಂಸಹಸ್ರಂ = 1001; or if we make the above expressions compound words according to rules below, they become ಏಕಾಧಿಕದ್ವಿಕತಂ, ಏಕೋತ್ತರದ್ವಿಕತಂ, ಏಕಾಧಿಕತ್ರಿಕತಂ and so on. So ಏಕಾಧಿಕದಶ = 11, ಏಕಾಧಿಕವಿಂಶತಿ = 21, ಏಕಾಧಿಕಶತಂ = 101, ಏಕಾದಶಾಧಿಕಶತಂ = 111, ಅಷ್ಟಾದಶಾಧಿಕದ್ವಿಕಶತಂ = 218, and so on.

- (18). In the same manner as ಅಧಿಕ or ಉತ್ತರ, the word ಉನ meaning *minus* may be compounded with numerals, and by the use of this compound adjective to

qualify other numerals, numbers not denoted by the latter may be expressed. *e. g.* ಪಂಚೋನಶತಂ or ಪಂಚೋನಶತಂ = $100 - 5 = 95$; ಏಕೋನಶತಂ or ಏಕೋನಶತಂ = $100 - 1 = 99$.

(19). The word ಉನ itself may in the case abovementioned be used instead of ಏಕೋನ with the same sense. *e. g.* ಉನವಿಂಶತಿ = ಏಕೋನವಿಂಶತಿ = 19.

(20). With the same sense as ಏಕೋನ, ಏಕಾನ್ನ may be compounded with another numeral (VI. 3. 76.) *e. g.* ಏಕಾನ್ನವಿಂಶತಿ = ಏಕೋನವಿಂಶತಿ = 19; ಏಕಾನ್ನಪಂಚಾಶತ್ = 49.

(21). Lastly it should be noted that the manner of expressing numbers may be varied so long as the meaning is correctly expressed. *e. g.* 2,130 may be rendered by ತ್ರಿಂಶದಧಿಕೈಕವಿಂಶತಿಕತಂ, or ತ್ರಿಂಶದಧಿಕೈಕವಿಂಶತಿಕತಾನಿ, (21 hundreds having 30 more), ತ್ರಿಂಶದಧಿಕೈಕಕತಪರೇ ದ್ವೇಸಹಸ್ರೇ. (two thousand having as a number coming after it a hundred|having|thirty more). So 21,870 = ಸಹಸ್ರಾಣೈಕವಿಂಶತಿಕತಾನ್ಯಷ್ಟಾಽಷ್ಟಾಽಶ್ಚ ಸಪ್ತತಿ (twenty one thousand and eight hundred and again seventy). 109350 = ಶತ ಸಹಸ್ರಂ ನವ ಸಹಸ್ರಾಣಿ ಪಂಚಾಶತ್ಕತಾನಿ ತ್ರೀಣಿ (100 thousand and 9 thousand and three hundred having fifty more.)

(22). The words ಪಾಪ (quarter) and ಅರ್ಧ (half) are not technically called *sankhyāḥ*. But they can be compounded with numerals in various ways to denote numbers which are a quarter or half more or less than the number signified by the numerals. Thus ಸದಾಪ and ಸಾರ್ಧ where ಸ stands for ಸಹ, together, and therefore gives the sense of *quarter more* and *half more* when prefixed to the word ಶತ mean $100 + \frac{1}{4}$ of 100 = 125, and $100 + \frac{1}{2}$ of 100 = 150.

(23). The words called *sarvanámáni* cease to be so when they are merely proper names (Sid. I. 101.) Nor when they are proper names can any question arise in the case of *ದ್ವಿ* and similar other words which, as we have seen, appear in different forms for different purposes, as to which of these should be taken as the word for one purpose and which, for another purpose; for whatever is the proper name, that will always be the word to be employed for every purpose (Sid. I. 115.) e. g. *ದ್ವಿ* as the name of a person will be declined like *ಹರಿ*, *ದ್ವಿ* like *ರಾಮ*, and so on.

(24). Observe that Sanskrit words signifying *one* and *two* as coming under the category of both *sankhya* and *sarvanáma* have been given under both heads.

(25). The use of several *sarvanáma* words signifying *one* and *two* has been already explained and as regards some other *sarvanáma* words which likewise are given above in more forms than one though the sense is the same, the explanation is as follows:—

(a). Words signifying *he, she, and it*:—

ಸ್ಯ or *ಸ* is the word to be used when the case affix of the nominative *singular* follows; *ತ್ಯ* or *ತ* when other case affixes as well as the secondary affixes called *vibhakti* follow; and *ತ್ಯದ್* or *ತದ್* in other cases.

(b). Words signifying *who, which, and what*:—

ಯ is the word to be used when case affixes as well as the secondary affixes called *vibhakti* follow; and *ಯದ್* in other cases.

(c). Words signifying *this* (very near):—

When case affixes follow, *ಎಷ್*, *ಎತೆ*, *ಎನ* and *ಎನತೆ* are used in the manner pointed out under the head of declension of irregular

nouns; when secondary affixes follow, ಎತ and ಅ are used in the manner shewn under the head of formation of secondary nouns; and ಎತದ್ is used in other cases.

(d). Words signifying *this* (indefinite):—

When case affixes follow, ಇದಮ್, ಅಯಮ್, ಇಯಮ್, ಇಮ, ಅನ, ಅ, and ಎನ are used as shewn under the head of declension of irregular nouns; when certain secondary affixes follow ಎತ, ಇತ, and ಇ are used as shewn under the head of formation of secondary nouns; and ಇದಂ is used in other cases.

(e). Words signifying *that* (remote):—

When case affixes follow, ಅಸೌ and ಅದ are used as explained under the head of declension of irregular nouns, ಅದಸ್ being used in other cases.

(f). Words signifying *I* and *thou*:—

All the words having the above signification are used when case affixes follow in the manner shewn under the head of declension of irregular nouns except (1) ಮಮಕ, ತವಕ, ಅಸ್ಮಾಕ and ಯಾಷ್ಮಾಕ which are used when certain secondary affixes follow as shewn under the head of formation of secondary nouns, and (2) ಅಸ್ಮದ್ and ಯಾಷ್ಮದ್ which are used when the case affixes and the secondary affixes above mentioned do not follow.

(26). The 3rd personal pronoun is used in the sense of *that* as a remote demonstrative instead of the remote demonstrative proper when the person or thing referred to is understood to be out of the sight of the speaker, The following verse explains the use of all the demonstrative pronouns:—

ಇದಮಸ್ತುನನ್ನಿಕೃಷ್ಣಂ. ಸವಿಾಪತರವರ್ತಿಚೈತದೋರೂಪಂ | ಅದಸಸ್ತುವಿಪ್ರ
ಕೃಷ್ಣಂ. ತದಿತಿಪರೋಕ್ಷೇವಿಜಾನೀಯಾತ್ || (Sid I. 152.)

CHAPTER IV.

AUGMENTATION OF NOUN AFFIXES.

1. After bases which end in *ಆ* after having taken the feminine affix *ಅಫ್*, *ಯಾಟ್* is the augment of case affixes having indicatory *ಜ*, and of *ಅಮ್* derived from *ಜಿ*, if the bases are not *sarvanāma* and *ಸ್ಯಾಟ್*, if they are *sarvanāma* (VII. 3. 113, 114. Sid. I. 129); and after *nadī* bases *ಅಟ್* is the augment of *ಜೇ* as well as of *ಸ್* derived from *ಜನಿ* and *ಜನ್* (VII. 3. 112). *e. g.* *ಜೇ*, *ಅಸ್* from *ಜನಿ* and *ಜನ್*, and *ಅಮ್* after *ರವಾ = ಯ್ಯ*, *ಯಾಸ್*, and *ಯಾಂ*; but after *ಸರ್ವಾ = ಸ್ಯೈ*, *ಸ್ಯಾಸ್*, and *ಸ್ಯಾಮ್*; and *ಜೇ* and *ಸ್*, after *ನದೀ*, and *ವಧೂ = ಐ* and *ಅಸ್*.

2. *ನುಟ್* is the augment of the genitive plural affix *ಅಮ್*, (1) after *shat* bases (VII. 1. 55.), (2) after bases ending in a short vowel (VII. 1. 54.), (3) after bases ending in *ಆ* after having taken the feminine affix *ಅಫ್* (VII. 1. 54; B. 231; Sid. I. 129.); and (4) after *nadī* bases (VII. 1. 54.); but *ನುಟ್* is the augment of this affix when it comes after a *sarvanāma* ending in *ಅ* or *ಆ* (VII. 1. 52.) *e. g.* after *ವಪ್*, *ಸಪ್ತನ್*, *ರವಾ*, *ನದೀ*, *ವಧೂ*, *ರಾಮ*, *ಅಗ್ನಿ*, *ವಾಯು*, and *ಕರ್ತೃ*, *ಅಮ್ = ನಾಮ*, but after *ಸರ್ವ* and *ಸರ್ವಾ = ಸಾಮ*.

3. Observe that the affixes augmented as aforesaid with other consonants than *ಯ* are afterwards to be treated as affixes beginning with those consonants and will therefore come under the head of *pada* affixes though originally they, as beginning with vowels, were not so. *e. g.* *ನುಟ್ + ಅಮ್ = ನಾಮ = a pada affix.*

CHAPTER V.

AUGMENTATION AND CONTRACTION OF NOMINAL BASES.

1. The rules as to augments are as follows :—

- (1). When a *sarvanāmasthāna* affix follows, ಸುಮ್ is the augment of a base which has been formed by affixes having indicatory ಉಕ್, (VII. 1. 70.) as well as of a base which like the *sarvanāma* word ಭವತು may have an indicatory ಉಕ್ attached to it. *e. g.* ಶ್ರೇಯಸ್ (from ಶ್ರ + ಈಯಸುನ್) = ಶ್ರೇಯನ್; ಭವತು = ಭವನ್; ವಿದ್ವಸ್ = ವಿದ್ವನ್; ಪಚತ್ = ಪಚನ್; ಗೋಮತ್ = ಗೋಮನ್.
- (2). But though a *sarvanāmasthāna* affix follows, ಸುಮ್ should not be the augment of a base formed previously from a reduplicated base by the affix ಕತ್ಯ (VII. 1. 78.) *e. g.* ದದತ್ = ದದತ್. (not ದದನ್).
- (3). Nevertheless, if the base concerned is a neuter base ಸುಮ್ may optionally be the augment of it, even though it has been formed from a reduplicated base by the affix ಕತ್ಯ (VII. 1. 79.) *e. g.* ದದತ್ as neuter = ದದತ್ or ದದನ್.
- (4). And when a *sarvanāmasthāna* affix follows, if the bases are neuter, even bases not formed by affixes having indicatory ಉಕ್ take the augment ಸುಮ್, if they are bases ending in ರೂಲ್ or in vowels (VII. 1. 72.) *e. g.* ಜಲಮುಚ್ = ಜಲಮುಂಚ್; ಉದಶ್ಯತ್ = ಉದಶ್ಯನ್; ಪಯಸ್ = ಪಯನ್; ಜ್ಞಾನ = ಜ್ಞಾನನ್; ಕುಚ = ಕುಚಿನ್; ಮೃದು = ಮೃದುನ್; ಧಾತ್ಯ = ಧಾತ್ಯಣ್.

(5). ಸುಮ್ is the augment of neuter bases ending in ಇಕ್ vowels, even when *non-sarvanàmasthàna* affixes beginning with vowels follow, unless the affix that follows is the affix of the genitive plural which takes the augment ನಃ (VII. 1. 73; Sid. I. 123 note 124. Sid. I. 143 note 16.) e. g. ಶುಚಿ, ಮೃದು, ಧಾತ್ಯ = ಶುಚಿನ್, ಮೃದುನ್, ಧಾತ್ಯನ್, before *non-sarvanàmasthàna* affixes, but before ಸುಮ್ = ಶುಚಿ, ಮೃದು, and ಧಾತ್ಯ.

(6). But in the above case, if the affixes are not of the nominative, vocative, and accusative, the augment ಸುಮ್ may optionally be omitted, provided that the bases, not being bases ending in ಇಕ್ by having final diphthongs changed into ಇಕ್ as already stated, (Sid. I. 145.) are *bhàshìtapumskáh* (Sid. I. 143. VII. 1. 74.) e. g. before ಟಾ, the affix of the instrumental singular, ಶುಚಿ, ಮೃದು, ಧಾತ್ಯ = ಶುಚಿನ್, ಮೃದುನ್, ಧಾತ್ಯನ್, or ಶುಚಿ &c.; but ವಾರಿ and ಜತು = ವಾರಿನ್ and ಜತುನ್ respectively, because these words do not in the same sense admit of being used as masculine. So, ಪೀಲ which means "a tree" as masculine but "a fruit" as neuter = ಪೀಲನ್ only as neuter, though ಪೀಲ as masculine.

(7). And when the affix ಫೀ or a *nadí* affix follows, ಸುಮ್ should be the augment

(1). invariably of a base formed by the affix ಕ್ತೃ from roots that take ಕಃ or ಕ್ಯನ್ before ಕ್ತೃ.

(2). optionally of a base formed by the affix ಕ್ತೃ by attaching it to what ended otherwise in ಏ than by having had ಕಃ or ಕ್ಯನ್; and

(3). Optionally of bases formed by the affix ಶತ್ಯ from 2nd class roots ending in ಅ (VII. 1. 80, 81.)

e. g. ಪಚತ್ = ಪಚನ್; ದೀವ್ಯತ್ = ದೀವ್ಯನ್; but ತುದತ್ = ತುದನ್ or ತುದತ್; ಯಾತ್ = ಯಾನ್ or ಯಾತ್; ತರಿಪ್ಯತ್ = ತರಿಪ್ಯನ್ or ತರಿಪ್ಯತ್;

2. The rules relating to the contraction of nominal bases are as follows:—

(1). Before affixes having indicatory ಡ, the *ti* of a base should be *lopated* (VI. 4. 143. Kās thereon.) e. g. ಪಟಪಟತ್ + ಡಾಚ್ = ಪಟಪಟ್ + ಆ; ಉಶನಸ್ + ಅಣ್ = ಉಶನ್ + ಅಣ್; ದಾಮನ್ + ಡಾಪ್ = ದಾಮ್ + ಡಾಪ್.

(2). And even before affixes not distinguished by an indicatory ಡ, if they are *bha* affixes, the *ti* of indeclinables should be *lopated* (B. 1169.) e. g. ಪ್ರಾತ್ರರ್ + ಕಜ್ = ಪ್ರಾತ್ + ಕಜ್; ವುನರ್ + ಕಜ್ = ವುನ್ + ಕಜ್.

(3). And the *ti* even of bases which are not indeclinables should be *lopated* before affixes not distinguished by an indicatory ಡ

(I.) If the affixes are ಇದ್ಮನ್, ಇಮನ್ (ಇಮನಿಚ್), and ಈಯಮನ್, provided the bases consist of more than a single vowel and have not been formed by the affixes ಿಮತುಪ್-ವತುಪ್ or ಿವಿನ್ (VI. 4. 155, 163. Sid. II. 236. note 54); and

(II). even if the affixes are others, provided the bases end in ನ and the affixes are secondary *bha* affixes (VI. 4. 144.) e. g. (1) ಪಟು + ಇದ್ಮ, ಇಮನ್, or ಈಯಸ್ = ಪಟ್ + ಇದ್ಮ &c.; but ಶ್ರ or ಕನ್ + ಇದ್ಮ &c. = ಶ್ರ or ಕನ್ + ಇದ್ಮ &c. ಪಯಸ್ + ಿವಿನ್ + ಇದ್ಮ &c. = ಪಯಸಿದ್ಮ &c. (2) ಕರಿ + ಿಮತುಪ್ + ಇದ್ಮ &c. = ಕರಿಪ್ಪ &c.; ಅಗ್ನಿಶರ್ಮನ್ + ಇಜ್ = ಅಗ್ನಿಶರ್ಮ್ + ಇಜ್.

(4). But bases ending in ಅನ್ should remain in their original form before the secondary affix ಅಣ್ except when the penultimate ಅ is preceded by ಮ and the ಅಣ್ is patronymic, and also before secondary affixes beginning with ಯ and not having the sense of state or action (VI. 4. 167, 168, 170.) *e. g.* ಸುತ್ತನ್ + ಅಣ್ (patronymic) = ಸುತ್ತನ್ + ಅಣ್; but ಸುಷಾಮನ್ + ಅಣ್ (patronymic) = ಸುಷಾಮ್ + ಅಣ್. But both ಸುತ್ತನ್ and ಸುಷಾಮನ್ + ಅಣ್ (not patronymic) = ಸುತ್ತನ್ and ಸುಷಾಮನ್ + ಅಣ್. So ರಾಜನ್ + ಯತ್ = ರಾಜನ್ + ಯ (ಯ has not the sense of state or action); but ರಾಜನ್ + ಪ್ಯೌಷ್ = ರಾಜ್ + ಯ (ಯ has the sense of state or action).

(5). And further bases ending in ಇನ್ should remain in their original form before the affix ಅಣ್ if the penultimate ಇ is preceded by a conjunct consonant, and even if the ಇ is not so preceded, if the ಅಣ್ is not patronymic (VI. 4. 164, 166.) *e. g.* ಚಕ್ರಿನ್ + ಅಣ್ (patronymic) = ಚಕ್ರಿನ್ + ಅಣ್; but ಮೇಧಾವಿನ್ + ಅಣ್ (patronymic) = ಮೇಧಾವ್ + ಅಣ್; though both ಚಕ್ರಿನ್ and ಮೇಧಾವಿನ್ + ಅಣ್ (not patronymic) = ಚಕ್ರಿನ್ and ಮೇಧಾವಿನ್ + ಅಣ್.

3. It will be useful to note that while augmentation of nominal bases takes place in no case before secondary affixes, contraction of nominal bases in the manner mentioned occurs chiefly before such *bha* affixes.

4. But not only contraction takes place of nominal bases before *bha* secondary affixes as above, but also it is necessary to have most of the feminine bases that have been formed by feminine affixes, reduced to the form in which they were before the feminine affixes were attached, in order to render them fit to receive the secondary *bha* affixes alluded to; this reduction to a masculine form taking effect first, and then the contraction

whenever the bases after being reduced to the masculine form require such contraction according to the rules above. These feminine bases are those formed by the affixes ಃ and ಈ from *bhāshitapumska* words. Thus ಹಸ್ತಿನೀ before ಠಕ್ = ಹಸ್ತನ್ first and then by the rules relating to contraction = ಹಸ್ತ (Sid. I. 406). ಭವತೀ (*sarvanāma*) before ಠಕ್ and ಉನ್ = ಭವತ್ (Sid. I. 407).

5. To the above rule however there is an exception in the case of a *bha* affix beginning with ಡೆ, and being one specially prescribed by rules on the subject for a feminine base formed by feminine affixes. e. g. ರೂಹಣೀ before ಡೆಕ್ which is an affix specially prescribed by a rule for a base formed by feminine affix = ರೂಹಣೀ, not ರೂಹತ which is the masculine form of that word (Sid. I. 406.).

6. The reduction to a masculine form should take place even before *pada* affixes also in the case of feminine bases formed by feminine affixes ಃ and ಈ from *sarvanāma* words. e. g. ಸರ್ವಾ before ಮಯಟ್ = ಸರ್ವ (Sid. I. 407).

7. And *bhāshitapumska* feminine bases formed by the feminine affixes ಃ and ಈ even when they are not *sarvanāma*, should be reduced to the masculine form before (a) the affixes called *vibhakti* and (b) the affixes (1) ಪಾಕವ್ (2) ಚರಟ್ (3) ಜಾತೀಯಾರ್ (4) ದೇಶೀಯಾರ್ (VI. 3. 35. Sid. I. 405.) e. g. ಬಹ್ವೀ before ತಲ್, ತಸ್, and ಥಾಲ್ = ಬಹು ; ದರ್ಶನೀಯಾ before ಪಾಕವ್ = ದರ್ಶನೀಯ ; ಪಟ್ಟೀ before ಚರಟ್ = ಪಟು ; ಹಸ್ತಿನೀ before ಜಾತೀಯಾರ್ and ದೇಶೀಯಾರ್ = ಹಸ್ತನ್ = ಹಸ್ತ.

8. But except before the affixes ಜಾತೀಯಾರ್ and ದೇಶೀಯಾರ್, no such words should be reduced to the masculine form if they are

(a). words called *jāti*. (VI. 3. 41.) e. g. ಕೂದ್ರಾ and ಕಬ್ಬೀ before ಪಾಕವ್ and ಚರಟ್ = ಕೂದ್ರಾ and ಕಬ್ಬೀ, though before ಜಾತೀಯಾರ್ and ದೇಶೀಯಾರ್ = ಕೂದ್ರ and ಕಬ.

- (b). words which are appellative (VI. 3. 38.) e. g. ದತ್ತಾ and ಕಟ್ಟೆ befor ಚರಪ್ = ದತ್ತಾ and ಕಟ್ಟೆ though before ಜಾತೀಯರ್ and ದೇಶೀಯರ್ = ದತ್ತ and ಕಟ್ಟ.

9. The reduction to masculine form of *bhāshitapumska* bases formed by the feminine affixes ಃ and ಈ takes place also

- (a). when the affix is the affix ಕಸಿ specially prescribed for words denoting "much" or "little" (Sid. I. 405.) e. g. ಬಹ್ವೇ and ಅಲ್ಪಾ + ಕಸಿ = ಬಹುಕಸಿ, ಅಲ್ಪಕಸಿ; and

- (b). when ತಲ or ತ್ಯ comes after words called *guṇavachana* (Sid. I. 405.) e. g. ಕುಕ್ಲಾ and ಪಟ್ಟೇ + ತಲ = ಕುಕ್ಲತ and ಪಟುತ.

10. And *bhāshitapumska* feminine bases formed by the feminine affix ಃ unless they are appellative or words called *jāti* should be reduced to the masculine form before (1) ತರಪಿ (2) ತಮಪಿ (3) ಕಲ್ಪಪಿ and (4) ರೂಪಪಿ (VI. 3. 35, 38, 41.) e. g. ದರ್ಶನೀಯಾ + ತರಪಿ &c. = ದರ್ಶನೀಯತರ, ದರ್ಶನೀಯತಮ, ದರ್ಶನೀಯಕಲ್ಪ, ದರ್ಶನೀಯರೂಪ. But ದತ್ತಾ (appellative), ಕೂದ್ರಾ (a *jāti* word), and ಖಟ್ಟಾ (a non-*bhāshitapumska* word) + ತರಪಿ &c. = ದತ್ತಾತರ &c.

11. And before the affixes ತರಪಿ, ತಮಪಿ, ಕಲ್ಪಪಿ, and ರೂಪಪಿ, *bhāshitapumska* feminine bases formed by the feminine affix ಈ may be reduced to the masculine form optionally if they have been previously formed by affixes having indicatory ಉಕ್ (VI. 3. 45.) e. g. ವಿದುಷೀ, ಪಚತೀ, ಲೂನವತೀ, + ತರಪಿ &c. = ವಿದುಷಿ, ಪಚತಿ, ಲೂನವತಿ or ವಿದ್ವಸಿ, ಪಚತ್, ಲೂನವತ್ + ತರಪಿ &c.

12. Observe that bases which having taken the augment ನು end in ನ or have the ನ as their penultimate should afterwards be treated exactly as bases ending in ನ or having ನ as penultimate otherwise, as regards the changes they have to undergo when the noun affixes are attached to them.

13. Observe likewise that bases contracted by the *lopatian* of their *ti* should afterwards be taken exactly as they stand after the contraction for all future purposes (Sid. I. 406. note 25.)

CHAPTER VI.

ALTERATION OF NOUN BASES OTHERWISE THAN BY AUGMENTATION AND CONTRACTION.

1. Before secondary affixes having indicatory *ಜ*, *ಣ*, or *ಕ*, the first vowel of bases should be *vridddhiated* (VII. 2. 117, 118.) e. g. ಗಣಪತಿ + ಅಣ್ = ಗಾಣಪತಿ + ಅಣ್; ದಕ್ಷ + ಇಜ್ = ದಾಕ್ಷ + ಇಜ್; ನಡ + ಫಕ್ = ನಾಡ + ಫಕ್.

2. Before ಸ್ of the nominative and vocative plural, as also before case affixes beginning with ಯಜ್, the final vowel in bases ending in ಅ should be lengthened. But before a plural affix beginning with ರ್ಘಲ್ and also before ಓನ್, ಎ is the substitute for the final ಅ (VI. 1. 102, 104, 105; VII. 3. 102, 103, 104.) e. g. ರಾಮ + ಸ್, ನ್, ಯ, ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ರಾಮಾಸ್, ರಾಮಾನ್, ರಾಮಾಯ, ರಾಮಾಭ್ಯಾಂ; ಮರಾ + ಭ್ಯಸ್, ಸು, and ಒಸ್ = ರಾಮೇಭ್ಯಸ್, ರಾಮೇಷು, ರಾಮಯೋಸ್ (ರಾಮಯೋಃ).

3. The final vowel in bases ending in ಅ and ಆ except when they are indiclinables is (a) changed into ಈ before the affix ಚೈ (VII. 4. 32. B. 1334.) and (b) is *lopatated*

(i). before all secondary *bha* affixes except ಇಡ್ಠ and ಈಯ ಸುನ್ coming after monosyllabic bases (VI. 4. 148, 163.) and

(ii). before such non-secondary *bha* affixes as take the form of ಈ except ಶೀ of the nominative, vocative, and accusative dual (B. 261). e. g. (a) ಕೃಷ್ಣ + ಚೈ = ಕೃಷ್ಣೇ + ಚೈ = ಕೃಷ್ಣೇ; ಖಟ್ಟಾ + ಚೈ = ಖಟ್ಟೇ; but

ದೊಪಾ (indeclinable) + ಚೈ = ದೊಪಾ; (b) ದಕ್ಷ and ಬಲಾಕಾ + ಇಜ = ದಕ್ಷ + ಇಜ and ಬಲಾಕ್ + ಇಜ; but ಶ್ರ + ಇವ್ವ and ಈಮಸ = ಶ್ರವ್ವ and ಶ್ರಯಸ; ಕುಮಾರ + ಈ (feminine affix) = ಕುಮಾರ + ಈ = ಕುಮಾರೀ; but ಜ್ಞಾನ + ಈ (dual case affix) = ಜ್ಞಾನೇ.

4. The final vowel of bases ending in ಳ, if the bases have been formed from verbal roots ending in ಳ, is *lopated* also before non-secondary *bha* affixes that do not take the form of ಈ (VI. 4. 140.) e. g. ವಿಶ್ವಪಾ + ಏಸ = ವಿಶ್ವಪಾ + ಅಸ = ವಿಶ್ವಪಸ.

5. In the same manner the final vowel of bases being the names of affixes such as ಶ್ವಾ and ಕ್ವಾ is *lopated* before *bha* affixes (Sid. I. 108.) e. g. ಶ್ವಾ or ಕ್ವಾ + ಅಸ = ಶ್ವಃ, ಕ್ವಃ.

6. ಎ is substituted for the final vowel of bases which after taking the feminine affix ಳ end in ಳ if followed (1) by *sambuddhi* except when they signify ಅಂಬಾ (mother), (2) by ಟಾ and (3) by ಓಸ (VII. 3. 105. to 107. Sid. I. 129.) And before affixes augmented by ಸ್ಯಾಟ್, the final vowel of these bases should be shortened (VII. 3. 114.) e. g. ಸರ್ವಾ + *sambuddhi* = ಸರ್ವೇ; ಸರ್ವಾ + ಟಾ and ಓಸ = ಸರ್ವೇ + ಆ and ಓಸ = ಸರ್ವಯಾ, and ಸರ್ವಯೋಸ; ಸರ್ವಾ + ಸ್ಯೈ, ಸ್ಯಾಸ, and ಸ್ಯಾಮ, = ಸರ್ವಸ್ಯೈ, ಸರ್ವಸ್ಯಾಸ, and ಸರ್ವ ಸ್ಯಾಮ.

7. The final vowel of feminine bases signifying ಅಂಬಾ, (mother) except when they are words ending in non-conjunct ಡ, ಲ, or ಕ (Sid. I. 129.) and of *nadī* bases should be shortened when *sambuddhi* follows (VII. 3. 107.) e. g. ಅಂಬಾ, ಅಕ್ಕ, ಅಲ್ಲಾ, ಕುಮಾರೀ, and ವೀರಬನ್ದಾ + *sambuddhi* = ಅಂಬ, ಅಕ್ಕ, ಅಲ್ಲ, ಕುಮಾರಿ and ವೀರಬನ್ದ. But ಅಂಬಾಡಾ, ಅಂಬಾಲಾ, ಅಂಬಿಕಾ + *sambuddhi* = ಅಂಬಾ ಲಾ. &c.

8. The final vowel of bases which having taken the feminine affixes ಳ retain the feminine form before ತ್ಯ by reason of their being other than *gunavachana* and the consequent

non-reduction of them to the masculine form, should be optionally shortened. (VI. 3. 64.) *e. g.* ಅಜಾ + ತ್ವ = ಅಜಾತ್ವ or ಅಜತ್ವ.

9. The final letters of bases ending in ಇ or ಉ are to be

(a). lengthened before (1) ಚೈ, (VII. 4. 26.) (2) ಸ್ and ನ್ of the accusative plural, (VI. 1. 102, 103.) and (3) ಫ಼ ಟ಼ & ಫ಼ ಟ಼ಃ (VI. 1. 104.)

(b). *gunated* before (1) *sambuddhi* optionally if the bases are neuter but invariably otherwise (VII. 3. 108; B. 271.) (2) ಜಸ್ (VII. 3. 109.) and (3) ಜೈ as well as ಸ್ derived from ಜಸ್ and ಜಸಿ (VII. 3. 111.) and

(c). changed into ಅ before ಟ಼ of the locative singular (VII. 3. 119.) *e. g.* ಅಗ್ನಿ and ಗುರು + ಚೈ = ಅಗ್ನೀ and ಗುರೂ; ಅಗ್ನಿ and ಗುರು + ನ್ = ಅಗ್ನೀನ್, and ಗುರೂನ್; ಮತಿ and ಮೃದು + ಸ್, ಫ಼ ಟ಼, and ಫ಼ ಟ಼ಃ = ಮತೀಸ್, ಮೃದೂಸ್; ಮತೀ, ಮೃದೂ; ಮತಿ and ಮೃದು + *sambuddhi*, ಜಸ್, ಜೈ, and ಸ್, = ಮತೇ, ಮೃದೋ; ಮತಯಸ್, ಮೃದವಸ್; ಮತಯೇ, ಮೃದವೇ; ಮತೇನ್, ಮೃದೋಸ್; but ವಾರಿ (neuter) and ಮೃದು (neuter) + *sambuddhi* = ವಾರೇ or ವಾರಿ, and ಮೃದೂ or ಮೃದು; ಮತಿ and ಮೃದು + ಟ಼ (loc sing) = ಮತ and ಮೃದ + ಟ಼ = ಮತೌ, ಮೃದೌ.

10. And the final vowel of bases ending in ಇ, ಈ, ಉ, or ಊ before secondary affixes other than ಚೈ should be *vridddhiated*, provided the bases are monosyllabic and the affixes have indicatory ಣ, ಙ, or ಕ (Sid. I. 530) *e. g.* ಶ್ರೀ and ಊ + ಅಣ್ = ಶ್ರೈ and ಲೌ + ಅ = ಶ್ರಾಯ and ಲಾವ.

11. Subject to the above rule the final vowel of bases ending in ಇ or ಈ should be *lopated* before (1) secondary *bha* affixes and (2) before such other *bha* affixes as take the shape of ಈ (VI. 4. 148.) ದುಲಿ + ಡಕ್ = ದುಲ್ + ಡಕ್; ಸಖಿ + ಈ (the feminine affix) = ಸಖ್ + ಈ = ಸಖೀ.

12. The final letters of bases ending in ಉ or ಊ should be

(a). *lopated* before a secondary affix beginning with ಡೆ (VI. 4. 147).

(b). changed into ಅವ್ before a secondary affix beginning with ಯ (VI. 4. 146 ; VI. 1. 79.) and

(c). *gunated* before other *bha* secondary affixes (VI. 4. 146.)
e. g. ಕಮಂಡಲೂ + ಡೆಕ್ = ಕಮಂಡಲ್ + ಡೆಕ್ ; ಕಂಕು + ಯ
ತ = ಕಂಕವ್ + ಯತ ; ಉಪಗು + ಅನ್ = ಉಪಗೋ + ಅನ್.

13. Before case affixes beginning with vowels, bases ending in ಈ or ಊ having been formed by the affix ಕ್ವಿ from roots change their final letters into ಯಣ್, even when there is no reason for ಯಣ್ according to the general rules of *sandhi*, if the bases by having as their prefix a *gati* word or a word in grammatical relation with it (ಕಾರಕ,) (*kāraka*) have more vowels than one, and have their final vowels preceded by no conjunct consonant forming part of the root ; but other bases which have been formed by ಕ್ವಿ change their final letters into ಇಯಜ್, if they end in ಈ, and into ಉವಜ್ if they end in ಊ (VI. 4. 81, 82. B. 222.) e. g. ಪ್ರಧೀ, ಜಲಪೀ, ಸುಲೂ and ಯವಲೂ + ಔ, ಅಸ್, ಅಮ್, ಆ, ಎ, ಒಸ್, and ಇ = ಪ್ರಧ್ಯೌ, ಪ್ರಧ್ಯಸ್, ಪ್ರಧ್ಯಮ್, ಪ್ರಧ್ಯಾ, ಪ್ರಧ್ಯೇ, ಪ್ರಧ್ಯೋಸ್, ಪ್ರಧ್ಯಿ ; ಸುಲ್ವೌ, ಸುಲ್ವಸ್, ಸುಲ್ವಮ್, ಸುಲ್ವಾ, ಸುಲ್ವೇ, ಸುಲ್ವೋಸ್, ಸುಲ್ವಿ, &c. But ಧೀ, ಕುದ್ಧಧೀ, ಜಲಕ್ರೀ, ಲೂ, ಪರಮಲೂ, and ಕಟವ್ರೂ + ಔ, ಅಸ್ &c. = ಧಿಯೌ, ಧಿಯಸ್, ಧಿಯಮ್, ಧಿಯಾ, ಧಿಯೇ, ಧಿಯೋಸ್, ಧಿಯಿ ; ಲುವೌ, ಲುವಸ್, ಲುವಮ್, ಲುವಾ, ಲುವೇ, ಲುವೋಸ್, ಲುವಿ &c.

14. Before the affixes (1) ತರಪ್ (2) ತಮಪ್ (3) ಕಲ್ಪಪ್ and (4) ರೂಪಪ್, *bhsáhitpumska* feminine bases formed by feminine affixes other than ಆ shorten their final vowels.

(a). absolutely if the bases are non-monosyllabic bases formed by the feminine affix ಈ not having been previously formed by affixes having indicator ಉಕ್ (VI. 3. 43.) e. g. ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣೀ + ತರಪ್ &c. = ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣಿತರ, ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣಿತಮ, ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣಿಕಲ್ಪ, ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣಿರೂಪ.

- (b). Optionally (1) in the case of other bases formed by the feminine affix ಈ than those referred to in (a) and (2) in the case of bases formed by the feminine affix ಉ (VI. 3. 44, 45.) e. g. ಸ್ತ್ರೀ (monosyllabic), ಶ್ರೇಯಸೀ (formed by the secondary affix ಈಯಸುನ್ which is an affix having indicatory ಉಕ್,) ವಿದುಷೀ (formed by the affix ವಸು,) and ಪಂಗೂ + ತರಪ್ &c. = ಸ್ತ್ರೀತರ or ಸ್ತ್ರೀತರ ; ಶ್ರೇಯಸೀತರ or ಶ್ರೇಯಸಿತರ ; ವಿದುಷೀತರ or ವಿದುಷಿತರ ; ಪಂಗೂತರ or ಪಂಗೂತರ &c.

15. The final vowel of bases which, having been formed by the feminine affix ಈ, retain the feminine form before ತ್ವ by reason of their being other than *gunavachana* words should be optionally shortened (VI. 3. 64.) e. g. ರೋಹಿಣೀ + ತ್ವ = ರೋಹಿಣೀತ್ವ or ರೋಹಿಣೀತ್ವ.

16. The final vowel of bases ending in ಋ is

- (a). optionally *gunated* before ಿ ಸು of *sambuddhi* if the bases are neuter (VII. 3. 108.) and subject to this rule,
- (b). *gunated* before (1) ಜಿ and (2) *sarvarāmasthāna* affixes other than that of the nominative singular, provided the bases have not been formed previously by the primitive affixes ತ್ಯನ್ and ತ್ಯಜ್ ;
- (c). *gunated* before (1) ಜಿ and (2) *sambuddhi*, but *vridhhiated* before *sarvanāmasthāna* affixes other than *sambuddhi* and the affix of the nominative singular, provided the bases have been previously formed by the primitive affixes ತ್ಯನ್ and ತ್ಯಜ್ ; and
- (d). is replaced by the substitute ಅನಜ್ before the affix of the nominative singular, the ಅ of ಅನಜ್ being always lengthened, provided the base is not neuter. (VI. 4. 11 ; VII. 3. 110 ; VII. 1. 94.) e. g.

(a). ಧಾತ್ಯ (neuter) + *sambuddhi* = ಧಾತ್ಯ or ಧಾತರ್.

(b). ಪಿತ್ಯ + ಔ, ಜಸಃ, ಅಮಃ, ಔ, and ಜಿ = ಪಿತರೌ, ಪಿತರಸಃ, ಪಿತರಮಃ, ಪಿತರೌ, ಪಿತರಿ.

(c). ಧಾತ್ಯ (ತೃನ್ or ತೃಚ್) (masculine) + ಜಿ and *sambuddhi* = ಧಾತರಿ, ಧಾತರ್, but ಧಾತ್ಯ + ಔ, ಜಸಃ, ಅಮಃ = ಧಾತಾರೌ, ಧಾತಾರಸಃ, ಧಾತಾರಂ.

(d). ಧಾತ್ಯ (masculine) in the nominative singular = ಧಾತಾನ್ but ಧಾತ್ಯ (neuter) = ಧಾತ್ಯ.

17. And the final vowel of bases ending in ಋ before ಸ್ of the ablative and genitive singular should be changed into ಉರ್ (VI. 1. 111.) and lengthened before ಸ್ and ನ್ of the accusative plural (VI. 1. 102.) e. g. ಧಾತ್ಯ + ಣ್ (ablative or genitive) = ಧಾತುರ್ಃ; but ಧಾತ್ಯನ್ (accusative) = ಧಾತ್ಯಾನ್; and ವಾತ್ಯ + ಸ್ (accusative) = ವಾತ್ಯಾಸ್.

18. And the final vowel of bases ending in ಋ is changed into

I. ರೀಜಃ before ಚೈ (VII. 4. 27.); and

II. ರೀಜ minus its ಈ before secondary affixes beginning with ಯ (VI. 4. 148, VII. 4. 27.) e. g. ಪಿತ್ಯ + ಚೈ = ಪಿತ್ರೀ; ಪಿತ್ಯ + ಯತ್ = ಪಿತ್ರೈ.

19. When the case affix ಮ್ of the accusative singular and ಸ್ of the accusative plural come after bases ending in ಓ, the final vowel should be changed into ಆ (VI. 1. 93.) ಗೋ + ಮ್ or ಸ್ = ಗಾಮ್, ಗಾಸ್.

20. And before other *sarvanāmasthāna* affixes than that of the accusative singular, the final vowel of bases ending in ಓ should be *vriddhiated* (VII. 1. 90; VII. 2. 115.) ಗೋ + ಸಃ, ಔ, ಜಸಃ = ಗೌಸಃ, ಗಾವೌ, ಗಾವಸಃ.

21. And before affixes beginning with ಯ the final vowel of bases ending in ಓ and ಔ are changed into ಅವ್ and ಆವ್ respectively (VI. 1. 79.) e. g. ಗೋ and ನೌ+ಯ (of secondary affixes beginning with ಯ) = ಗವ್ಯ, ನಾವ್ಯ.

22. When ನಾಮ್ (ಅಮ್ augmented with ನುಟ್) follows, the long vowel should be substituted for the final of a base which ends in a short vowel (VI. 4. 3.) e. g. ರಾಮ, ಹರಿ, ಗುರು and ಧಾತ್ಯ + ನಾಮ್ = ರಾಮಣಾಂ, ಹರಿಣಾಂ, ಗುರುಣಾಂ, ಧಾತ್ಯಾಣಾಂ.

23. When the affix ಅಕಚ್ is attached to a base ending in ಕ, the final ಕ should be changed into ವ (V. 3. 72.) e. g. ಧಿಕ + ಅಕಚ್ = ಧಿದ್ + ಅಕಚ್.

24. The long form is the substitute of the antepenultimate of a base which being a base ending in ಅತು (i. e. ಅತ್ with an indicatory ಉ attached to the final ತ) or being formed by an affix which ends in ಅತು has taken the augment ನುಟ್ when the affix of the nominative singular follows (VI. 4. 14. Sid. I. 182.) e. g. ಧೀವತು (*sarvanāma*) = ಭವನ್ತ್ = ಭವಾನ್ತ್ = ಭವಾನ್; ಧೀಮತ್ (formed by the secondary affix ಮತುಪ್ - ವತುಪ್) = ಧೀಮನ್ತ್ = ಧೀಮಾನ್ತ್ = ಧೀಮಾನ್.

25. And the long form is the substitute of the penultimate of a base which ends in ಅನ್ before (1) a *sarvanāmasthāna* affix not being *sambuddhi* and (2) before ನಾಮ್ (the genitive plural ಅಮ್ augmented with ನುಟ್) (VI. 4. 7. 8.) e. g. ರಾಜನ್ + ತಃ ಸು (not *sambuddhi*,) ಔ, ಜಸ್, ಅಮ್. = ರಾಜಾನ್, ರಾಜಾನೌ, ರಾಜಾಸಸ್, ಪಂಚನ್ + ನಾಮ್ = ಪಂಚಾನ್ + ನಾಮ್; ಜ್ಞಾನನ್ + ಶಿ = ಜ್ಞಾನಾನಿ. But ರಾಜನ್ + *sambuddhi* = ರಾಜನ್.

26. The penultimate letter of bases ending in ಇನ್ should be lengthened when ತಃ ಸು of the nominative singular or ಶಿ follows (VI. 4. 12, 13.) e. g. ದಂಡಿನ್ + ತಃ ಸು = ದಂಡೀನ್ = ದಂಡೀ; ದಂಡಿನ್ + ಶಿ = ದಂಡೀನಿ.

27. In bases ending in ಅನ್, there is *lopation* of the ಅ of ಅನ್ when followed by all *bha* affixes except ಜಿ and ಶೀ, and the secondary affixes ಅಣ್, ಇವ್ಯನ್, and ಈಯಸುನ್. And when ಅನ್ is followed by ಜಿ and ಶೀ, the ಅ of ಅನ್ may be optionally *lopated*. (VI. 4. 134, 136.) e. g. ರಾಜನ್ + ಶಸ್, ಟಾ, ಜೇ, ಜಸಿ, ಜಸ್, ಹಿಸ್, ಆಮ್, and ಈ (feminine affix) = ರಾಜ್ಯಸ್, ರಾಜ್ಞಾ, ರಾಜ್ಯೇ, ರಾಜ್ಯಸ್, ರಾಜ್ಞಾಮ್, ರಾಜ್ಯೇ. But ರಾಜನ್ + ಜಿ = ರಾಜ್ಯ or ರಾಜನಿ; ಸಾಮನ್ + ಶೀ = ಸಾಮನೀ or ಸಾಮ್ನೀ.

28. And when ಅನ್ is followed by ಅಣ್, the ಅ of ಅನ್ must be *lopated* if the ಅ is preceded by ವ (VI. 4. 135.) But before ಅಣ್ otherwise as well as before such ಇವ್ಯನ್ and ಈಯಸುನ್ as do not cause the *lopation* of ತಿ, the ಅ should not be *lopated* though it should be *lopated* before other ಇವ್ಯನ್ and ಈಯಸುನ್. (Sid I. 702. note 15.) e. g. ತಕ್ಷನ್ + ಅಣ್ = ತಕ್ಷ್ + ಅಣ್. But ಸಾಮನ್ + ಅಣ್ = ಸಾಮನ್ + ಅಣ್; ಕನ್ + ಇವ್ಯ and ಈಯಸುನ್ = ಕನಿವ್ಯ, ಕನೀಯಸ್.

29. And there should be no *lopation* of the ಅ of ಅನ್ in any case when it comes after a conjunct consonant ending in ವ or ಮ (VI. 4. 137.) e. g. ಯಜ್ವನ್ and ಬ್ರಹ್ಮನ್ + ಶಸ್, ಟಾ &c. = ಯಜ್ವನಸ್, ಬ್ರಹ್ಮನಸ್; ಯಜ್ವನಾ, ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಣಾ &c.

30. And when the base ends in ವನ್ whether the ವ of ವನ್ is conjunct or non-conjunct, if the ವನ್ is of the affixes ಕೈನಿವ್ or ವನಿವ್, and if the affixes which the base takes is ಜೀವ್, there should be not only no *lopation* of the ಅ of ವನ್, but the ನ following the ಅ should itself be changed into ರ (IV. 1. 7. Sid. I. 209.) e. g. ಯಜ್ವನ್ and ಪೀವನ್ + ಈ = ಯಜ್ವರೀ, ಪೀವರೀ.

31. The long form is the substitute of the penultimate of a base which not being formed from a verbal root by ಕೈ ends in ಅನ್ when ३ ಸು of the nominative singular follows (VI. 4. 14. Sid. I. 182.) e. g. ಸುಯಶಸ್ + ३ ಸು the nominative singular = ಸುಯಶಾಸ್. But ಪಿಂಡಗ್ರಸ್ (which is from the root ಗ್ರಸ್), ಸುಜ್ಯೋತಿಃ, and ಸುಜಹ್ನುಸ್ + ३ ಸು = ಪಿಂಡಗ್ರಸ್, ಸುಜ್ಯೋತಿಃ, ಸುಜಹ್ನುಃ.

32. And before *sarvanāmasthāna* affixes not being *sambuddhi*, in the case of bases ending in ನ್ನ without being formed by the affix ಕ್ವಿ from roots ending in ನ್ನ, that is to say, in the case of bases ending in ನ್ನ by having the augment ಸು or ಉ under the rules relating to augmentation of noun bases on account of the bases being formed by affixes having indicative ಉಕ್ or on account of the bases being neuter bases ending in ಸ್, the vowel immediately before the ನ is lengthened (VI. 4. 10. Sid. I. 188.) *g. e.* ಶ್ರೇಯಸ್ + ಫ್ರ ಸು, ಔ, ಜಸ್, ಅಮ್, ಔ, ಶಿ = ಶ್ರೇಯನ್ + ಫ್ರ ಸು &c. = ಶ್ರೇಯಾನ್, ಶ್ರೇಯಾಂಸೌ, ಶ್ರೇಯಾಂಸಃ, ಶ್ರೇಯಾಂಸಮ್, ಶ್ರೇಯಾಂಸೌ, ಶ್ರೇಯಾಂಸಿ. So ವಿದ್ವನ್ = ವಿದ್ವಾನ್, ವಿದ್ವಾಂಸೌ &c. ಯಶಸ್, ಜ್ಯೋತಿಸ್, and ಚಕ್ಷುಸ್ + ಶಿ = ಯಶನ್ &c. = ಯಶಾಂಸಿ, ಜ್ಯೋತಿಂಸಿ, ಚಕ್ಷೂಂಸಿ. But ಸುಹನ್ + ಫ್ರ ಸು or ಶಿ = ಸುಹನ್, ಸುಹಂಸಿ.

33. Before *bha* affixes as well as before secondary affixes having the force of ಮತುಪ್, bases formed by the affix ವಸ್ (without indicative letters) *sāmprasāranāte* the ವ of the affix (VI. 4. 131; I. 4. 19.), the ಇ before the ವ, if it belongs to the augment ಇಪ್, being dropped at the same time (Sid. I. 188.) *e. g.* ವಿದ್ವಸ್ + ಶಸ್, ಟಾ, ಜೇ, ಜಸಿ, ಜಸ್, ಓಸ್, ಆಮ್, ಜಿ, and ಈ (feminine affix) = ವಿದುಪ್ + ಶಸ್ &c. = ವಿದುಪ್ಸ್, ವಿದುಪಾ, ವಿದುಪೇ, ವಿದುಪ್ಸ, ವಿದುಪ್ಸ, ವಿದುಪೋಸ್, ವಿದುಪಂ, ವಿದುಪಿ, ವಿದುಪೀ; ಯಯಿವಸ್ + ಶಸ್ &c. = ಯಾಯುಪ್ಸ್ &c.; ವಿದ್ವಸ್ and ಯಯಿವಸ್ + ಅಣ್ = ವಿದುಪ್ and ಯಾಯುಪ್ + ಅಣ್.

34. Before the affix ಜೀಪ್, penultimate ತ of a base ending in ಅ gravely accented should be changed into ನ if the base is expressive of color (IV. 1. 39.) *e. g.* ರೋಹಿತ + ಜೀಪ್ = ರೋಹಣೀ.

35. Before the affix ಆಪ್, the ಅ of a base is changed into ಇ if the ಅ is followed by a ಕ standing in an affix, provided that between the ಕ and the ಆಪ್ there is no intervening letter except a single letter for which by the rules of *sandhi* the ಆ of ಆಪ್ becomes a single substitute (VII. 3. 44.) *e. g.* ಕಾರಕ + ಆಪ್ = ಕಾರಿಕಾ; but ಕಕ + ಆಪ್ = ಕಕಾ, because ಕ here does not belong

to an affix but to the root ಕ್ಕ; ಧಾಕ + ಕ್ = ಧಾಕಾ because the ಕ is preceded by ಲ; ರಥಕಲ್ಯ + ಲ = ರಥಕಲ್ಯಾ because the ಕ is followed by other letters than a single letter for which the ಲ of ಲಕ can become a single substitute by the rules of *sandhi*.

36. But the change as above said,

(a). if the base is the interrogative pronoun or pronoun of the 3rd person is prohibited (VII. 3. 45.) e. g. ಯಕಾ or ಸಕಾ = ಯಕಾ or ಸಕಾ, (not ಯಿಕಾ or ಸಿಕಾ)

(b). if the ಲ preceding the ಕ is one that has come in place of the ಲ of an ಲಕ and is preceded by a ಕ or ಯ not being the ಯ or ಕ belonging to the end of a root, or derived by change from letters at the end of roots on account of *sandhi* or otherwise is optional (VII. 3. 46; Sid I. 213.) e. g. ಅರ್ಯಕ + ಲ = ಅರ್ಯಕಾ or ಅರ್ಯಿಕಾ; ಚಟಕಕ = ಚಟಕಕಾ or ಚಟಕಿಕಾ. But ಸಾಂಕಾಶ್ಯಕ + ಲ = ಸಾಂಕಾಶ್ಯಕಾ, because the ಲ before ಕ is not one that has come in the place of ಲ; ಅಶ್ಯಕ + ಲ = ಅಶ್ಯಕಾ because that which precedes the ಲ is not ಕ or ಯ; ಕುಭಯಕ + ಲ = ಕುಭಯಿಕಾ, because the ಲ before ಕ is not one which has come in place of ಲ of ಲಕ though it has come in the place of ಲ of the word ಕುಭಯಾ; ಸುನಯಕ and ಸುಸಾಕಕ + ಲ = ಸುನಯಿಕಾ and ಸುಸಾಕಿಕಾ, because the ಯ and ಕ belong to the end of the roots ನಿ and ವಚ.

(c). if the base is a *non-bhàshitapumska* feminine base is optional though the ಲ may, instead of being left as ಲ or changed into ಇ, be optionally changed into ಉ (VII. 3. 48; VII. 3. 49) e. g. ಗಂಗಕ + ಲ = ಗಂಗಕಾ or ಗಂಗಿಕಾ or ಗಂಗಾಕಾ. But ಕುಭ್ರಕ + ಲ = ಕುಭ್ರಿಕಾ because this is a *bhàshitahumska* base.

CHAPTER VII.

FORMATION OF FEMININE BASES.

1. It will be seen that the feminine affixes, if their indicatory letters the chief object of which is the regulation of the accent are disregarded, take the form of either ಅ, ಈ, or ಉ. Feminine bases are formed therefore by ಅ, ಈ, or ಉ, as follows:—

From bases ending in ಅ.

ರೊಹಿತ + ಈ or ಅ = ರೊಹಿತ-f @ ನ್ for p + ಈ or ರೊಹಿತ-f + ಅ = ರೊಹಣೀ or ರೊಹಿತಾ ... (1)

ಸಾರಂಗ + ಈ = ಸಾರಂಗ-f + ಈ = ಸಾರಂಗೀ ... (2)

ಕಾರಕ + ಅ = ಕಾರಕ-f @ ಇ for ap + ಅ = ಕಾರಿಕಾ ... (3)

ಕ್ಷತ್ರಿಯಕ, ಮೂಷಿಕಕ, ಖಟ್ಟಕ, + ಅ = ಕ್ಷತ್ರಿಯಕ &c.-f @ ಇ for ap + ಅ or ಕ್ಷತ್ರಿಯಕ &c.-f + ಅ = ಕ್ಷತ್ರಿಯಿಕಾ or ಕ್ಷತ್ರಿಯಕಾ ; ಮೂಷಿಕಿಕಾ or ಮೂಷಿಕಿಕಾ ; ಖಟ್ಟಿಕಾ or ಖಟ್ಟಿಕಾ ... (4)

ಕಕ or ಗಂಗ + ಅ = ಕಕ &c.-f + ಅ = ಕಕಾ or ಗಂಗಾ ... (5)

From bases ending in ಇ.

ದಾಕ್ಷಿ + ಈ = ದಾಕ್ಷಿ-f + ಈ = ದಾಕ್ಷೀ ... (1)

ಕಕಟ + ಈ or nil = ಕಕಟ-f + ಈ or nil = ಕಕಟೀ or ಕಕಟ (2)

ಮತಿ = ಮತಿ ... (3)

From bases ending in ಉ.

ಮೃದು + ಈ or nil = ಮೃದ್ವೀ or ಮೃದು ... (1)

ಕುರು + ಉ = ಕುರೂ ... (2)

ಧೇನು = ಧೇನು ... (3)

From bases ending in ಮ.

ಕರ್ತೃ + ಈ = ಕರ್ತೃೀ ... (1)

From bases ending in ತ.

ಭವತ್, (from ಭವತು *sarvanāma*) ರಕ್ತವತ್, ಗ್ಲಾನವತ್, ಯುವತ್,
+ ಈ = ಭವತೀ, ರಕ್ತವತೀ, ಗ್ಲಾನವತೀ, ಯುವತೀ ... (1)

ಪಚತ್, ದೀವ್ಯತ್, + ನುಂ + ಈ = ಪಚನ್ತೀ, ದೀವ್ಯನ್ತೀ ... (2)

ತುದತ್, ಯಾತ್, ಪಕ್ಷ್ಯತ್, ದೇವಿದ್ಯತ್, ತೋತ್ಸ್ಯತ್, ಯಾಸ್ಯತ್, +
ನುಂ or *nil* + ಈ = ತುದನ್ತೀ or ತುದತೀ; ಯಾನ್ತೀ or ಯಾತೀ; ಪಕ್ಷ್ಯಂತೀ
or ಪಕ್ಷ್ಯತೀ; ದೇವಿದ್ಯನ್ತೀ or ದೇವಿದ್ಯತೀ; ತೋತ್ಸ್ಯಂತೀ or ತೋತ್ಸ್ಯತೀ;
ಯಾಸ್ಯಂತೀ or ಯಾಸ್ಯತೀ. ... (3)

ಪರ್ಣಧ್ಯತ್ = ಪರ್ಣಧ್ಯತ್ ... (4)

From bases ending in ನ.

ದಾಮನ್ + ಆ of ಡಾಘ್ or *nil* = ದಾಮನ್ - *ti* + ಆ or ದಾಮನ್ + *nil*
= ದಾಮನಾ or ದಾಮನ್ ... (1)

ಪೀವನ್, ಚೇತ್ಯನ್ + ಈ = ಪೀವನ್ &c. @ ರ್ for *f* + ಈ = ಪೀವರೀ, ಚೇ
ತ್ವರೀ ... (2)

ರಾಜನ್ + ಈ = ರಾಜನ್ - *p* + ಈ = ರಾಜ್ಜೀ ... (3)

ಪಂಚನ್ or ಸಹಯುಧ್ಯನ್ = ಪಂಚನ್ or ಸಹಯುಧ್ಯನ್. ... (4)

ದಂಡಿನ್ + ಈ = ದಂಡಿನೀ. ... (5)

From bases ending in ಸ.

ವಿದ್ಯಸ್ + ಈ = ವಿದ್ಯಸ್ @ *sam. ap* + ಈ = ವಿದುಷೀ ... (1)

ಯಯಿವಸ್ + ಈ = ಯಯಿವಸ್ @ *sam. ap* - ಇ of the aug. ಇಟ್ +
ಈ = ಯಯುಷೀ ... (2)

ಸುಮನಸ್ = ಸುಮನಸ್ ... (3)

2. Explanation of the above models, when there are more than one, is as follows :—

(1). *As to bases ending in ಅ.*

USE. (1). when the bases are expressive of color and have ತ as their penultimate, the final ಅ of the bases being gravely accented.

- (2). when ཅ is to be used as the affix in other cases than the above,
- (3). in other cases than those referred to above when there is a ཅ in the base with an antecedent ཨ and when the ཨ is therefore to be changed into ར invariably according to rules. (See above).
- (4). when the change of ཨ into ར according to the rules above mentioned is optional; and
- (5). in all other cases.

(2). *As to bases ending in ར.*

- USE. (1). when ཅ is to be used as the affix always;
- (2). when ཅ is to be used optionally; and
 - (3). in other cases.

(3). *As to bases ending in ལ.*

- USE. (1). when ཅ is to be used optionally as the affix;
- (2). when ལ is to be used as the affix; and
 - (3). in other cases.

(4). *As to bases ending in ཅ.*

- USE. (1). when ཅ is to be used as the affix to bases not formed by the affix རྟྱ and to bases formed by the affix རྟྱ except as hereafter mentioned.
- (2). when ཅ is to be used as the affix to words formed by the affix རྟྱ from roots which have taken རྟྱ་པ་ or རྟྱ་ཏ་.
 - (3) when ཅ is to be used as the affix to words formed by the affix རྟྱ from roots which have taken རྟྱ or རྟྱ and
 - (4). in other cases.

(5). *As to bases ending in ನ.*

- USE. (1). when the base ends in ಮನ್ ;
- (2). when the base ends in ವನ್ and ಈ is to be used as the affix ;
- (3). when the base ends in ಲನ್ and is otherwise than has been referred to in (2) and (4).
- (4). when the bases are numerals and also in the case of other bases when they end in ವನ್ being formed by the affixes ಕೃನಿಪ್ and ವನಿಪ್ from roots ending in ಹ್ ; and
- (5). in all other cases.

(6). *As to bases ending in ನ.*

- USE. (1). when the base is formed by affixes having indicatory ಉಕ್ (ಕೃಸು, ವಸು &c.) without the augment ಇಟ್.
- (2). when the base is formed by affixes having indicatory ಉಕ್ with the augment ಇಟ್ ; and
- (3). in all other cases.

3. The following summary explains more fully the feminine affixes appropriate to the different bases together with their indicatory letters.

BASES.

APPROPRIATE FEMININE AFFIXES
AND EXAMPLES.I. *Bases ending in ಅ.*

(a) Bases which have an indicatory ಟ or are formed from roots having indicatory ಟ.

ಜೀವ್ (IV. 1. 15). e. g. ನದಿಟ್
= ನದೀ ; ಸ್ತನಸ್ಥಯ which is
from root ಧೀಟ್ = ಸ್ತನಸ್ಥಯಾ.

BASFS.

APPROPRIATE FEMININE AFFIXES
AND EXAMPLES.

(b). Bases which have been formed from affixes having indicative ಷ. (IV. 1. 41.)

ಜ್ಞೇಷ್ (IV. 1. 41.) *e. g.* ನರ್ತಕ which is from ನೃತ್ by ಷ್ಯನ್ = ನರ್ತಕೀ.

(c). Bases other than the above if expressive of early age.

ಜ್ಞೇಷ್ (IV. 1. 20.) *e. g.* ಕುಮಾರ = ಕುಮಾರೀ; ವಧೂಟ = ವಧೂಟೀ.

(d) Bases other than the above if they are names of males employed to denote the female in virtue of her matrimonial union with the male

ಜ್ಞೇಷ್ (IV. 1. 48.) *e. g.* ಗೋಪ = ಗೋಪೀ.

(e). Bases other than the above provided they are expressive of color and have the letter ತ as their penultimate, the ಁ being gravely accented.

ಜ್ಞೇಷ್ or ಟಾಪ್ (IV. 1. 39.) *e. g.* ರೋಹಿತ = ರೋಹಿಣೀ or ರೋಹಿತಾ.

(f). Bases other than the above if they are expressive of color and have any other letter than ತ as their penultimate, the ಁ being gravely accented.

ಜ್ಞೇಷ್ (IV. 1. 40.) *e. g.* ಸಾರಂ ಗ = ಸಾರಂಗೀ.

(g). Bases other than the above, provided they are *jāti* words and are not invariably feminine and provided further they have not ಯ for their penultimate unless they are the words ಹಯ, ಗವಯ, ಮುಕಯ.

ಜ್ಞೇಷ್ (IV. 4. 63. Sid I 238.) *e. g.* ಔಪಗವ = ಔಪಗವೀ; ಕಟ = ಕಟೀ. But ಲಲಾಕ does not take ಜ್ಞೇಷ್, because it is invariably feminine. So is ಕ್ಷುತ್ರಿಯ, because it has ಯ as its penultimate. But ಹಯ &c. = ಹಯಾ, ಗವಯಾ, ಮುಕಯಾ, (ಜ್ಞೇಷ್.)

(h). Other bases if formed by the participle affix ಕ್ತ, if the sense conveyed by ಕ್ತ to

ಜ್ಞೇಷ್ (IV. 1. 51.) *e. g.* ಅಭ್ರವಿಪ್ರೀದ್ಯಾ “a sky covered slightly with clouds,” but

BASES.

APPROPRIATE FEMININE AFFIXES
AND EXAMPLES.

the action gives the sense of “little” in connection therewith.

(i). Bases other than the above.

ಜಂದನಲಿಪ್ತಾಂಗನಾ “a female covered with sandal essence.”

ಟಾಪ್ (IV. 1. 4.) e. g. ದೇವದತ್ತ
= ದೇವದತ್ತಾ.

II. Bases ending in ಇ.

(a). Bases denoting a race of men.

ಜೇಷ್ (IV. 1. 65.) e. g. ದಾಕ್ಷಿ
= ದಾಕ್ಷೀ.

(b). Bases denoting members of animal body.

ಜೇಷ್ or nil (IV. 1. 45. Sid 1. 230. Note 85.) e. g. ಅಂಗುಲಿ
= ಅಂಗುಲೀ or ಅಂಗುಲಿ.

(c). Other bases not being those referred to in (d).

ಜೇಷ್ or nil (B. 1354). e. g. ರಾತ್ರೀ = ರಾತ್ರೀ or ರಾತ್ರೀ; ಶಕಟ = ಶಕಟ or ಶಕಟೀ.

(d). Bases formed by affixes having the force of ಕ್ರಿನ್.

Nil. (B. 1355). e. g. ಮತಿ = ಮತಿ.

III. Bases ending in ಉ.

(a). Bases being *gunavachana* qualifying substantives and not having as penultimate a consonant which is preceded by another consonant.

ಜೇಷ್ or nil (IV. 1. 44. Sid 1. 230.) e. g. ಪಟು = ಪಟು or ಪಟ್ಟೀ but ಪಾಣ್ಡು = ಪಾಣ್ಡು.

(b). The word ಪಂಗು and other bases not being (a) and not having ಯ as their penultimate and being expressive of a race of men or of a genus of inanimate things except ರಜ್ಜು and ಹನು.

ಉಜ್ (IV. 1. 66. 68. Sid I. 239.) e. g. ಪಂಗು = ಪಂಗೂ; ಕುರು = ಕುರೂ; ಅಲಬು = ಅಲಾಬೂ; ಕರ್ಕ ನ್ನು = ಕರ್ಕನ್ನು. But ಅಧ್ವರ್ಯು = ಅಧ್ವರ್ಯು (ಯ penultimate) ವೃಕವಾಕು = ವೃಕವಾಕು (not inanimate) ರಜ್ಜು, ಹನು = ರಜ್ಜು, ಹನು (though inanimate).

BASES.

APPROPRIATE FEMININE AFFIXES
AND EXAMPLES.

(c). Bases other than the above.

Nil. e. g. ಧೇನು = ಧೇನು.

IV. Bases ending in ಋ.
except the numerals
ತಿಸೃ and ಚತಸೃ.

ಜೀಪ್ (IV. 1. 5. 10.) *e. g.*
ಕರ್ತೃ = ಕರ್ತ್ರೀ.

V. Bases ending in ತ.

(a). Bases having indicator ಉಕ್ without being formed by ಕ್ವಿಪ್ from roots having indicator ಉಕ್, that is, bases which like ಭವತು have indicator ಉಕ್ or are formed by affixes having indicator ಉಕ್, such as ಶತ್ರು, ಕ್ಷವತು, or ಕ್ಷವತು.

ಜೀಪ್ (IV. 1. 6. Kás thereon. Sid I. 208.) ಭವತ್ from ಭವತು (*sarvanāma*) = ಭವತೀ; ಭವತ್ (ಶತ್ರು), ದತ್ತಿವತ್, (ಕ್ಷವತು) ಗ್ಲಾನವತ್ (ಕ್ಷವತಿ) = ಭವತೀ, ದತ್ತವತೀ, ಗ್ಲಾನವತೀ.

(b). Bases other than the above.

Nil. e. g. ಪರ್ಣಧ್ವತ್ = ಪರ್ಣಧ್ವತೆ.

VI. Bases ending in ನ.

(a). Bases ending in ಮನ್ (i. e.) in ನ್ with a preceding ಮ.

ಡಾಪ್ or *nil* (IV. 1. 11. 13.)
e. g. ದಾಮನ್ = ದಾಮಾ or ದಾಮನ್.

(b). Other bases except when they are *shaṭ* or are bases ending in ವನ್ being formed by the affixes ಕ್ವಿನಿಪ್ and ವನಿಪ್ from roots ending in ಹತ್.

ಜೀಪ್ (IV. 1. 5. 7. 10; Sid I. 209.) *e. g.* ಪೀವನನ್ = ಪೀವರೀ; ಯಜ್ವನ್ = ಯಜ್ವರೀ; ರಾಜನ್ = ರಾಜೀ; ದಂಡಿನ್ = ದಂಡಿನೀ. But ಪಂಚೆ = ಪಂಚೆ; ಸಹಯುಧ್ವನ್ = ಸಹಯುಧ್ವನ.

VII. Bases ending in ಸ.

(a). Bases formed by affixes having indicator ಉಕ್ (ಕ್ವಿಸು ವಸು &c.)

ಜೀಪ್ (IV. 1. 6.) *e. g.* ವಿದ್ವಸ್ = ವಿದುಷೀ; ಗರೀಯಸ್ (ಈಯಸುನ್) = ಗರೀಯಸೀ.

(b). Bases other than the above.

Nil. e. g. ಸುಮನಸ್ = ಸುಮನಸೆ.

4. It will be seen that while bases ending in ಅ or ಋ take some one or other of the feminine affixes, bases ending in ಇ and ಉ take the affixes only in certain cases ; that bases ending in other than short vowels do not take the affixes at all ; and that among bases ending in consonants only bases ending in ನ, ತ, and ಸ take the affixes, and this, not always.

5. It must be noted also that bases which do not take feminine affixes as seen above, though used in the feminine, do not differ from masculine bases of the same kind. e. g. ಸುಗರ್ಹ = ಸುಗರ್ಹ even in the feminine.

6. It has been however said that words ending in consonants except those which are *shaṭ* may, when they do not take any feminine affix according to the foregoing rules, take the feminine affix ಆವ್ optionally (Sid. I. 205.) e. g. ವಾಚ್ = ವಾಚಾ or ವಾಚ್ ; ನಿಶ್ = ನಿಶಾ or ನಿಶ್ ; ದಿಶ್ = ದಿಶಾ or ದಿಶ್.

CHAPTER VIII.

FORMATION OF SECONDARY NOUNS.

1. There are three secondary affixes not belonging to the classes called *bha* and *pada*. viz. (1) ಬಹುಚ್, (2) ಅಕಚ್, and (3) ಜ್ಞಿ. Of these the first may be dismissed simply with the remark already made that it is used only as a prefix. Thus, ಗುಡ + ಬಹುಚ್ = ಬಹುಗುಡ. So, ಬಹುಸುಚ್, ಬಹುಪಟು, ಬಹುಪ್ರಥಕ್, and ಬಹುವ್ರೂವ್.

2. The affix ಅಕಚ್ which is taken only by indeclinables and *sarvanāma* words, is to be placed before the *ti* of their bases (V. 3. 71.) except when they are pronouns of the 1st and 2nd person ending in ಋ ; for in the case of these pronouns the affix is to be put before *ti* only when case affixes beginning with the vowel ೠ are to follow (Sid. I. 706. note 22.) thus :—

ಪ್ರಥಕ = ಪ್ರಥ + ಅಕ + ಅಕ = ಪ್ರಥಕಕ @ ದ for $f =$ ಪ್ರಥಕದ್.
 ಧಿಕ = ಧ + ಅಕ + ಇಕ = ಧಿಕಕ @ ದ for $f =$ ಧಿಕದ್. ಹಿರುಕ = ಹಿರ + ಅಕ +
 ಉಕ = ಹಿರಕುಕ @ ದ for $f =$ ಹಿರಕುದ್. (1)

ಸರ್ವ = ಸರ್ವ + ಅಕ + ಅ = ಸರ್ವಕ; ಉಭ = ಉಭಕ; ಉಭಯ = ಉಭ
 ಯಕ; ಕತರ = ಕತರಕ; ಅನ್ಯ = ಅನ್ಯಕ; ನೇಮ = ನೇಮಕ; ಪೂರ್ವ = ಪೂರ್ವ
 ಕ; ತ್ಯದ್ = ತ್ಯಕದ್; ಸ್ಯ = ಸ್ಯಕ; ತದ್ = ತಕದ್; ಸ = ಸಕ; ಎತ = ಎತಕ;
 ಎನ = ಎನಕ; ಅ = ಅಕ; ಇಯಂ = ಇಯಕಂ; ಅಯಂ = ಅಯಕಂ; ಇನು =
 ಇನುಕ; ಅನ = ಅನಕ; ಅಸೌ = ಅಕಸೌ; ಅದಸ = ಅದಕಸ; ಆದ = ಅದಕ;
 ಎಕ = ಎಕಕ; ದ್ವ = ದ್ವಕ; ದ್ವಿ = ದ್ವಿಕ; ದ್ವಾ = ದ್ವಕಾ; ಯುಷ್ಮದ್ = ಯು
 ಷ್ಮಕದ್; ತ್ವದ್ = ತ್ವಕದ್; ತ್ವ = ತ್ವಕ; ಯಾವಾ = ಯಾವಕಾ; ಯೂಯ್ =
 ಯೂಯಕ; ತ್ವಾ = ತ್ವಕಾ; ಯುಷ್ಮಾ = ಯುಷ್ಮಕಾ; ತ್ವಯ್ = ತ್ವಯಕ;
 ತುಭ್ಯ = ತುಭ್ಯಕ; ಯುಷ್ಮ = ಯುಷ್ಮಕ; ತವ = ತವಕ; ಯುವಯ್ = ಯುವ
 ಕಯ್; ಅಸ್ಮದ್ = ಅಸ್ಮಕದ್; ಮತ್ = ಮಕತ್; ಅಹ = ಆಹಕ; ಆವಾ = ಆವಕಾ;
 ವಯ್ = ವಯಕ; ವಾ = ವಕಾ; ಅಸ್ಮಾ = ಅಸ್ಮಕಾ; ಮಯ್ = ಮಕಯ್;
 ಮಹ್ಯ = ಮಹ್ಯಕ; ಅಸ್ಮ = ಅಸ್ಮಕ; ಮಮ = ಮಮಕ; ಆವಯ್ = ಆವಕಯ್;
 ತ = ತಕ; ಕಿಂ = ಕಕಿಂ; ಕ = ಕಕ; ಉಚ್ಚೈಸ್ = ಉಚ್ಚೈಕ್ಯಸ್. (2)

Use. (1). for indeclinables ending in ಕ, and (2) for other in-
 declinables and *sarvanāma* words.

3. The affix ಚೈ which after eliminating the indicatory ಚೆ
 is equal only to zero like the verbal affix ಕೈಪ್ produces words
 as follows :—

ಸರ್ವ (from ಸರ್ವಾ as well as ಸರ್ವ), ಶುಕ್ಲ, ದ್ವ (from ದ್ವಾ as
 well as from ದ್ವ) and ಖಟ್ಟಾ = ಶುಕ್ಲ &c. @ ಈ for $f +$ ಚೈ = ಶುಕ್ಲೇ;
 ಸರ್ವೇ; ದ್ವೇ; ಖಟ್ಟೇ (1)

ಶುಚಿ or ಪಟಾ = ಶುಚಿ &c. @ ಲ್ for $f +$ ಚೈ = ಶುಚೀ or ಪಟೋ ... (2)

ಧಾತ್ಯ = ಧಾತ್ಯ @ ರೀ for $f +$ ಚೈ = ಧಾತ್ರೀ (3)

ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀ, ವಧೂ, ರೈ, ಗೋ, ನೌ, ಸುಗಣ್, ಭವತ್ (from *sarvanāma*
 ಭವತೀ as well as ಭವತ್) + ಚೈ = ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀ, ವಧೂ, ರೈ, ಗೋ, ನೌ, ಸುಗಣ್,
 and ಭವತ್ (4)

USE. (1). for bases ending in *ə* or *ɛ*; (2) for bases ending in *ɔ* or *ʊ*; (3) for bases ending in *æ*; and (4) for all other bases.

4. We now come to secondary *bha* and *pada* affixes. But it must be premised that so far as the *vriiddhi*ation of the first vowel of the bases before affixes having indicatory *ṛ*, *ṝ*, and *ṝ̄* is concerned, there will be no distinct reference to it in the models to be given, and that nevertheless the models should be suitably altered by *vriiddhi*ation when the first vowel of the bases admits of it, in addition to the changes indicated by the models, if the bases have the indicatory letters alluded to. Nor will the models directly refer to the reduction of feminine bases to the masculine form which some of the affixes under consideration require; for this reduction will be supposed to have been made when necessary, before the models are applied. Thus, when the affixes concerned are *bha* not being *ṛṝ̄*, *ṛṝ̄̄*, or *ṛṝ̄̄̄* we shall suppose the reduction to have been already made when necessary, and so also, in the case of *pada* affixes, so far as *sarvanāma* bases are concerned. And the supposition will be made in the case of *pada* affixes in respect of bases other than *sarvanāma* also. Still, as in the last mentioned case the rules relating to the reduction are somewhat complex, we propose to indicate when necessary the particular character of the affixes and bases concerned in this respect by signs placed after them as follows:—

A. For Affixes.

* = The reduction is necessary.

* 1 = the reduction is necessary except when the bases are appellative or are *jāti* words

* 2 = the reduction is necessary. when the feminine bases end in *ə* except as above, and optional when they end in *ṝ̄̄̄*, having been previously formed by affixes having indicatory *ʊṝ̄̄̄*.

* *g* = the reduction is necessary provided the bases are words called *guṇavachana*.

B. For Bases.

fá. = a base which stands for itself and for a feminine base in *ಃ* reduced to its masculine form

fí. = a base which stands for itself and for a feminine base in *ಃ* reduced to its masculine form

fíó. = a feminine base in *ಃ* which optionally is reduced to the masculine form.

5. And although we propose to place at the top of the models the affixes to which they are believed to be applicable yet practically to all the affixes so shewn all the models may not equally apply, because words similar to some of the classes of bases referred to may not actually in practice be found to take some of the affixes, though there can be no bases taking any of the affixes in question that are not to be treated under one or other of the models given.

6. The *bha* affixes are attached to indeclinables as follows:—

ಬಹಿಸ್ + ತಕ್ = ಬಹಿಸ್ - *tí* + ಇಕ್ = ಬಾಹಿಕ್.

ಬಹಿಸ್ + ಈಶಕ್ = ಬಹಿಸ್ - *tí* + ಈಶ = ಬಾಹೀಶ್.

ಬಹಿಸ್ + ಯಜ್ = ಬಹಿಸ್ - *tí* + ಯ = ಬಾಹ್ಯ.

ದೋಷಾ + ತಕ್ = ದೋಷಾ - *tí* + ಇಕ್ = ದೌಷಿಕ್.

ಉಪಧಾ + ಛ = ಉಪಧಾ - *tí* + ಈಷ = ಉಪಧೀಷ.

7. It will have been seen that for *bha* affixes coming after indeclinables the only alteration of bases required is the *lopation* of the *tí*, if we leave out the *vriiddhiation* of the first letter required by the indicatory letters being ಕ &c. The *lopation* of the *tí* has therefore been pointed out above. Still the *vriiddhiation* when necessary should take place in every word formed, as has been shewn in the case of ಬಹಿಸ್ and ದೋಷಾ in the examples above.

8. From declinable words, *bha* affixes produce words thus :—

(1). Affixes having indicatory ಡ, viz. ಡಾಚ್, ಡಟಿ, and ಅಣ್.

ಪಟಪಟತ್ + ಡಾಚ್ = ಪಟಪಟತ್ - *ti* + ಅ = ಪಟಪಟಾ.

ಉಶನಸ್ + ಅಣ್ = ಉಶನಸ್ - *ti* + ಅ = ಔಶನಸ.

ದ್ವಾದಶನ್ + ಡಟಿ = ದ್ವಾದಶನ್ - *ti* + ಅ = ದ್ವಾದಶ.

(2) ಡಕ್, ಡಜ್, and ಡ್ರಕ್.

ವಿನತಾ, ರೋಹಿಣೀ, ಕಮಂಡಲೂ + ಡಕ್ or ಡಜ್ = ವಿನತಾ &c. - *f* + ವಿ
ಯ = ವೈನತೀಯ, ರೌಹಿಣೀಯ, ಕಾಮಂಡಲೀಯ ; ಕಾಣಾ + ಡ್ರಕ್ = ಕಾಣಾ - *f*
+ ವಿರ = ಕಾಣೇರ.

(3) ಇಪ್ಪೆನ್, ಈಯಸುನ್, and ಇಮನಿಚ್.

ಶ್ರ, ಕನ್, ಸ್ರಜ್, ಸ್ರುಚ್ &c. = ಶ್ರ &c. + ಇಪ್ಪೆ &c. = ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠ, ಕನಿಷ್ಠ,
ಸ್ರಜಿಷ್ಠ, ಸ್ರುಚಿಷ್ಠ ; ಶ್ರೇಯಸ್, ಕನೀಯಸ್, ಸ್ರಜೀಯಸ್, ಸ್ರುಚೀಯಸ್ &c. (1)

ಪಟು &c. = ಪಟು - *ti* + ಇಪ್ಪೆ &c. = ಪಟಿಷ್ಠ, ಪಟೀಯಸ್, ಪಟಿ
ಮನ್. (2)

USE. (1). for monosyllabic bases, and

(2). for other bases.

(4) ಛ, ವುನ್, ವುಚ್, ಆ, ಆಹಿ, ಅಸಿ, ಅಸ್ತಾತಿ, ಆತಿ, ಅತಸುಚ್, ಅ
ಯಚ್, ಅಡಚ್, ಇನಿ, ಫುನ್, ಇಲಚ್, ಏನ, ಎಧಾಚ್, and
ಇಕನ್.

ಅಗ್ನಿಶರ್ಮನ್ &c. + ಛ = ಅಗ್ನಿಶರ್ಮನ್ &c. - *ti* + ಈಯ &c. = ಅಗ್ನಿಶ
ವಿರ್ಮಯ &c. (1)

ಆಶ್ವಪಥಿಕ, ರೋಹಿತಗಿರಿ &c. = ಆಶ್ವಪಥಿಕ &c. - *f* + ಈಯ = ಆಶ್ವಪಥಿಕೀ
ಯ ; ರೋಹಿತಗಿರೀಯ. &c. (2)

ತಿಷ್ಯಪುನರ್ವಸು &c. = ತಿಷ್ಯಪುನರ್ವಸು &c. @ *gf* + ಈಯ &c. =
ತಿಷ್ಯಪುನರ್ವಸವೀಯ. &c. (3)

ವಿದ್ವಾನ್=ವಿದ್ವಾನ್ @ sam. ap + ಈಯ &c. = ವಿದುಷೀಯ. &c. (4)

ಯಯಿವನ್ = ಯಯಿವನ್ @ sam. ap. - ಇ of ಇಟೆ + ಈಯ &c. =
ಯಯುಷೀಯ. &c. (5)

ಸುಗಣ್ = ಸುಗಣ್ + ಈಯ = ಸುಗಣೀಯ. &c. (6)

USE. (1). for bases ending in ನ.

(2). for bases ending in ಅ, ಆ, ಇ, and ಈ.

(3). for bases ending in ಉ and ಊ.

(4). for a base formed by the affix ವಸು without the
augment ಇಟೆ.

(5). for a base formed by the affix ವಸು with the
augment ಇಟೆ and

(6). in other cases.

(5) ತನ್, ತಚ್, ಪ್ಮನ್, ತಕ್, ತಜ್.

ಅಗ್ನಿಶರ್ಮನ್ and ಪಥಿನ್=ಅಗ್ನಿಶರ್ಮನ್ &c. - ತಿ + ಇಕ = ಅಗ್ನಿಶರ್ಮಿ
ಕ, ಪಥಿಕ, or ಅಗ್ನಿಶರ್ಮಿಕ, ಪಾಥಿಕ. ... (1)

ಶುಕ್ಲ, ವಿಶ್ವಪಾ, ಮರೀಚಿ, ಬಹುಶ್ರೇಯಸೀ = ಶುಕ್ಲ &c. - f + ಇಕ = ಶುಕ್ಲಿ
ಕ, ವಿಶ್ವಪಿಕ, ಮರೀಚಿಕ, ಬಹುಶ್ರೇಯಸಿಕ ; or ಶೌಕ್ಲಿಕ, ವೈಶ್ವಪಿಕ, ಮಾರೀಚಿಕ,
ಬಾಹುಶ್ರೇಯಸಿಕ. (2)

ಕರ್ಮ, ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಬಂಧು, ಮಾತೃ, ಪಿತೃ, ಸರ್ಪಿಷ್, ಧನುಷ್, ಪಚತ್ = ಕರ್ಮ
&c. . . . + ಕ = ಕರ್ಮಕ, ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಬಂಧುಕ, ಮಾತೃಕ, ಪಿತೃಕ, ಸರ್ಪಿಷ್ಕ,
ಧನುಷ್ಕ, ಪಚತ್ಕ ; or ಕಾರ್ಮಕ, ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಬಂಧುಕ, ಮಾತೃಕ, ಪೈತೃಕ, ಸಾರ್ಪಿ
ಷ್ಕ, ಧಾನುಷ್ಕ, ಪಾಚತ್ಕ. (3)

ವಿದ್ವಾನ್=ವಿದ್ವಾನ್ @ sam. ap. + ಇಕ = ವಿದುಷಿಕ or ವೈದುಷಿಕ. (4)

ಯಯಿವನ್ = ಯಯಿವನ್ @ sam. ap. - ಇ of the augment ಇಟೆ +
ಇಕ = ಯಯುಷಿಕ or ಯಾಯುಷಿಕ. (5)

ಸುಗಣ್, ಗೋ, ನೌ, = ಸುಗಣ್ &c. + ಇಕ = ಸುಗುಣಿಕ, ಗವಿಕ, ನಾವಿಕ,
or ಸೌಗುಣಿಕ, ಗಾವಿಕ, ನಾವಿಕ.

USE. (1). for bases ending in ನ.

(2). for bases ending in ಅ, ಆ, ಇ, ಈ.

(3). for bases ending in ಉ, ಊ, ಋ, ಇನ್ or ಉನ್ (original), and ತ.

(4). for bases formed by the affix ವಸು without the augment ಇಟಿ.

(5). for bases formed by the affix ವಸು with the augment ಇಟಿ, and

(6). in other bases.

(6) ಪಿಜಾ, ಅಜಾ, ಜಾ, ಣ, ವ್ರಜಾ, ಇಜಾ, ಖಜಾ, ಣಿನಿ, ಇಧುಕ್, ಅಣ್.

ತಕ್ಷನ್, ಸುತ್ವನ್, ಚಕ್ರಿಣ್, ಸುಪಾಮನ್, ಮೇಧಾವಿನ್, = ತಕ್ಷನ್ &c. - *ti* + ಆಯನಿ &c. = ತಾಕ್ಷಾಯನಿ, ಸಾತ್ವಾಯನಿ, ಚಾಕ್ರಾಯಣಿ, ಸಾಪಾಮಾಯನಿ, ಮೈಧಾವಾಯನಿ. (1a)

ತಕ್ಷನ್ = ತಕ್ಷನ್ - *p* + ಅ (ಅಣ್) = ತಾಕ್ಷಣ್. (1b)

ಸುತ್ವನ್, ಚಕ್ರಿಣ್, ಸುಪಾಮನ್, ಮೇಧಾವಿನ್, = ಸುತ್ವನ್ &c. + ಅ (ಅಣ್) = ಸಾತ್ವನ, ಚಾಕ್ರಿಣ, ಸಾಪಾಮನ, ಮೈಧಾವಿನ. (1c)

ಸುತ್ವನ್, ಚಕ್ರಿಣ್ = ಸುತ್ವನ್ &c. + ಅ (ಅಣ್) = ಸಾತ್ವನ, ಚಾಕ್ರಿಣ. (1d)

ಸುಪಾಮನ್, ಮೇಧಾವಿನ್ = ಸುಪಾಮನ್ &c. - *ti* + ಅ (ಅಣ್) = ಸಾಪಾಮ, ಮೈಧಾವ. (1e)

ಶ್ರೀ, ಲೂ, ಗೋ = ಶ್ರೀ &c. + ಅ (ಅಣ್) = ಶ್ರಾಯ, ಲಾವ, ಗಾವ. (2)

ಗುರು, ವಧೂ = ಗುರು &c. @ *gf* + ಅ = ಗೌರವ, ವಾಧವ (3)

ವಸಿಷ್ಠ, ವಿಸ್ವಪಾ, ಮರೀಚಿ, ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀ = ವಸಿಷ್ಠ &c. - *f* + ಅ (ಅಣ್) = ವಾಸಿಷ್ಠ, ವೈಶ್ವಪ, ವಾರೀಚಿ, ಲಾಕ್ಷ್ಮೀ.... (4)

ವಿದ್ವಸ್ = ವಿದ್ವಸ್ @ *sam. ap* + ಅ (ಅಣ್) ವೈದುವ (5)

ಯಯಿವಸ್ = ಯಯಿವಸ್ @ *sam. ap* - ಇ of ಇಟ್ + ಅ = ಯಾಯುವ (6)

ಕರ್ತೃ, ಸುಗೋ, ಸುನೌ, ಸುಗಣ್ = ಕರ್ತೃ &c. + ಅ (ಅಣ್) = ಕಾರ್ತೃ, ಸಾಗವ, ಸಾನಾವ, ಸಾಗಣ (7)

Use. (1a). for bases ending in ನ, provided the affixes are others than ಅಣ್.

(1b). for bases ending in ಷನ್, provided the affix is ಅಣ್.

(1c). for bases which not ending in ಷನ್ ends in ಅನ್, and also for bases ending in ಇನ್ provided the affix is ಅಣ್ and it is not patronymic.

(1d). for bases which not ending in ಷನ್ or in ಮನ್, ends in ಅನ್, and for bases ending in ಇನ್ with a conjunct consonant before the ಇ of ಇನ್, provided the affix is ಅಣ್ and it is patronymic.

(1e). for bases ending in ಮನ್ and bases ending in ಇನ್ without a conjunct consonant before the ಇ of ಇನ್, provided the affix is ಅಣ್ and it is patronymic.

(2). for monosyllabic bases ending in ಇಕ್ (vowels).

(3). for bases which not being monosyllabic end in ಉ or ಊ.

(4). for bases which end in ಅ, or ಆ, or which not being monosyllabic, end in ಇ or ಈ.

(5). for bases formed by the affix ವಸು without the augment ಇಟ್.

(6). for bases formed by the affix ವಸು with the augment ಇಟ್. and

(7). in other cases.

(8). ಷ್ಯಇ, ಇ್ಯಜ್, ಇ್ಯ, ಇ್ಯಟ್, ಇ್ಯ, ಯಇ, ಯಕ್.

ಬ್ರಹ್ಮನ್ = ಬ್ರಹ್ಮನ್ + ಯ = ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣ್ಯ (1)

ಅಧಿರಾಜನ್, ಬಹುಭಾಷಿನ್ = ಅಧಿರಾಜನ್ &c. - ತಿ + ಯ. ಅಧಿರಾಜ್ಯ,
ಬಾಹುಭಾಷ್ಯ (2)

ಫಿ. ಶ್ರೀ = ಫಿ &c. @ *vf* + ಯ = ಫೈಯ, ಶ್ರೈಯ (3)

ಕುಕ್ಲ. ವಿಶ್ವಪಾ, ಗಣಪತಿ, ಬಹುಶ್ರೇಯಸೀ = ಕುಕ್ಲ &c. - *f* + ಯ = ಕೌ
ಕ್ಲೈ, ವೈಶ್ವಪೈ, ಗಾಣಪತ್ಯೈ, ಬಾಹುಶ್ರೇಯಸ್ಯೈ.... (4)

ಕುರು, ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಬನೂರ್, ಗೋ = ಕುರು &c. @ ಅವ್ *for f* + ಯ = ಕೌರ
ವೈ, ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಬಾನೂವೈ, ಗವೈ (5)

ಬಹುನೌ = ಬಹುನೌ &c. @ ಅವ್ *for f* + ಯ = ಬಾಹುನಾವೈ .. (9)

ಪಿತ್ಯ = ಪಿತ್ಯ @ ರ್ *for f* + ಯ = ಪೈತ್ಯೈ. (7)

ವಿದ್ವಸ್ = ವಿದ್ವಸ್ @ *sam. ap* + ಯ = ವೈದುವೈ (8)

ಯಯಿವಸ್ = ಯಯಿವಸ್ @ *sam. ap* - ಇ of ಇಬ್ + ಯ = ಯಾ
ಯುವೈ (9)

ಸುಗಣ್ = ಸುಗಣ್ + ಯ = ಸೌಗಣ್ಯ (10)

USE. (1). for bases ending in ಅನ್, the affix not having the
sense of state or action.

(2). for bases ending in ಅನ್, the affix having the sense of
state or action.

(3). for monosyllabic bases ending in ಇಕ್. (vowels).

(4). for bases which end in ಅ, or ಆ, or which being non-
monosyllabic end in ಇ or ಈ.

(5). for bases which being non-monosyllabic end in ಉ
or ಊ and for bases ending in ಓ.

(6). for bases ending in ಔ.

(7). for bases ending in ಋ.

(8). for bases formed by the affix ವಸು without the aug-
ment ಇಟೆ.

(9). for bases formed by the affix ವಸು with the augment
ಇಟೆ. and

(10). in other cases.

9. Adverting now to the *pada* affixes, we first meet with affixes called *vibhakti*. These affixes are so called because the words taking them are with one or two exceptions *sarvanāma* words, and those *sarvanāma* which as we have seen appear in different original forms for different grammatical purposes, present themselves before the affixes in question in the form in which they appear before case affixes. But there is very little to be said regarding the formation of words by these affixes, and so also as regards the formation of words by *sarvanāma* words by other *pada* affixes also. Only the bases in both cases have to be reduced to the masculine form when necessary and then they without further preparation are ready to receive the affixes. Thus, ಸರ್ವ whether it is ಸರ್ವ itself or ಸರ್ವ from ಸರ್ವಾ and ಭವತ್ whether it is ಭವತ್ itself or ಭವತ್ from ಭವತ್ + ತರಪ್, ತಮಪ್, ರೂಪಪ್, ಮಯಪ್ &c. = ಸರ್ವತರ, ಭವತ್ತರ, ಸರ್ವತಮ, ಭವತ್ತಮ &c. And ಸರ್ವ and ಭವತ್ as above and ಬಹು which is one of the few *non-sarvanāma* words that take the *vibhakti* affixes and which therefore may stand for itself or for the feminine ಬಹ್ವೀ also, + ತಸೀತ್, ಥಾಲ್ &c. = ಸರ್ವತಃ, ಸರ್ವಥಾ, ಬಹುತಃ, ಬಹುಥಾ.

10. The formation of words from words other than *sarvanāma* by other than *vibhakti* affixes is as follows:—

(1) ಮತುಪ್ - ವತುಪ್, ವಿನ.

ಕರಿನ್ + ಮತುಪ್ = ಕರಿನ್ -f + ಮತ್ = ಕರಿಮತ್. ಬ್ರಹ್ಮನ್ + ವತುಪ್ = ಬ್ರಹ್ಮನ್ -f + ವತ್ = ಬ್ರಹ್ಮವತ್. (1)

ವಿದ್ವಾನ್ + ಮತುಪ್ = ವಿದ್ವಾನ್ @ sam. ap + ಮತ್ = ವಿದುಷ್ಮತ್. (2)

ಗರುತ್ + ಮತುಪ್ = ಗರುತ್ + ಮತ್ = ಗರುತ್ಮತ್, not ಗರುದ್ಮತ್. ಅಗ್ನಿ ಚಿತ್ + ವತುಪ್ = ಅಗ್ನಿ ಚಿತ್ + ವತ್ = ಅಗ್ನಿ ಚಿತ್ವತ್, not ಅಗ್ನಿ ಚಿದ್ವತ್. ಧನುಸ್ + ಮತುಪ್ = ಧನುಸ್ + ಮತ್ = ಧನುಷ್ಮತ್, not ಧನುರ್ಮತ್. ಪಯಸ್ + ವತುಪ್ = ಪಯಸ್ + ವತ್ = ಪಯಸ್ವತ್, not ಪಯೋವತ್. ಯಶಸ್ + ವಿನ = ಯಶಸ್ + ವಿನ = ಯಶಸ್ವಿನ್, not ಯಶೋವಿನ್. (3)

ಯವ, ದ್ರಾಕ್ಷಾ, ಉರ್ಮಿ, ನದೀ, ಮಧು, ವಧೂ, ಗೋ, ಗೌ, &c. +
ಮತುಪ್ = ಯವ &c. + ಮತ್ = ಯವಮತ್, ದ್ರಾಕ್ಷಾಮತ್, ಉರ್ಮಿಮತ್, &c.
ಕಿಮ್, ಪ್ರಶಾನ್, ಶಮೀ, ವೃಕ್ಷ, ಮಾಲಾ, ಕುಮಾದ, &c. + ವತುಪ್ = ಕಿಂ &c. +
ವತ್ = ಕಿಂವತ್, ಪ್ರಶಾಂವತ್, ಶಮೀವತ್. &c. (4)

USE. (1). when the base ends in ನ, the ನ not being a substitute
for ಮ.

(2). when the base is one formed by the affix ವಸು and
ends in ಸ.

(3). when the base ends otherwise in ಸ or in ತ. and

(4). in other cases.

(2) ಕ, ಕನ್.

ಅರ್ಯಮನ್ = ಅರ್ಯಮನ್ - f + ಕ = ಅರ್ಯಮಕ. (1)

ವಿದ್ವಾನ್ = ವಿದ್ವಾನ್ @ ದ್ for f + ಕ = ವಿದ್ವದ್ಕ. (2)

ಚಂಚಾ, ಬಹುಶ್ರೇಯಸೀ, ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಬನ್ಧು, ವಿಶ್ವಪಾ, = ಚಂಚಾ &c. @ sf +
ಕ = ಚಂಚಕ, ಬಹುಶ್ರೇಯಸಿಕ, ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಬನ್ಧುಕ. (3)

ಅಶ್ಯ, ರವಿ, ಧೇನು, ಪಿತ್ಯ, ಗೋ, ನೌ, ಪ್ರಶಾನ್, ಯಶಸ್, = ಅಶ್ಯ &c. +
ಕ = ಅಶ್ಯಕ, ರವಿಕ. &c. ... (4)

USE. (1). when the base ends in ನ, the ನ not being a substitute
for ಮ.

(2). when the base is one formed by ವಸು and ends in ಸ.

(3). when the base ends in ಆ. ಈ and ಉ. and

(4). in other cases.

(3). ತರಪ್ * 2, ತಮಪ್ * 2, ಕಲ್ಪಪ್ * 2, ರೂಪಪ್ * 2.

ದಾಮನ್ fá = ದಾಮನ್ - f + ತರ &c. = ದಾಮತರ, ದಾಮತಮ, ದಾಮ
ಕಲ್ಪ, ದಾಮರೂಪ.... (1)

ವಿದ್ವಾಸ್ fíó = ವಿದ್ವಾಸ್ @ ದ್ for f + ತರ &c. = ವಿದ್ವತ್ತರ &c. (2)

ವಿದುಷೀ *fio*, ಪಚೆತೀ *fio*, ಲೂನವತೀ *fio*, ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣೀ = ವಿದುಷೀ @ *sf* + ತರ &c. = ವಿದುಷಿತರ, ಪಚೆತಿತರ, ಲೂನವತಿತರ, ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣಿತರ &c..... (3)

ಸ್ತ್ರೀ, ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಬನ್ಧಾ = ಸ್ತ್ರೀ &c. @ *sf* or *nil* + ತರ &c. = ಸ್ತ್ರೀತರ or ಸ್ತ್ರೀತರ; ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಬನ್ಧಾತರ or ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಬನ್ಧಾತರ &c. (4)

ಪ್ರಿಯಾ *fá*, ಖಟ್ಟಾ, ದತ್ತಾ, ಶೂದ್ರಾ, ವಿಶ್ವಪಾ, ಕವಿ, ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀ, ಅಮಲಕೀ, ಪಚೆತ್ *fi*, ಲೂನವತ್ *fi*, ಸುಗಣ್, ಪ್ರಶಾನ್ + ತರ &c. = ಪ್ರಿಯಾತರ, ಖಟ್ಟಾತರ &c. ... (5)

USE. (1). when the base ends in ನ, the ನ not being a substitute for ಮ.

(2). when the base is one formed by ವಸು and ends in ಸ.

(3). when the base is a non-monosyllabic base ending in ಈ, being formed by the feminine affix ಈ.

(4). when the base is a monosyllabic base ending in ಈ being formed by the feminine affix ಈ or any base ending in ಲಾ being formed by the feminine affix ಲಾ and

(5). in other cases.

Observe that a feminine base formed by the affix ವಸು comes under model (2) as well as under (3) and therefore will have two forms. e. g. ವಿದ್ಯತ್ತರ &c. or ವಿದುಷಿತರ &c.

Observe likewise that feminine bases formed by affixes having indicative ಉಕ್ comes under model- (3) as well as under (5) having consequently two forms. e. g. ಪಚೆತಿತರ &c. or ಪಚೆತ್ತರ &c.

(4). ತ್ವ * *g*.

ಸೃಗ್ವಿನ್ *fi* = ಸೃಗ್ವಿನ್ - *f* + ತ್ವ = ಸೃಗ್ವಿತ್ವ ... (1)

ವಿದ್ವಸ್ *fi* = ವಿದ್ವಸ್ @ ದ್ for *f* + ತ್ವ = ವಿದ್ವತ್ವ ... (2)

ಅಜಾ, ರೋಹಿಣೀ = ಅಜಾ &c. @ *sf.* or *nil* + ತ್ವ = ಅಜತ್ವ or ಅಜಾತ್ವ ; ರೋಹಿಣೀತ್ವ or ರೋಹಿಣೀತ್ವ (3)

ಪ್ರಿಯಾ *fá* &c. = ಪ್ರಿಯಾ &c. + ತ್ವ = ಪ್ರಿಯತ್ವ (4)

USE (1). when the base ends in ನ not being a substitute for ಮ.

((2). when the base is one formed by ವಸು and ends in ಸ.

((3). when the base not being *gunavachana* ends in ಳ and ಈ, being formed by the feminine affixes ಳ and ಈ. and

((4). in other cases.

((5). ತಸಿ, ಸಾತಿ, ದ್ವಯಸಚ್, ದಘ್ನಚ್ ಮೂತ್ರಚ್, ತ್ರಾ, ವತಿ, ಗೋಮೈ, ಮಯಟ್, ಚಂಚುಪ್, ಚಣಪ್, ದೇಶ್ಯ, ಲಚ್, ಧಾ, ಸುಚ್, ಕೃತ್ವ = ಸುಚ್, ತಯಪ್, ಗೋಯಾಗಚ್, ವಡ್ಗವಚ್, ತೀಯ, ತರಪ್ + ಆನು, ತಮಪ್ + ಆಮು, ಧುಕ್ + ಡಟ್, ಮಟ್ + ಡಟ್, ಧುಕ್, ತಿಥುಕ್, ಧುಕ್, ಧ್ಯಮಾಜ, ತ್ಯಪ್, ತುಟ್ + ಟ್ಯುಲ್, ತುಟ್ + ಟ್ಯು, ರಿಲ್, ರಿಷ್ವತಿಲ್, A ಶಸ*, B ಶಸ, ತಲ್* *g*, ಪಾಶಪ* *l*, ಚರಟ್*, ಜಾತೀಯಾರ*, ದೇಶೀಯಾರ*.

ಬ್ರಹ್ಮನ್ = ಬ್ರಹ್ಮನ್ - *f* + ತಾಸಿ &c. = ಬ್ರಹ್ಮತಃ &c. ... (1)

ವಿದ್ವಸ್ *f* = ವಿದ್ವಸ್ + ದ್ for *f* + ತಸಿ &c. = ವಿದೃತ್ವಃ &c. ... (2)

ಪ್ರಿಯಾ *fá*, ಪ್ರಶಾನ್ &c. = ಪ್ರಿಯಾ &c. + ತಸಿ = ಪ್ರಿಯತಃ &c. .. (3)

USE. (1). When the base ends in ನ, the ನ not being a substitute for ಮ.

(2), when the base is one formed by the affix ವಸು and ends in ಸ. and

(3). in other cases.

11. When affixes which are double or treble like ಅಣ್ + ಇ, ಡಕ್ + ಇ, ಧಕ್ + ಡಟ್ + ಕನ್ and so on have to be attached, use the models given for the affix being their first part first and

then those given for the affix being their second part, and so on applying when the affixes of the subsequent parts are used the models required by the letters with which the bases end when the models of the previous part have been used. Thus ಮಾರೀಚಿ + ಅಣ್ + ಇಇ = ಮಾರಿಚಿ + ಇಇ = ಮಾರೀಚಿ. The following are such double or treble affixes :—

ಅಣ್ + ಇಇ, ಡೆಕ್ + ಇಇ, ಫಿಇ + ಡೆಕ್, ಅಇ + ಫಕ್, ಣ್ಯ + ಇಇ, ಇ್ಯಜ್ + ಇಇ, ಧುಕ್ + ಡಟ್ + ಕನ್, ಧುಕ್ + ಡಟ್ + ಇ, ಮಟ್ + ಡಟ್ + ಅನ್, ಧುಕ್ + ಡಟ್ + ಅನ್, ತಮಟ್ + ಡಟ್, ತೀಯ + ಈಕಕ್, ತೀಯ + ಅನ್, ತೀಯ + ಕನ್, ಧ್ಯಮಾಇ + ಡ.

12. It should be remembered that as the secondary words formed as above are again bare crude nouns, they, whether they had been previously bases with feminine affixes or not, require their proper feminine affixes when necessary to turn them into feminine bases, and that in this respect they are governed generally by the same rules as simple crude nouns. Thus ಅಗ್ನಿಮ ತ್ and ಜ್ಞಾನವತ್ which is formed by ವತುಪ್—ವತುಪ್ (an affix which has indicator ಉಕ್) = ಅಗ್ನಿಮತೀ (ಜೀಪ್) and ಜ್ಞಾನವತೀ (ಜೀಪ್). But some secondary nouns ending in ಅ take exceptionally

(1) ಜೀಪ್.

if the bases have been formed by the following affixes (IV. 1. 15. Sid. I. 216):—

- (1) affixes having indicator ಟ e. g. ಕುರುಚರ = ಕುರುಚರೀ ;
- (2) ಡೆಕ್, ಡೆಇ, and ಡ್ರೆಕ್ ; e. g. ವೈನತೇಯ = ವೈನತೇಯೀ ; ಜಾಂಬೇಯ = ಜಾಂಬೇಯೀ ; ಕಾಣೇರ = ಕಾಣೇರೀ.
- (3) ಅಣ್, and ಅಇ ; e. g. ಔಪಗವ = ಔಪಗವೀ ; ಔತ್ಸ = ಔತ್ಸೀ.
- (4) ದ್ವಯಸಚ್, ದಘ್ನಜ್, and ಮಾತ್ರಚ್ ; e. g. ಉರುದ್ವಯಸ = ಉರುದ್ವಯಸೀ ; ಉರುದಘ್ನ = ಉರುದಘ್ನೀ ; ಉರುಮಾತ್ರ = ಉರುಮಾತ್ರೀ.
- (5) ತಯಸ್. e. g. ಪಂಚತಯ = ಪಂಚತಯೀ.

(6) ಠಕ್, and ಠಜ ; *e. g.* ಅಠ್ಠಿಕ = ಅಠ್ಠಿಕೇ ; ಲಾವಣಕ = ಲಾವಣಿಕೇ.

(7) ಕಜ ; *e. g.* ಯಾದೃಕ = ಯಾದೃಕೇ.

(8) ಣ when it gives the sense of 'habit' (Sid. I. 217). *e. g.* ಚೌರ = ಚೌರೀ ; but ದಾಣ್ಡ = ದಾಣ್ಡಾ.

(9) ಈಕಕ್ (Sid. I. 217) ; *e. g.* ದ್ವಿತೀಯಾಕ = ದ್ವಿತೀಯಾಕೇ.

(10) ಯಜ (IV. 1. 16. Sid. I. 218). *e. g.* ಗಾರ್ಗ from ಗಾರ್ಗ್ಯ = ಗಾರ್ಗೀ ; except

(a). when the ಯಜ is not patronymic *e. g.* ದ್ವೈಪ್ಯ = ದ್ವೈಪ್ಯಾ.

(b). when the ಯಜ is after the word ದೇವ *e. g.* ದೇವ್ಯ = ದೇವ್ಯಾ.

(c). when the base that has taken the ಯಜ was previously a word ending in ಷ (Sid. I. 242.)
(See below.)

(2) ಚಾಪ್.

if the bases have been formed by ಯಜ್ or ಪ್ಯಜ್ (IV. 1. 74 ; Sid. I. 242.) *e. g.* ಅಂಬಪ್ಯ = ಅಂಬಪ್ಯಾ ; ಕಾರೀಷಗಂಧ್ಯ = ಕಾರೀಷಗಂಧ್ಯಾ.

(2). ಯಜ from a word which before taking the ಯಜ had ended in ಷ (Sid. I. 242) *e. g.* ಪೂತಿಮಾವ್ಯ = ಪೂತಿಮಾವ್ಯಾ.

(3). ಜೀನ್.

if the bases have been formed by ಅಜ and are *jāti* words, provided the feminine gender is not used on account of matrimonial union (IV. 1. 73 ; Sid. I. 242.) *e. g.* ವೈದ = ವೈದೀ (ಜೀನ್). But the wife of ವೈದ = ವೈದೀ (ಜೀಷ್).

13. And it should be remarked that secondary words formed once from simple crude nouns may again, by taking secondary affixes in accordance with the rules relating to the formation of secondary words, give rise to other secondary words. So, if we designate the secondary words formed from simple crude nouns as secondary words of the first degree, the second-

ary words formed from them may be designated as secondary words of the second degree. So also there may be secondary words of the third, fourth, and other degrees. But from words formed by certain secondary affixes other words should not be formed by the use of affixes of the same form. These will be pointed out further on (Sid II. 205.)

14. Observe that the general rules relating to the contraction and alteration of simple nouns before noun affixes apply to secondary nouns also as a rule. There are however a few special rules relating to such bases as follows:—

(I) *Reduction to masculine form.*

This should not take place

- (a). in the case of bases formed by the feminine affix ಆ before ತರಪ್, ತಮಪ್, ಕಲ್ಪಪ್, ರೂಪಪ್, ಪಾಶಪ್ and ಚರಟ್,
 - (1). if the bases had been previously formed by the secondary affix ಉಕ್ (VI. 3, 37; Sid I. 408.) e. g. ಪಾಚಿಕಾ = ಪಾಚಿಕಾ. But ಪಾಕಾ (a primitive word) = ಪಾಕ.
 - (2). if the bases are ordinal numbers (VI. 3. 38.) e. g. ದ್ವಿ ತೀಯಾ = ದ್ವಿತೀಯಾ.
 - (3). if the bases had been previously formed by secondary affixes which expressly *vridddhiate* their bases (VI. 3. 39.) e. g. ದಾಣ್ಡಾ = ದಾಣ್ಡಾ. but ಮಧ್ಯಮಾ which is formed by a secondary affix not *vridddhiating* the base = ಮಧ್ಯಮ.
- (b). of bases formed by the feminine affix ಈ before ಪಾಶಪ್ and ಚರಟ್.
 - (1). if the bases are ordinal numbers. (VI. 3. 38.) e. g. ಪಂಚವಿಾ = ಪಂಚವಿಾ.
 - (2). if the bases had been previously formed by secondary affixes which expressly *vridddhiate* their bases provided the affixes are not those denoting “colored

by” or “ produced of” (VI. 3. 39.) *e. g.* ಸ್ರಾಪ್ಪೀ = ಸ್ರಾಪ್ಪೀ; but ಕಾಷಾಯಾ = ಕಾಷಾಯ (colored); ಕೈವಾ = ಕೈವಾ (produced of).

(II). *Alteration.*

Before secondary affixes not beginning with ಅ and before ಚೈ, a secondary word formed by patronymic affixes having ಯ should *lopate* this ಯ when it follows another consonant in the base (VI. 4. 151, 152.) *e. g.* ಗಾರ್ಗ್ಯ + ಅಕ and ಚೈ = ಗಾರ್ಗ್ಯಕ and ಗಾರ್ಗ್ಯ. But ಸಾಂಕಾಶ್ಯ + ಕ and ಚೈ = ಸಾಂಕಾಶ್ಯಕ and ಸಾಂಕಾಶ್ಯೇ; (here the base is not formed by patronymic affix). And ಗಾರ್ಗ್ಯ + ಆಯ ನ = ಗಾರ್ಗ್ಯಾಯನ.

CHAPTER XI.

MEANING OF SECONDARY AFFIXES.

1. We may now return to the meanings of secondary affixes.

2. The affixes may for this purpose be divided into two classes—(I) adverbial affixes *i. e.* those which are employed to turn words into adverbs and (II) affixes which turn them into other parts of speech. These classes may again be subdivided into two sections—(1) those which directly point to the sense of the words to which they are attached *i. e.* denotative (ಸ್ವಾರ್ಥಕಾಃ), and (2) those which produce words connoting their own sense and denoting something else, *i. e.* connotative. The denotative non-adverbial affixes which we may call A may again be subdivided into (a) those which leave to the words to which they are attached their own meaning unlimited and (b) those which more or less modify it. The connotative non-adverbial affixes may likewise be divided into patronymic which we may call D and others which we may call C, taking all adverbial affixes as belonging to a class B. The meaning of these affixes is as follows :—

AFFIXES OF THE A CLASSES.

Description of affixes.	Appropriate bases and other particulars.	Affixes.	Examples.
SECTION. (a)	<p>(1). The words, ತಾವತ್, ಯಾವತ್, ವತಾವತ್, ಇಯತ್, and ಕಿಯತ್.</p> <p>(2). <i>Sarvanāma</i> words.</p> <p>(3). Indeclinables.</p> <p>(4). Words other than the above.</p>	<p>ದ್ವಯಸಚ್ or ನಾತ್ರಚ್ (Sid I. 667.)</p> <p>ಅಕಚ್ (V. 3. 71.)</p> <p>ಅಕಚ್ (V. 3. 71.)</p> <p>ಕನ್ (B. 1327.)</p>	<p>ತಾವದ್ವಯಸ or ತಾವನಾತ್ರ; ಯಾವದ್ವಯಸ or ಯಾವನಾತ್ರ.</p> <p>ಸರ್ವಕ; ಉಭಕ, ಉಭಯಕ; ತ್ವಯಕ; ಯುಪ್ಪಕ.</p> <p>ಹಿರಕಾದ; ಧಕಿತ್; ಉಚ್ಚೈಕ.</p> <p>ಅಶ್ಯಕ; ಪುತ್ರಕ.</p>
SECTION. (b)	<p>(1) Expressing that the persons or things denoted by the bases are insignificant or are those about whom or which the particulars are unknown, that is to say, when it is desired to sug-</p> <p>(1). <i>Sarvanāma</i> words or indeclinables.</p> <p>(2). Other nouns.</p>	<p>ಅಕಚ್ (V. 3. 71.)</p> <p>ಕ (V. 3. 73, 85.)</p>	<p>ಸರ್ವಕ; ಉಚ್ಚೈಕ.</p> <p>ಅಶ್ಯಕ.</p>

AFFIXES OF THE A CLASS.

<i>Description of affixes.</i>	<i>Appropriate bases and other particulars.</i>	<i>Affixes.</i>	<i>Examples.</i>
<p>gest in connection with them the force of such expressions as "whose is it," "is it," and so on.</p>	<p>(1). <i>Sarvanāma</i> words or indeclinables.</p> <p>(2). Other nouns, if the words formed are to be appellative.</p> <p>(3). do otherwise.</p>	<p>ಅಕರ್ಷ (V. 3. 71.)</p> <p>ಕನ್ (V. 3. 75, 87.)</p> <p>ಕ (V. 3. 74, 86.)</p> <p>ಪಾಶವ (V. 3. 47.)</p>	<p>ಸರ್ವಕ; ಉಚ್ಚೈಃ.</p> <p>ಕೂಪ್ರಕ; ಚೋರಣಕ; ವೇಣುಕ; ದಂಡಕ.</p> <p>ಅಶ್ವಕ; ಉದ್ವೈಕ; ವೃಹ್ಣಕ; ವೇಣುಕ; ದಂಡಕ.</p> <p>ವೈಯಾಕರಣವಾಕ.</p>
<p>(3) Expressing the same sense as the first of the senses referred to in (2) in a different form.</p>	<p>Nouns.</p>	<p>ಕನ್ (V. 3. 95.)</p>	<p>ವ್ಯಾಕರಣಕ (grammar whose study has produced pride)</p>
<p>(4) Expressing that what is signified by the bases produces something contemptible.</p>	<p>Nouns.</p>		

(5). Expressing that the persons or things denoted by the bases are objects of compassion, sympathy, or pity; also that the things signified by the bases, are connected as means of relief with the persons or things that have been objects of compassion &c.

(6). Expressing that what is denoted by the bases is merely an imitation of that which is ordinarily denoted by them, or something which gives the name to some person or thing on account of its similarity to that person or thing.

(1). Names of kinds
(ಜಾತಿ) of men.

(2). Other nouns.

X ಕನಃ
(V. 3. 81.)

ಕ
(V. 3. 76, 77.)

ಸಿಂಹಕಃ; ಇರಭಕಃ.

ಪುತ್ರಕಃ; ದುರ್ಬಲಕಃ; ಗುಡಕಃ
(means of relief).

(1). Nouns if the reference is to things used to obtain the means of livelihood and not being the things sold, and in other cases, if the word to be formed is to be appellative, the reference being to a human being.

(2). Nouns in other cases.

ಃ ಕನಃ
(V. 3. 99.)

ಪಾಸುದೇವ; ರಾಮ; ಶಿವ;
(images taken out into the streets to obtain charity);
ಚ೦ಚ೦ (name of a person who is like ಚ೦ಚ೦, “a puppet of straw”).

ಅಶ್ವಕಃ an imitation horse, also one who or which is called so, because of some similarity between him or it and a horse.

ಕನಃ
(V. 3. 96, 97.)

AFFIXES OF THE A CLASS.

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<i>Description of affixes.</i>	<i>Appropriate bases and other particulars.</i>	<i>Affixes.</i>	<i>Examples.</i>
(7). Expressing one who or which resembles that denoted by the bases.	Nouns.	ಜಾತ್ಯಯರ್ (V. 3. 69.)	ಪಟುಜಾತ್ಯಯ.
(8). Expressing a slight incompleteness in the sense of the bases.	Nouns.	ಬಹುರ್ (V. 3. 68.)	ಬಹುಪಟು.
(9) Expressing the same sense as that referred to above in another form.	(1) Nouns formed by the primitive affixes ಕ್ತ್ or its substitute ನ್, except when they are preceded by words denoting half as an <i>upada</i> .	ಕನ್ (V. 4. 4, 5.)	ಉಕ್ತ್ ಕ್, ಭಿನ್ನ ಕ್.
	(2) Other nouns.	ಕಲ್ಪಪ್, ದೇಶ್ಯ, ದೇಶಯರ್ (V. 3. 67.)	ವಿದ್ಯತ್ಕಲ್ಪ, ವಿದ್ಯದೇಶ್ಯ, ವಿದ್ಯದೇಶಯ.

(10) Expressing one who or which is excessively that denoted by the bases.

Nouns.

ರೂಪಘ್
(V. 3. 66.)

ವೈಯಾಕರಣರೂಪ.

(11) Expressing the abundance of that which is signified by the bases.

(1) Nouns denoting things without consciousness.

ತಕ್ or ಮಯಾಟ್
(V. 4. 21, 22; IV. 2. 47.)

ಅಪ್ರೇಪಿಕ, ಅಪ್ರೋಪಮಯ.

(2) Nouns denoting descendants or portions of the Vedas called *charaṇas*.

ವೃಜ್ or ಮಯಾಟ್
(IV. 2. 39, 46; IV. 3. 126; V. 4. 21, 22.)

ಔಪಗವಕ or ಉಪಗುಮಯ,
ಕಾಪಟವಕ or ಕಪಟಮಯ.

(3) Other nouns denoting multitude when they have a vowel gravely accented.

ಅಜ್ or ಮಯಾಟ್
(IV. 2. 44; V. 2. 21, 22.)

ಕಾವೋತ or ಕವೋತಮಯ.

(4) Other nouns denoting multitude when they have a vowel not gravely accented.

ಅರ್ಹ or ಮಯಾಟ್
(IV. 1. 84; V. 4. 21, 22.)

ಕಾಕ or ಕಾಕಮಯ.

(5) Nouns other than the above.

ಮಯಾಟ್
(V. 4. 21.)

ಅನ್ಯಮಯ.

AFFIXES OF THE A CLASS.

Description of affixes.	Appropriate bases and other particulars.	Affixes.	Examples.
(12) Expressing the degrees of comparison.	(1) Nouns formed by 4 ತೈನ್ and 4 ತೈಚ್, or by 1 ಮತುಪ್ and 1 ವನ್ according to rules to be noticed hereafter.	(compar.) ಈಯಸುನ್ ; (super.) ಇಷ್ಠನ್. (V. 3. 59, 65; VI. 4, 154.)	ಕರ್ (ಕರ್ತ್ಯ) = ಕರಿಯಸ್, ಕರಿಪ್ ; ದೋಹ್ (ದೋಗ್ಧ್) = ದೋಹಿಯಸ್, ದೋಹಿಪ್ ; ಸ್ವಿಜ್ (ಸ್ವಿಜ್ಸ್) = ಸ್ವಿಜಿಯಸ್, ಸ್ವಿಜಿಪ್.
	(2) Nouns called <i>gunavachanáḥ</i> .	(compar.) ತರಪ್ or ಈಯಸುನ್ (super.) ತಮಪ್ or ಇಷ್ಠನ್. (V. 3. 55, 57, 58.)	ಪಟುತರ, ಪಟಿಯಸ್, ಪಟುತಮ, ಪಟಿಪ್.
	(3) Other nouns.	(compar.) ತರಪ್ ; (super.) ತಮಪ್. (V. 3. 55, 57.)	ಪಾಚಕತರ, ಪಾಚಕತಮ, ಉಚೈಸ್ತರ, ಉಚೈಸ್ತಮ.



AFFIXES OF THE B CLASS.

(A) DENOTATIVE AFFIXES.

SECTION I. AFFIXES CALLED *vibhakti* (ವಿಭಕ್ತಿ)

<i>Description of affixes.</i>	<i>Bases.</i>	<i>Affixes.</i>	<i>Examples.</i>
(1). Expressing a manner of being (Modal).	(a). Pronouns, except the pronouns of the 1st and 2nd person.		
	ತೃ, ತ (3rd person) ಲ (proximate demonstrative) ಁಮಾ (remote demonstrative) ಯಾ (relative).	ಫಾಲ್ (V. 3. 23.)	ತೃಫಾ, ತಫಾ, ಲಫಾ, ಁಮಾಫಾ, ಯಾಫಾ.
	ಇತ್ (indefinite demonstrative) ಕ (interrogative).	ಫಮಾ (V. 3. 24, 25.)	ಇತ್ಫಂ, ಕಫಂ.
(b). <i>Sarvanāma</i> words other than pronouns except ದ್ವಿ.		ಫಾಲ್ (V. 3. 23.)	ಸರ್ವಫಾ, ವಿಶ್ವಫಾ, ಅಸ್ಯಫಾ ಹೀ.
(c). the word ಬಹು.		Id.	ಬಹುಫಾ.

AFFIXES OF THE B CLASS.

Description of affixes.	Bases.	Affixes.	Examples.
(2). Giving the force of the ablative case.	Pronouns as above except ಕ of the interrogative for which substitute ಕು; <i>sarvānām</i> words other than pronouns as above; and the words ಏಳು, ಪರಿ (all), and ಅಭಿ (all).	ತಸ್ಮಿನ್ (V. 3. 7, 8, 9.)	ತೃತಃ, ತತಃ, ಅತಃ, ಅನುತಃ, ಯತಃ, ಇತಃ, ಕುತಃ, ಸರ್ವತಃ, ಬಹುತಃ, ಪರಿತಃ, ಅಭಿತಃ.
(3). Giving the force of the locative case when speaking of time belonging to the current day (ಅದ್ಯತನ).	(a). ಯ (relative), ಕ (inter) ಸ instead of ಸರ್ವ, ಸರ್ವ, and ಎಕ. (b.) ಎತ (indefinite demonstrative) (c). ತೃ ತ. (3rd person).	ದಾ (V. 3. 15.) ಹಿಲ್ (V. 3. 16.) ದಾ or ದಾನೀಂ (V. 3. 19.)	ಯದಾ, ಕದಾ, ಸದಾ or ಸರ್ವದಾ, ಎಕದಾ. ವಿರ್ತರ್ಹಿ or ಅಧುನಾ (anomalous). (V. 3. 19.) or ಇದಾನೀಂ. (anomalous) (V. 3. 18.) ತೃದಾ or ತೃದಾನೀಂ or ತದಾನೀಂ.

(d). ಅಮೂ (remote demonstrative) ಅ (proximate demonstrative).

(e). ವಿಶ್ವ and other words

(4) Giving the force of the locative case when speaking of time not of the current day. (ಅನದ್ಯ ತನ.)

(a) ತ್ಯ - ತ

(b) ಸರ್ವ and ಎಕ

(c) ಅ and ಅಮೂ

(d) ಸ instead of ಸರ್ವ

(g) ವಿಶ್ವ ಹೀ.

(e) ಯ - ಕ

(f) ಎತ.

ಅಮೂತ್ರ, ಅತ್ರ.

ತ್ರಲ್

(V. 3. 10.)

ವಿಶ್ವತ್ರ ಹೀ.

ತ್ರಲ್

(V. 3. 10.)

ದಾ or ದಾನೀಂ or ಹೀಲ್

(V. 3. 21.)

ದಾ or ಹೀಲ್

(V. 3. 15, 21.)

ತ್ರ or ಹೀಲ್

(V. 3. 21.)

ದಾ

(V. 3. 15.)

ತ್ರ or ಪ್ರಲ್

ದಾ or ಹೀಲ್

(V. 3. 21.)

ಹೀಲ್.

(V. 3. 21.)

ತ್ಯದಾ or ತ್ಯಹೀ, ತದಾ or ತಹೀ, ತ್ಯದಾನೀಂ or ತದಾನೀಂ.

ಸರ್ವದಾ, ಸರ್ವಹೀ ಹೀ.

ಅತ್ರ or ಅಹೀ. ಅಮೂತ್ರ or ಅಮೂಹೀ.

ಸದಾ.

ವಿಶ್ವತ್ರ or ವಿಶ್ವಹೀ.

ಯದಾ or ಯಹೀ. ಕದಾ or ಕಹೀ.

ಎತಹೀ or ಅಧುನಾ (anomalous) ಇದಾನೀಂ. (anomalous).

AFFIXES OF THE B CLASS.

Description of affixes.

- (5) Giving the force of the locative case when time is not spoken of.

Basss.

- (a) ಇ (indefinite demonstrative).

- (b) ಕು (interrogative)

- (c) ಸರ್ವ &c. ತ್ಯ, ತ, ಅ, ಅವು, ಯ and ಬಹು

Affixes.

ಕ

(V. 3. 11.)

ತ್ರಲ್ or ಅತ್

(V. 3. 12.)

'ತ್ರಲ್

(V. 3. 10.)

Examples.

ಇಹ.

ಕುತ್ರ or ಕ್ಯ.

ಸರ್ವತ್ರ &c. ತ್ಯತ್ರ, ತತ್ರ, ಅತ್ರ, ಅವುತ್ರ, ಯತ್ರ, ಬಹುತ್ರ.

SECTION II. AFFIXES NOT CALLED *vibhakti*.

- (1) Giving the force of the ablative case generally but often the force of other cases and of other relations.

Words like ಆದಿ, ಮಧ್ಯ, ಪೃಷ್ಠ, ಪಾರ್ಶ್ವ, and so on which are to be ascertained by study.

ತಸಿ

(Sid I. 727 note 43.)

ಆದಿತಃ, ಮಧ್ಯತಃ, ಪಾರ್ಶ್ವತಃ, ಪೃಷ್ಠತಃ, ಸಮಂತತಃ, ಸಮೀಪತಃ.

- (2) Giving (a) the force of the instrumental case the word having the affix being used along with a word denoting an action in the sense of

ಯುಪ್ಕೃದ್, ಅಸ್ಮದ್ and ದ್ವಿ and other nouns not being *śarvanāma* and not being ಬಹು, ಪರಿ, and ಅಭಿ.

ತಸಿ

(V. 4. 44. to 48.)

(1.) ಚಾರಿತ್ರ + ತಸಿ = ಚಾರಿತ್ರತಃ ಅತಿ ಗೃಹ್ಯತೆ. "By conduct he surpasses." ವೃತ್ತತಃ ನವ್ಯ ಥತೆ. "By conduct, he does

“to surpass” or “not to swerve” or “to be censurable” or “to be deficient or blameable” or “to be sinful”; or (b) the force of the ablative case in the sense of “from” the word upon which the word having the affix is dependent, not being from III ಪಾ “to forsake, leave or quit” or from ರೂಪ (V. 4. 45.); or (c) the force of the ablative case, the word having the affix being used along with the indeclinable word ಪ್ರತಿ in the sense of “instead of”; or (d) the force of the genitive case, the sense being “on the side of”.

not swerve;” ಪೃತ್ತತಃಸ್ತಃ, “By conduct, he is contemptible.

(2.) ಗ್ರಾಮತಃ ಆಗಚ್ಛತಿ = “From the village he comes,” but ಪರ್ವತತಃ cannot be used in the sense of “from the mountain” when ಅವರೋಹತಿ “he descends” is the verb used along with that word; because ಅವರೋಹತಿ is from ರೂಪ. So ಸ್ವರ್ಗತಃ will not be correct in the sense of “from ಸ್ವರ್ಗ” when ಹೀಯತೆ is the verb used; for ಹೀಯತೆ is from III ಪಾ.

(3.) ಪ್ರದ್ಯುಮ್ನಃ ಪಾಸುದೇವತಃ ಪ್ರತಿ. “Pradyumna is instead of Vāsudéva”

(4). ಕೃಷ್ಣಃ ಅರ್ಜುನತಃ “Krishna is on the side of Arjuna.

AFFIXES OF THE B CLASS.

<i>Description of affixes.</i>	<i>Bases.</i>	<i>Affixes.</i>	<i>Examples.</i>
(3) Giving the force of the genitive case the sense implied being “remedy”	Words denoting diseases.	ತಪಿ (V. 4. 49.)	ಜ್ವರತುಃಕುರುಃ “make (a remedy) for fever.”
(4) Giving the force of all cases except the genitive.	Words denoting “much or little” and used in government with a word denoting an action provided that the word denoting “much” is used on account of “good ends and purposes” and the word denoting “little” is used on account of “bad ends and purposes” unless the word denoting “little” is “ಅಲ್ಪ” for in the case of this word the proviso does not hold good.	ಶಸ್ಃ (V. 4. 42; II. 1. 38; Sid. I. 343 note 33.)	ಬಹುಶಃ or ಭೂರಿಶಃ ದದಾತಿ “he gives much or to many (for worthy ends); ಸ್ತೋತೃಶಃ ದದಾತಿ” he gives little or to few (for other than good purposes). But ಅಲ್ಪಶಃ ದದಾತಿ “he gives little or to few” (whether for worthy or unworthy ends, it does not matter).
(5) Giving the force of all case affixes except	(1) <i>Sanhya</i> words and also other words denoting	ಶಸ್ಃ (V. 4. 43.)	ದ್ವಿಶಃ, ತ್ರಿಶಃ, ಏಕಶಃ, ತಾವಜ್ಞಃ, ಕತಿಶಃ, ಶತಶಃ, ಸಹಸ್ರಶಃ, ವಾದಃ

the genitive and with the additional sense of "each" sometimes.

individual things expressing quantity; also many other words denoting individual things except numerals beginning with numerals and ending in the word ಶತ.

(2) Numerals beginning with numerals and ending in the word ಶತ.

ಪುನಃ

(V. 4. 1.)

the ಅ of ಪುನಃ being changed into ಇ. (VII. 3. 44.)

ದ್ವಿಶತಿಶಃ.

ಪುರ instead of ಪೂರ್ವ.

ಅಸಿ or ಅಸ್ತಾತಿ
(V. 3. 39, 40.)

ಪುರಃ, ಪುರಸ್ತಾತ್.

ಅಥ instead of ಅಧರ.
ಅಧರ.

ಅಧಃ, ಅಧಸ್ತಾತ್.
ಅಧರಾತ್, ಅಧರೇಣ.

ಅವ instead of ಅವರ.
ಅವರ.

ಅಸಿ or ಅಸ್ತಾತಿ
ಅಸ್ತಾತಿ or ಅತಸ್ತುಚ್ಛಃ
(V. 3. 29, 39, 40, 41.)
ಅವಃ, ಅವಸ್ತಾತ್.
ಅವರಸ್ತಾತ್, ಅವರತಃ.

ಶಃ, ಪಾದಶಃ, ಸರ್ವಶಃ, ಅನೇಕಶಃ, ಮುಖ್ಯಶಃ, ಪದಶಃ, ಅಕ್ಷರಶಃ, ಶ್ರಮಶಃ, ಸ್ವರಶಃ.

AFFIXES OF THE B CLASS.

Description of affixes.

Bases.

Affixes.

Examples.

ದಕ್ಷಿಣ and ಉತ್ತರ.

ಅತಿಸುಖ or ಆತಿ or
ಆಪ or ಅಹಿ or ಎನಪ
(V. 3. 28, 35 to 38)

ದಕ್ಷಿಣತಃ, ದಕ್ಷಿಣಾತ್, ದಕ್ಷಿಣಾ,
ದಕ್ಷಿಣಾಹಿ, ದಕ್ಷಿಣೇನ; ಉತ್ತರತಃ
ಉತ್ತರಾತ್, ಉತ್ತರಾ, ಉತ್ತರಾಹಿ,
ಉತ್ತರೇಣ.

ಪರ.

ಅತಿಸುಖ or ಅಸ್ಥಾತಿ
(V. 3. 29.)

ಪರತಃ, ಪರಸ್ಪಾತ್.

ಉಪ instead of ಉದ್ವರ್.

ರಿಲ್ or ರಿಷ್ಟಾತಿಲ್
(V. 3. 31.)

ಉಪರಿ, ಉಪರಿಷ್ಟಾತ್.

ಪಶ್ಚ instead of ಉಪರ.

ಆತಿ
(V. 3. 32)

ಪಶ್ಚಾತ್.

NOTE. (1) ದಕ್ಷಿಣಾ and ದಕ್ಷಿಣಾಹಿ and ಉತ್ತರಾ and ಉತ್ತರಾಹಿ should not be used when the sense is that of an ablative case (V. 3. 36 to 38.)

(2) And even though ದಕ್ಷಿಣಾ may be used when the sense is general, the words ದಕ್ಷಿಣಾಹಿ and ಉತ್ತರಾಹಿ should not be used except when the sense of remoteness is implied. (V. 3. 36 to 38.)

(3) ದಕ್ಷಿಣೇನ, ಉತ್ತರೇಣ and ಅಧರೇಣ should not be used likewise with the sense of the ablative case or except when the sense of nearness is implied (V. 3. 35.)

(6) Expressing that what is denoted by the bases represent the manner in which an act is performed or the manner in which a thing is divided or more things than one are compounded.

ಎಕ.

ದ್ವಿ and ತ್ರಿ.

ಘ್ಯಮಾಞ್ or ಧಾ
(V. 3. 42 to 44.)

ಧಾ, ಎಧಾಚ್, ಧಮಾಞ್,
ಧಮಾಞ್ + ಷ
(V. 3. 42 to 46.)

ಏಕಧ್ಯಂ, ಏಕಧಾ.

ಽಽಧಾ, ಽಽಧ್ಯಂ, ಽಽಧ್ಯಂ
ಧ; ತ್ರಿಧಾ, ತ್ರೀಧಾ, ತ್ರೈಧಂ
ತ್ವೈಧ.

AFFIXES OF THE B CLASS.

Description of affixes.

Bases.

ಚತುರ್, ಪಂಚನ, ಷಷ್‌ op-
tionally becoming ಷುಷ್, ಸ
ಪ್ತನ, and other numerals
as well as other *sankhya*
words.

(7) Expressing that
what is denoted by the
base shews the number
of times an act is done
by the same agent.

(a) numerals.

ಎಕ becoming ಸಕೃತ್.

ದ್ವಿ, ತ್ರಿ, and ಚತುರ್.

(b) *Sankhya* words other
than the above.

(i) ಪಂಚನ and others
except ಬಹು.

Affixes.

ಛಾ
(V. 3. 42, 43; Sid.
I. 390.)

Examples.

ಚತುರ್ಧಾ, ಪಂಚಧಾ, ಷೋಢಾ
or ಷಷ್ಠಾ, ಬಹುಧಾ, ತಾವದ್ಧಾ, ತ
ತ್ವಿಧಾ.

ಸಕೃತ್.

ಸುಚ್

(V. 4. 19.)

ದ್ವಿ, ತ್ರಿ, ಚತುರ್.

ಸುಚ್

(V. 4. 18.)

ಕೃತ್ಯಸುಚ್

(V. 4. 17.)

ಪಂಚಕೃತ್ಯ, ಷಟ್ಕೃತ್ಯ, ಸಪ್ತ
ಕೃತ್ಯ, ಏಕಾದಶಕೃತ್ಯ, ಕತಕೃ
ತ್ಯ.

(2) ಬಹು.

ಧಾ or ಕೃತ್ಯಸುಬ್ಬ್ if
the repetition of the
act is within a time
that is not long, but
ಕೃತ್ಯಸುಬ್ಬ್ otherwise.
(V. 4. 20.)

ಬಹುಧಾ or ಬಹುಕೃತ್ಯ (in a
day) ಬಹುಕೃತ್ಯ (in a month).

(8) Expressing that
what is signified by the
base is the result of a
change, the adverb form-
ed qualifying words from
the roots ಕೃ, ಭೂ, and ಅನ್
(V. 4. 4.)

Nouns.

ಬೈ
(V. 4. 50.)

ಕೃಷ್ಣೇಕರೋತಿ. "he black-
ens" (that which was not
black). ಬ್ರಹ್ಮೇ ಭವತಿ. "he
becomes Brahma". ಗಂಗೀ
ಸ್ಯಾತ್ "may it become the
Ganges."

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(9) Expressing the
same sense as that refer-
red to in (8) and under
the same circumstances
with the addition that
the change is complete.

Nouns.

ಬೈ or ಸಾತಿ
(V. 4. 52)

ವೃಕ್ಷಃ ಅಗ್ನೀ or ಅಗ್ನಿಸಾತ್ ಭ-
ವತಿ. "The tree becomes fire
(completely)".

<i>Description of affixes</i>	<i>Bases.</i>	<i>Affixes.</i>	<i>Examples.</i>
(10) Expressing the same sense as that referred to in (8) and under the same circumstances with the addition that the change affects all that are referred to as having been changed, though not complete as regards every one of them.	Nouns.	ಚ್ಚಿ (V. 4. 52.)	ಸರ್ವೇಶಸ್ತ್ರಾಣಿ ಅಗ್ನಿಭವಂತಿ “all weapons become fire,” (though every one of them has not been completely reduced to fire).
(11) Expressing the same sense as that referred to in (10), the adverb formed however being to qualify words derived from the root ಸಂಪದ್ as well as those from ಕೃ, ಭೂ, and ಅಸ್	Nouns.	ಸಾತಿ (V. 4. 53.)	ಅಗ್ನಿ ಸಾತ್ ಸಂಪದ್ಯತೆ, ಕರೋತಿ, ಭವತಿ, or ಸ್ಯಾತ್

(12) Expressing that things spoken of have got or been put into the control or possession of the persons denoted by the bases, the adverb formed being to qualify words derived from ಸಂಪದ್. ಕೈ, ಭೂ, and ಅನ್.

If the things spoken of are due to the person referred to.

In other cases.

ತಾ or ಸಾತಿ
(V. 4. 55.)

ಕರಂ (a royal revenue).
ರಾಜಸಾತಕರೋತಿ, ಭವತಿ, ಸ್ಯಾತ್
or ಸಂಪದ್ಯತೆ.

ಸಾತಿ
(V. 4. 54.)

ರಾಜ್ಯೈಂ ರಾಜಸಾತ್ ಭವತಿ.
“The kingdom comes into
the possession of the king.”

(13) Turning words into adverbs qualifying words derived from the roots ಕೈ, ಭೂ, and ಅನ್. Nouns which are the imitative names of inarticulate sounds and as such always end in ತ and which are reduplicated to express the imitation, the final ತ being left out in the reduplication, provided the half of the reduplicated name

ಪಟತ್ (an inarticulate sound) reduplicated and with the final letter left out = ಪಟಪಟತ್ + ತಾಚ್ = ಪಟಪಟಾ + ಕರೋತಿ ಕೀ. = ಪಟಪಟಾ ಕರೋತಿ, ಪಟಪಟಾಭವತಿ, ಪಟಪಟಾ ಸ್ಯಾತ್. But there is no ತಾಚ್ for ಶ್ರತ್, because this re-

AFFIXES OF THE B CLASS.

Description of affixes.

Bases.

contains more than a single vowel and provided further that the word ಇತಿ does not follow the names.

Affixes.

Examples.

peated will have only one vowel; and in ಪಟಿತಿ ಕರೋತಿ &c., there can be no turning of ಪಟಿತ್ into an adverb because “ಇತಿ” occurs.

(14). Expressing that which is becoming as an action with reference to the person or thing denoted by the bases or what is like that which is denoted by them, the likeness having reference to an action or what is like that which is in, or belongs, to those that are denoted by them.

Nouns.

ಪತಿ

(V. I. 115. to 117.
Sid. 1. 651. notes
1 to 3.)

ವಿಧಿವತ್ “according to rule” (the action is). ರಾಜವತ್ “like the king” (in action). ಮಥುರಾವತ್ “as in Mathura” (the town of that name). ದೇವದತ್ತವತ್ “like that of Devadatta” (a person). But in such a sentence as “he is as stout as his son” we cannot use the word ಪ್ರತ್ಯವತ್, because the stoutness is not an action.

(15). Turning words into adverbs qualifying verbs and adjectives. Nouns formed by the affixes ತರಪ್ and ತಮಪ್ from the word ಕೆಮ and the indeclinables as well as from those words denoting time which when they take those affixes have the locative case affix inserted between those affixes and their bases as well as after the affixes according to a certain rule to be noticed by and by.

ಆಮು
(V. 4. 11.)

ಕೆಂತರಾಂ, ಕೆತಮಾಂ, ಉಚ್ಚೆ ಸ್ವ
ರಾಂ, ಉಚ್ಚೆ ಸ್ವಮಾಂ. ಪೂರ್ವಾ
ಹ್ಯೆತರಾಂ, ಪೂರ್ವಾಹ್ಯೆತಮಾಂ.

AFFIXES OF THE O CLASS.

Description of affixes.

Bases.

Affixes.}

Examples.

(1) Expressing that (a) Numerals (which are which completes what is turned into ordinals by the denoted by the bases. affixes.)

(i) ದ್ವಿ.

ತೀಯ or ತೀಯ + ಅನ್
or ತೀಯ + ಈಕಕ್ or
ತೀಯ + ಕನ್.
(V. 2. 54; Kàs on IV.
2. 8; V. 3. 48.)

ದ್ವಿತೀಯ, ದ್ವಿತೀಯ (formed
by ತೀಯ + ಅನ್) ದ್ವೈತೀಯಾ
ಕ, ದ್ವಿತೀಯಕ.

(ii) ತ್ರಿ being changed
into ತೈ (V. 2. 55.)

ತೀಯ or ತೀಯ + ಅನ್
or ತೀಯ + ಈ ಕಕ್ or
ತೀಯ + ಕನ್

ತೈತೀಯ, ತೈತೀಯ (ಅನ್) ತಾ
ತೀರ್ಥೀಕ, ತೈತೀಯಕ.

(Kàs. on IV. 2. 8;
V. 2. 54; V. 3. 48.)

(iii) ಚತುರ್.

ಧೃಕ್ + ಡಟ್ or ಧೃಕ್
+ ಡಟ್ + ಅನ್
(V. 2. 51; V. 3. 49.)

ಚತುರ್ಥ, ಚತುರ್ಥ (ಅನ್),
also ತುರೀಯ or ತುರೈ (Sid.
I. 670.)

(iv) ಪಂಚೆನ್.

ಮಃಟ + ಡಟೆ or ಮಃಟ +

ಡಟೆ + ಅನ್

(V. 2. 49; V. 3. 49.)

(v) ಪಷ್.

ಛಃಠ್ + ಡಟರ್ or ಛಃಠ್ +
ಡಟೆ + ಅನ್ or ಛಃಠ್ + ಡಟೆ
+ ಇ or ಛಃಠ್ + ಡಟೆ + ಕನ್
(V. 2. 51; V. 3.
49 to 51.)

ಪಷ್ಠ, ಪಷ್ಠಂ (ಅನ್) ಪಾಠ್ಯಕೆ,
ಪಷ್ಠಕೆ.

(vi) ಸಪ್ತನ್, ನವನ್, ದಶನ್.

ಮಃಟ + ಡಟರ್ or ಮಃಟ +
ಡಟೆ + ಅನ್

(V. 2. 49; V. 3. 49.)

ಸಪ್ತಮ, ನವಮ, ದಶಮ.

(vii) ಅಷ್ಟನ್.

ಮಃಟ + ಡಟೆ or ಮಃಟ +
ಡಟೆ + ಅನ್ or ಮಃಟ + ಡ
ಟೆ + ಇ or ಮಃಟ + ಡಟೆ +
ಠ್ ಅನ್ or ಠ್ ಇ

(V. 2. 49; V. 3. 49
to 51.)

ಅಷ್ಟಮ, ಅಷ್ಟಮಂ (ಅನ್ or ಠ್
ಅನ್) ಅಷ್ಟಮ (ಇ or ಠ್ ಇ.)

(viii) ಪಶನ್ preceded by
a numeral denoting from
1 to 9.

ಡಟರ್

(V. 2. 48.)

ಎಕಾದಶ, ದ್ವಾದಶ, ತ್ರಯೋದ
ಶ, ಚತುರ್ದಶ, ಪಂಚದಶ, ಷೋಡ
ಶ, ಸಪ್ತದಶ, ಅಷ್ಟಾದಶ, ನವದಶ.

AFFIXES OF THE C CLASS.

Description of affixes.

Bases.

ವಿಂಶತಿ, ತ್ರಿಂಶತ್, ಚತುರ್ವಿಂಶತ್, ಪಂಚಶತ್ whether preceded by a numeral or not.

ತಮಃ + ಡಟ್ or ಡಟ್.
(V. 2. 56; VI. 4. 142)
(ವಿಂಶತಿ being charged into ವಿಂಶ before ಡಟ್)

Examples.

ವಿಂಶತಿತಮ or ವಿಂಶ, ಏಕವಿಂಶತಿತಮ or ಏಕವಿಂಶ, ದ್ವಾವಿಂಶತಿತಮ or ದ್ವಾವಿಂಶ and so on; ತ್ರಿಂಶತ್ತಮ or ತ್ರಿಂಶ, ಏಕತ್ರಿಂಶತ್ತಮ or ಏಕತ್ರಿಂಶ and so on; ಚತುರ್ವಿಂಶತ್ತಮ or ಚತುರ್ವಿಂಶ, and so on; ಪಂಚಾಶತ್ತಮ or ಪಂಚಾಶ and so on.

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ಘೈ, ಸಪ್ತತಿ. ಅಶೀತಿ, and ನ ವತಿ when not preceded by a numeral

ತಮಃ + ಡಟ್
(V. 2. 58.)

ಘೈತಮ, ಸಪ್ತತಿತಮ, ಅಶೀತಿತಮ, ನವತಿತಮ.

but when preceded by a numeral.

ತಮಃ + ಡಟ್ or ಡಟ್.
(V. 2. 56).

ಏಕಘೈತಮ or ಏಕಘೈ, ಏಕಸಪ್ತತಿತಮ or ಏಕಸಪ್ತತಿ, ಏಕಾಶೀತಿತಮ or ಏಕಾಶೀತಿ, ಏಕನವತಿತಮ or ಏಕನವತಿ.

ಕತ and upwards.

ತಮಟ್ + ಡಟ್.
(V. 2. 57.)

ಕತತಮ, ಎಕಕತತಮ, ಸಹಸ್ರ
ತಮ, ಕ್ರೋಷಿತಮ, and so on.

(b) non-numerals

ಬಹು and ಗಣ.

ತಿಥುಕ್.
(V. 2. 52.)

ಬಹುತಿಥ, ಗಣತಿಥ.

ತಾವತ, ಯಾವತ, ಎತಾವತ,
ಇಯತ, and ಕಿಯತ.

ಇಥುಕ್
(V. 2. 53.)

ಠಾವತಿಥ, ಯಾವತಿಥ, ಎತಾವತಿ
ಥ, ಇಯತಿಥ, ಕಿಯತಿಥ.

ಕತಿ, ತತಿ, ಯತಿ.

ಥುಕ್
(V. 2. 51.)

ಕತಿಥ, ತತಿಥ, ಯತಿಥ.

ಕತಿಪಯ.

ಥುಕ್
(V. 2. 51.)

ಕತಿಪಯಥ.

ಪೂಗ, ಸಂಘ.

ತಿಥುಕ್.
(V. 2. 52.)

ಪೂಗತಿಥ, ಸಂಗತಿಥ.

ಪೂಸ, ಅರ್ಧವೂಸ, ಸಂವತ್ಸರ.

ಮಟ್ + ಡಟ್
(V. 2. 57.)

ವೂಸತಮ, ಅರ್ಧವೂಸತಮ,
ಸಂವತ್ಸರತಮ.

OBSERVATIONS.

- (8). There is no ordinal number from ಎಕೆ, and so the word “first” can be rendered in Sanskrit only by such equivalent expressions as ಪ್ರಥಮ, ಅಗ್ರಮ, ಆದಿಮ, and ಆದ್ಯ.
- (2). No ordinal can of course be formed from numbers which are expressed by more words than one, when they stand as uncompounded words. Thus, there can be no ordinal from ಎಕೆವಿಂಶಂಶತಂ.
- (3). The words ದ್ವಿತೀಯ, ತೃತೀಯ, ಪಂಚಮ, ಸಪ್ತಮ, ನವಮ, and ದಶಮ as formed by the addition of ಅನ್ to ತೀಯ and ಮಟ್ + ಡಟ್ should not be used except when the words are to qualify a word denoting a part, a share, a portion, or a division (ಭಾಗ).
- (4). The word ಷಷ್ಠ and ಸಾಷ್ಠ as formed by the addition of ಅನ್ and ಇ to ಷಟ್ + ಡಟ್ should also be not used except when they are to qualify a word denoting a part &c. (ಭಾಗ) but when they are to qualify such word, if what is denoted by this word is a part &c. of a measure (ಮಾನಂ) the word ಷಷ್ಠಕ formed by ಕನ್ may be used as well as ಷಷ್ಠ and ಸಾಷ್ಠ. (V. 3. 51.) e. g. ಷಷ್ಠಭಾಗ or ಸಾಷ್ಠಭಾಗ or ಷಷ್ಠಕಭಾಗ of a measure, but ಷಷ್ಠಭಾಗ or ಸಾಷ್ಠಭಾಗ of anything else.
- (5). The word ಅಷ್ಟಮ and ಆಷ್ಟಮ as formed by the addition of ಅನ್ and ಇ to ಮಟ್ + ಡಟ್ should not be

used likewise except when they are to qualify a word denoting a part &c., but when they are to qualify such word, if what is denoted by this word is a part of the body of an animal, the word ಅಷ್ಟಮ as formed by 1 ಅನ್ or 1 ಇ may be used as well as the words ಅಷ್ಟಮ and ಅಷ್ಟಮ above alluded to e. g. ಅಷ್ಟಮ (ಅನ್), ಅಷ್ಟಮ (1 ಅನ್ or 1 ಇ) or ಅಷ್ಟಮಭಾಗ of a part of any animal's body but ಅಷ್ಟಮ (ಅನ್) and ಅಷ್ಟಮಭಾಗ of any thing else.

- (6). But no words other than those formed by the addition of ಅನ್ or ಇ or ಕನ್ should be used when the word to be qualified is a word denoting a part &c:
- (7). The words ದ್ವಿತೀಯ and ತೃತೀಯ are *sarvanāma* words optionally in the dative, ablative, genitive, and locative singular. (Sid I. 102, 129 ; VII. 3. 115.)
- (8) The words ದ್ವೈತೀಯಾಕ and ತಾರ್ತೀಯಾಕ as formed by the addition of ಈಕಕ್ to ತೀಯ should not be used to qualify the word ವಿದ್ಯಾ (Kàs on IV. 2. 8.)

AFFIXES OF THE C CLASS.

<i>Description of affixes.</i>	<i>Bases.</i>	<i>Affixes.</i>	<i>Examples.</i>
(2) Expressing a set containing as many individuals as are denoted by the bases.	(i) ದ್ವಿ and ತ್ರಿ.	ಅಯಚ್ or ತಯಪ್. (V. 2. 42, 43.)	ದ್ವಯ, ದ್ವಿತಯ. (a pair; a couple.) ತ್ರಯ, ತ್ರಿತಯ. (a triad.)
	(ii) ಚತುರ್ and other numerals	ತಯಪ್. (V. 2. 42.)	ಚತುಷ್ವಯ, ಪಂಚತಯ, ಷಷ್ಠಯ, ಸಪ್ತತಯ.

OBSERVATIONS.

- (1). ಪಂಚತ and ದಶತ are used in the sense of pentad and decad respectively (V. 1. 60).
- (2). After words denoting animals the affixes ಸೋಯಾಗಚ್ and ಷಡ್ ಸಚ್ may be used, the former to express a pair and the latter, to express a set of six. (Sid. I. 664). *e. g.* ಉಷ್ಣೈ ಸೋಯಾಗ "a pair of camels," ಅಶ್ಯುಷ್ಣೈವ "a set of six of horses."
- (3). The words ದ್ವಿತಯ and ತ್ರಿತಯ and other words formed by the affix ತಯಪ್ are optionally *sarvanāma* words in the nominative and vocative singular (I. 1. 33.)

(3) Expressing that what is denoted by the words after which they are used represents the measure of the superiority or inferiority of the value of a part of one thing with an equal part of another thing, provided the words are such as denote more than one.

(4) Used after the name of a country to denote the kings thereof.

(5) Used after words denoting asterisms to signify a time connected therewith.

Numerals and ಬಹು.

ಮಯಟ್
(V. 2. 47.)

ದ್ವಿಮಯ, ತ್ರಿಮಯ, ಶತಮಯ; *é. g.* ಶಾಲಿಃದ್ವಿಮಯಃಯವಾನಾಂ. “rice (is) twice superior to barley in value;” ಯವಃದ್ವಿಮಯಃಶಾಲೀನಾಂ “barley is twice inferior to rice” ಬಹುಮಯ.

Nouns which are the names of a country and which are the same as the names of *Kashatryás* who have given their names to the country.

The same affixes as those given under (I) Class D.
(B. 1103.)

ನಿಷಿಧ = ನೈಷಿಧ (plural)
and ನೈಷಿಧ್ಯ otherwise.

(i) If no specification is to be understood of an included portion of the time consisting of 24 hours.

೩ ಅಣ್
(IV. 2. 4.)

ಪ್ರಪ್ಯ = ಪ್ರಪ್ಯ (if it refers to such time as to-day &c. which mean neither day time in particular nor the night time in particular but both alike)

AFFIXES OF THE C CLASS.

Description of affixes.	Bases	Affixes.	Examples.
(6) Used after words denoting persons to express what has been revealed to them, the thing revealed being the <i>sāmanvéda</i> .	(2) In other cases than (i).	ಅಣ್ (IV. 2. 3.)	ವೃಷ್ಯ = ಪೂವ್ಯ (if it refers to the night time or day time or any other specified time in particular.)
(6) Used after words denoting persons to express what has been revealed to them, the thing revealed being the <i>sāmanvéda</i> .	(1) If the bases being formed otherwise than by ಅಣ್ or ಯಣ್ or ಇಣ್ denote descendants.	ಪುಣ್ (Kās. on IV. 2. 8; IV. 3. 126, 127.)	ಔವಗವ = ಔವಗವಕೆ. ಕವಟವ = ಕಾವಟವಕೆ.
(2) In other cases than (i).	(2) In other cases than (i).	ಅಣ್ ಅಣ್ ⁶ (IV. 2. 7; Kās. on IV. 2. 8.)	ಪಸಿವ್ಯ = ವಾಸಿವ್ಯ, ವಿಶ್ವಾಮಿತ್ರ = ವೈಶ್ವಾಮಿತ್ರ, ಉಶನಸ = ಔಶನಸ or ಔಶನ. So the following words formed by ಅಣ್, ಯಣ್, or ಇಣ್ though denoting descendants. ವೃದ (ಅಣ್) = ವೃದ, ಗಾಘ್ (ಯಣ್) = ಗಾಘ; ಬಾಹ್ (ಇಣ್) = ಬಾಹ್.

(7). Used after words,

(a) denoting colors to express what is colored thereby.

ಅಣ್
(IV. 2. 1)

ಕಮಾಯ = ಕಾಮಾಯ.

(b) to express what is surrounded by that which is denoted by them, the thing so surrounded being a chariot.

ಛಣ್
(IV. 2. 10.)

ವಸ್ತ್ರ = ವಾಸ್ತ್ರ.

(c) denoting vessels to express food placed therein.

ಅಣ್
(IV. 2. 14.)

ಶರಾವ = ಶರಾವ.

(d) to express food prepared in what is denoted by them.

ಅಣ್
(IV. 2. 16.)

ಭ್ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ = ಭ್ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ.

(e) to express what, as a fortnight, month, or a year, contains a full moon denoted by them provided that the words formed are intended to be appellative.

ಅಣ್
(IV. 2. 21.)

ವೃಷ = ವೃಷ.

AFFIXES OF THE C CLASS.

<i>Description of affixes.</i>	<i>Bases.</i>	<i>Affixes.</i>	<i>Examples.</i>
	(f) to express a country of which one who or which is denoted by them is a native.	ಅಣ್ (IV. 2. 52.)	ಶಿವ = ಶೈವ.
	(g) to express a country as above, provided that the word formed is the name of a country.	ಅಣ್ (IV. 2. 67.)	ಉದುಂಬರ = ಔದುಂಬರ.
	(h) denoting warriors or objects to express a war in which those warriors fought or which had those objects.	ಅಣ್ (IV. 2. 58.)	ಭರತ, ಸುಭದ್ರ = ಭಾರತ, ಸುಭದ್ರ.
(8) Used after words denoting an action and formed by the primitive affix ಘೃಷ್ to express what that action has in it as a concomitant or attendant circumstance.		ಞ (IV. 2. 58.)	ಶೈವನಸಾತ = ಶೈವನಸಾತ.

(9) Used after words to denote a play which has what is denoted by them as a weapon of attack.

ಣ
IV. 2. 57.)

ಪಂಡ = ದಾಂಡ.

(10) Used after words to express one who has studied or one who understands what is denoted by them.

ಱಿ ಅಣ್
(IV. 2. 65.)

ಅಪ್ಪ ಕ್ಕ = ಅಪ್ಪ ಕ್ಕ.

(b) If the bases are words formed by secondary affixes denoting "enunciation" (to be mentioned hereafter.)

ಱಿ ಅಣ್
(IV. 2. 64.)

ಪಾಣಿನೀಯ = ಪಾಣಿನೀಯ.

(c) others.

ಅಣ್
(IV. 2. 59.)

ಛಂದ = ಛಂದ.

(11) Used after words to express what has that which is denoted by them as a deity.

ಅಣ್
(IV. 2. 34; IV. 3. 16.)

ರೋಹಿಣೀ = ರೋಹಿಣಿ, ಸಂಧ್ಯಾ
= ಸಾಂಧ್ಯಾ, ಗ್ರೀಷ್ಮ = ಗ್ರೀಷ್ಮ.

(a) Words denoting an asterism or a season (ಋತು) or a period of time called *sandhivélá* (ಸಂಧಿವೇಲಾ) i. e. a particular period connec-

AFFIXES OF THE C CLASS.

Description of affixes.	Bases.	Affixes.	Examples.
(12). Used after words to express what is as a collection of that which is denoted by them.	<p>ting a part of a day, a fortnight, a month, half year, and so on, with another part, as in the case of morning, noon, and evening, and new moon, full moon, and so on, i. e. ಪು ತಿವತ್, ಪಾರ್ಶ್ವನಾಸ್ತಿ, ಪಂಚದಶೀ, ಚತುರ್ದಶೀ, ತ್ರಯೋದಶೀ, ಅನಾ ವಸ್ಯ.</p> <p>(b). other bases denoting time.</p> <p>(c). other bases.</p>	<p>ತಜ್ಞಾ</p> <p>(IV. 3. 11.; IV. 2. 34.)</p> <p>ಲ್ಘಾ</p> <p>(IV. 2. 24.)</p> <p>ವೃಜ್ಞಾ</p> <p>(IV. 2. 39, 46; IV. 3. 126.)</p>	<p>ಮಾಸ = ಮಾಸಿಕ.</p> <p>ಇಂದ್ರ = ಐಂದ್ರ.</p> <p>ಔಪಗವ = ಔಪಗವಕ. ಕಪಟು = ಕಾಪಟವಿಕ.</p>

(b). Words which are the names of animals spoken of as being in a line.

(c). Words which are the names of animals spoken of as not being in a line.

(d). Words denoting things without consciousness.

(e). Other words than those in from (a) to (d) if their initial vowel is gravely accented.

(f). Other words than those in from (a) to (e).

(13). Used after words to express the place where that which is denoted thereby exists ; or after the name of a person therein.

(a). If the words formed are intended to express countries which have taken their names from the rivers therein.

ಪಟ್ಟಣ್ಣ
(Sid. I. 664.)

ಗೋ = ಗೋವು.

ಕಟ್ಟಣ್ಣ
(Sid. I. 664.)

ಗೋ = ಗೋಕಟ್ಟ.

ಠಕ್
(IV. 2. 47.)

ಅವೈವ = ಅವೈವಿಕ.

ಅಞ್
(IV. 2. 44.)

ಕವೈತ = ಕಾವೈತ.

ಅಣ್
(IV. 2. 37.)

ಕಾಕ = ಕಾಕ.

ಮತ್ತುಪ್ - ಮತ್ತುಪ್
(IV. 2. 85.)

ಉದುಂಬರಾ and ಇಹ್ನು = ಉದುಂಬರಾವತ್ತಿ, ಇಹ್ನುಮತ್ತಿ.

AFFIXES OF THE C CLASS.

Description of affixes.

to denote what is completed by him ; or after the name of a person to denote what is his dwelling place ; or after the name of a place to denote what is not far off therefrom, the word formed being the name of a place.

Bases.

(b). If the words formed are intended to be the name of an inhabited country.

(c). In other cases than those referred to in (d) below, provided the words formed are intended to express “wells” and the words are polysyllabic.

(d) if the words have a penultimate ಕ.

(e) in other cases than those referred to in from (a) to (d) if the bases end in ಉ or ಊ.

Affixes.

ಅಂಕ
(IV. 2. 81.)

ಅಂಕ
(IV. 2. 73.)

ಅಂಕ
(IV. 2. 79.)

ಅಂಕ
(IV. 2. 71.)

Examples.

ಅಂಕ = ಅಂಕ.

ದೀರ್ಘವರತ = ದೀರ್ಘವರತ.

ಕೃಕವಾಕು = ಕಾರ್ಕವಾಕು ; ಕರ್ಣಚಿ ದ್ರಿಕ = ಕಾರ್ಣಚಿ ದ್ರಿಕ.
(well)

ಅರಡು = ಅರಡು ; ಕಕ್ಷತು = ಕಕ್ಷತು ; ಕರ್ಕಟೇಲು = ಕಾರ್ಕಟೇಲು.
ಹೇಲವ.

(f) in other cases than those referred to in from (a), to (e) if the bases have been formed by the secondary affix ಮತುಪ್ - ವತುಪ್ and the bases were polysyllabic (not dissyllabic) when they took that affix.

(g) in other cases than those in from (a) to (f).

(14) Used after words to express what is born or produced in that which is denoted by them.

(A) Words denoting as-
terisms.

(B) Others.

(a) If the words are in-
declinables denoting time.

ಅಜ್ಞ

(IV. 2. 72. Kás.
thereon.)

ಸಿದ್ಧಕಾವತಃ = ಸೈದ್ಧಕಾವತಃ;
but for ಅಹಿಮತಃ, ಅಜ್ಞ can-
not be used because when
the affix ಮತಃ was attached,
the base was the dissyllabic
word ಅಹಿ.

ಅಣಃ

(IV. 1. 83.)

ಉದಾಂಬರ = ಔದಾಂಬರ, ಕು
ಶಾಂಬ = ಕೌಶಾಂಬ, ಅರ್ಜುನಾವ
= ಅರ್ಜುನಾವ, ವಿದೇಶ = ವೈದೇಶ.

1 ಅಣಃ or ಅಣಃ₆ or ಅಣಃ
(Sid. I. 576; IV. 3.
16, 37.)

ಶತಭಿಷಕ್ (ಶತಭಿಷಜಃ) = ಶತಭಿ
ಷಕ್ or ಶತಭಿಷ or ಶತಭಿಷಜ.

ತುಟಃ + ಟ್ಯು, (ಟ್ಯು aug-
mented with ತುಟಃ) or
ತುಟಃ + ಟ್ಯುಲ್ (ಟುಲ್ aug-
mented with ತುಟಃ).

(IV. 3. 23.)

ದೋಷಾ = ದೋಷಾತನಃ; ದಿವಾ
= ದಿವಾತನಃ.

AFFIXES OF THE C CLASS.

Description of affixes.

Bases.

(b) other bases than those in (a) if they denote a season (ಋತು) or a period of time called *sundhivela* (already explained.)

(c) other bases than (a) and (b) denoting time.

(d). Words denoting inhabited countries (ಜನವಸ) and being such as are always employed in the plural

(1). provided they have penultimate ಕೆ.

(2). provided they have no penultimate ಕೆ.

Affixes.

ಅಣ್ or ಅಣ್⁶
(Sid. I. 576.)

Examples.

ವಸಂತ = ವಾಸಂತೆ, ಪ್ರತಿವತ್
(ಪ್ರತಿವದ್) = ಪ್ರತಿವದ or ಪ್ರತಿವ.

ವಾಸ = ವಾಸಿಕ.

ವಜ್ಞ
(IV. 3. 11.)

ಅಣ್ or ಅಣ್⁶
(IV. 2. 132;
Sid. I. 576.)

ಖರ್ಷಿಕ = ಅರ್ಷಿಕ. ಇರ್ಷ್ಯಕು
= ಐರ್ಷ್ಯಕ.

ವೃಜ್ಞ
(IV. 2. 125.)

ಅಂಗ = ಅಂಗಕ. ಜಾಂಬ =
ಜಾಂಬಕ.

(e). Words denoting countries (ದೇಶ) which are not included in (d) and which end in ಉ or ಊ.

(1). Words not denoting countries of the Eastern people (ಪ್ರಾಚ್ಯಾಃ) whether they are *viddhaḥ* or not.

(2). Words denoting countries of the Eastern people if *viddhaḥ*.

(f). Words being *viddhaḥ* and denoting inhabited countries which are not included in (d) and (e).

(1). provided they have penultimate ಕೆ.

(2). provided they have no penultimate ಕೆ.

ಲಙ್
(IV. 2. 119.)

ಶಬರಜಂಬು = ಶಾಬರಜಂಬುಕೆ.

ಲಙ್
(IV. 2. 120.)

ಆದ್ಧಕಜಂಬು = ಆದ್ಧಕಜಂಬುಕೆ.

ಅಣ್ or ಅಣ್⁶
(Sid I. 576 ; IV. 2.
124, 132.)

ಮೂಹುಷಿಕ = ಮೂಹುಷಿಕೆ.

ವುಞ್
(IV. 2. 121, 123, 124.)

ಆದರ್ಶ = ಆದರ್ಶಕೆ.

AFFIXES OF THE C CLASS.

Description of affixes.

Bases.

(g). Words being *vrid-dháh* and denoting the towns of the *bahákáḥ* (ಬಾಹಾಕಾಃ).

(1). Words denoting towns of the (*uṣṇaráḥ* ಉಷ್ಣರಾಃ).

(2). Words denoting other towns.

(h). Other *vriddhá* bases than those in from (a) to (g).

(1) provided they have been formed by the patronymic affix ಇಃ, (see below) without being dissyllabic

Affixes.

ಫಞ or ಣೈಠ್ or ಲೈ
(IV. 2. 118.)

ಠಞ or ಣೈಠ್
(IV. 2. 117.)

ಆಣ್
(IV. 2. 112, 113.)

Examples.

ಸಾದರ್ಶನ = ಸಾದರ್ಶನಕ, (ಠಞ taking feminine affix ಣೈ); ಸಾದರ್ಶನಕ, (ಇಠ್ taking feminine affix ಲೈ); or ಸಾದರ್ಶನನೀಯ.

ಶಕಲ = ಶಾಕಲಕ (ಠಞ) or ಶಾಕಲಕ (ಣೈಠ್).

ದಾಕ್ಷಿ = ದಾಕ್ಷೈ; ಪಾಕ್ಷಿ = ಪಾಕ್ಷೈ.

bases denoting the Eastern people (ಪ್ರಾಚ್ಯಾಃ) including under this term the (*bharatah*, ಭರತಾಃ) also.

(2). Others.—

(i). ಮನುಕ (1st personal pronoun singular.) ತವಕ (2nd personal pronoun singular.) ಅಸ್ಮಾಕ (1st personal pronoun dual and plural) and ಯುಷ್ಮಾಕ (2nd personal pronoun dual and plural); or

ಮದ್ (1st personal pronoun singular.) ತ್ವದ್ (2nd personal pronoun singular.) ಅಸ್ಮದ್ (1st personal pronoun dual and plural.) and ಯುಷ್ಮದ್ (2nd personal pronoun dual and plural.)

ಖಜ್ or ಅಣ್
(IV. 3. 1. 2.)

ಛ್
(IV. 2. 114.)

ಮನುಕೇನ, ಮನುಕೇ, or ಮನುಕೀನ (mine) ತವಕೇನ, ತವಕೇ, or ತ್ವದೀನ (thine.) ಅಸ್ಮಾಕೇನ, ಅಸ್ಮಾಕೇ, or ಅಸ್ಮದೀನ (ours). ಯುಷ್ಮಾಕೇನ, ಯುಷ್ಮಾಕೇ, or ಯುಷ್ಮದೀನ (yours).

AFFIXES OF THE C CLASS.

<i>Description of affixes.</i>	<i>Bases.</i>	<i>Affixes.</i>	<i>Examples.</i>
(ii). ತೈದ್ or ತದ್ 3rd personal pronoun) ವಿತದ್ (proximate demonstrative) ಇದಂ (indefinite demonstrative) ಅದಸ್ (remote.) ಯದ್ and ಕಿಮ್.		ಛ (IV. 2. 114.)	ತೈದೀಯ, ತದೀಯ, ವಿತದೀಯ, ಇದವೀಯ, ಅದಸೀಯ, ಯದೀಯ, ಕಿಮೀಯ.
(iii). ಭವದ್ instead of ಭವತ್.		ಠಕ್ or ಛಸನ್ (IV. 2. 115.)	ಭಾವತ್ or ಭವದೀಯ.
(iv). Others.		ಛ (IV. 2. 114.)	ಠಾಲಾ = ಠಾಲೀಯ, ಬೈದಿ = ಬೈದೀಯ. (though formed by ಇಜ್ because it denotes ಪ್ರಾಚ್ಯಾಃ).
(i) Other <i>non-vridha</i> bases than those in from (a) to (e).			
(1) ಅನ್ಯತ್ instead of ಅನ್ಯ.		ಛ (VI. 3. 99; Sid. I. 475.)	ಅನ್ಯದೀಯ.

(2) bases with a penultimate ಕೆ.	ಅಣ್ (IV. 2. 110.)	ನಿವ್ವಿನಕ = ನೈವ್ವಿನಕ.
(3) polysyllabic bases which denote towns of the north (ಉದೀಚ್ಯ) ending in vowels acutely accented without a penultimate ಕೆ.	ಅಞ್ (IV. 2. 109.)	ಏವಪುರ = ಶೈವಪುರ.
(4) Other bases than (1) to (3). if indeclinables formed by denotative affixes ತ್ರ and ತ್ಸಿಲ್.	ತ್ಯಪ್ (IV. 2. 104.)	ತತ್ರ = ತತ್ರತ್ಯ; ತತಃ = ತ ತತ್ಯ.
if indeclinables not ending in ತ್ರ and ತಸ್.	ತುಟ್ + ಟ್ಝ or ತುಟ್ + ಟ್ಝಲ್ (IV. 3. 23.)	ದೋಷಾ = ದೋಷಾತನ.
other bases than the above:	ಅಣ್ (IV. 3. 25.)	ಸ್ರಾಘ್ನ = ಸ್ರಾಘ್ನ.

AFFIXES OF THE C CLASS.

<i>Description of affixes.</i>	<i>Bases.</i>	<i>Affixes.</i>	<i>Examples.</i>
(15) Used after words to express what remains, stays, or exists in that which is denoted by them.	A. (1) If the bases denote a part of the body. (2) If the bases end in the expression ವರ್ಗ, the expression meaning a class of letters in the alphabet.	ಯತ್ (IV. 3. 55.) ಛ (IV. 3. 63.)	ದಂತ = ದಂತ್ಯ. ಕವರ್ಗ = ಕವರ್ಗೀಯ.
	(3) If the bases end in the expression ವರ್ಗ, the expression not meaning a class of letters in the alphabet.	ಃ, or ಛ, or ಯತ್ (IV. 3. 64.)	ವಾಸುದೇವವರ್ಗ = ವಾಸುದೇವ ವರ್ಗೀಯ, ವಾಸುದೇವವರ್ಗೀಯ, ವಾಸುದೇವವರ್ಗೀಯ.
A ₂ . (1) Bases denoting sacrifice or other ceremony in which oblations to the gods or deceased ancestors are offered; as well as works of which sages (ಋಷಿ) are the authors, if the words formed are intended to denote chapters.		ಠಜ್ಞ (IV. 3. 68, 69.)	ಅಗ್ನಿ ಮೋಕ್ಷಮ = ಅಗ್ನಿ ಮೋಕ್ಷ ಮಿಹ; ಪಾಕಯಜ್ಞ = ಪಾಕಯಜ್ಞ ಕ; ವಸಿಷ್ಠ (the work of ವಸಿ ಷ್ಠ) = ವಾಸಿಷ್ಠಿಕ (if chapter is meant), but ವಾಸಿಷ್ಠ only (if chapter is not meant).

(2) Other bases than (1) ending in the letter ಋ.

(3) Other bases than (1) and (2) if dissyllabic.

(4) Other bases than (1) and (2) if polysyllabic and end in a vowel acutely accented.

B. Other bases than those under A. and A₂. comprising,

(1) Monosyllabic bases.

(2) Polysyllabic bases not ending in vowels acutely accented.

(16). Used after words denoting what is explainable to express that which is a commentary thereupon.

ಠಕ್
(IV. 3. 72.)

ಠಕ್
(IV. 3. 72.)

ಠಜ್
(IV. 3. 67.)

ಜತುಹೋಽತ್ಯೈ = ಜಾತುಹೋಽತ್ಯೈ.

ಪಾಶು = ಪಾಶುಕ; ಇಷ್ಟು = ಐಷ್ಠಕ.

ದತ್ತಣತ್ಯೈ = ಪಾತ್ಯಣತ್ಯೈಕ.

The same affixes as those under B in article (14.) above.—
(IV. 3. 53.)

ಸುಪ = ಸೌಪ; ಕೃತ = ಕಾರ್ತ; ಸಂಹಿತಾ = ಸಾಂಹಿತ.

ದಂತ = ದಾಂತಿಕ, ಕವರ್ಗ = ಕಾವರ್ಗಿಕ, ವಾಸುದೇವವರ್ಗ = ವಾಸುದೇವವರ್ಗಿಕ.

AFFIXES OF THE C CLASS.

<i>Description of affixes.</i>	<i>Bases.</i>	<i>Affixes</i>	<i>Examples.</i>
(17.) Used after words to express what is come from that which is denoted by them.	A. (1) Bases denoting descendants and being words formed by the patronymic affixes ಅಜ್ಜ, ಯಜ್ಜ, and ಇಜ್ಜ.	ಅಣ್ (IV. 3. 80, 127.)	ಬೈದ = ಬೈದ, ಗಾರ್ಗ್ಯ = ಗಾರ್ಗ, ದಾರ್ಶ್ವ = ದಾರ್ಶ್ವ.
	(2). Bases denoting descendants and being words formed otherwise than by ಅಜ್ಜ, ಯಜ್ಜ, or ಇಜ್ಜ.	ವುಜ್ (IV. 3. 80, 126.)	ಬಿವಗವ = ಬಿವಗವಕ.
	(3) Bases denoting places which are sources of revenue.	ಠಕ್ (IV. 3. 75.)	ಕುಲ್ಕ ಕಾಲಾ = ಕುಲ್ಕ ಕಾಲಿಕ.
(4) Bases which are words relating to learning or family origin,	(a). if they end in the letter ಋ.	ಠಜ್ (IV. 3. 78.)	ಹೋತೈ = ಹೋತೈಕ.

(b). otherwise.

ವುಜ್ಞಾ

(IV. 3. 77.)

ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯ = ಔಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯಕೆ.

(5). Bases denoting human beings or things used as causes.

ರೂಪ್ಯ, ಮಯಟ್ or ಅಣ್ (IV. 3. 81. 82; IV. 1. 84.)

ದೇವದತ್ತ = ದೇವದತ್ತರೂಪ್ಯ, ದೇವದತ್ತಮಯ or ದೈವದತ್ತ; ಪಟ = ಪಟರೂಪ್ಯ, ಪಟಮಯ, or ಪಾಟ.

B. Others than those under A.

ಮಧುರಾ = ಮಧುರ.

(18) Used after words to express what as a book has been made upon that which is denoted by them as a subject.

A. If the book is a history.

ಽ ಅಣ್

ಸುಮನೋತ್ತರಾ = ಸುಮನೋತ್ತರ or ಸುಮನೋತ್ತರ.

(Sid. I. 540, 586. note 48.) or the same affixes as those in B under article (14.)

B. Others.

ಅಣ್

ಸುಭದ್ರಾ = ಸುಭದ್ರ.

(IV. 3. 87.)

AFFIXES OF THE C CLASS.

<i>Description of affixes.</i>	<i>Bases.</i>	<i>Affixes.</i>	<i>Examples.</i>
(19) Used after words to express one who has that which is denoted by them as the native country of his ancestors or other relations.	A. If the person referred to is one who earns his livelihood by the use of arms and if the country spoken of is a mountain. B. Others.	ಅಃ (IV. 3. 91.)	ಹೃದೋಲ = ಹೃದೋಲೀಯ.
(20) Used after words to express one who serves or worships or loves what is denoted by them.	A. (1) If the bases denote things that have no consciousness and are not a country or time. (2) If the bases denote <i>Kshatriyas</i> whose names are similar to those of inhabited countries which are always employed in the plural	The same affixes as those in B under article (14.) (IV. 3. 90.) ಅಃ (IV. 3. 96.)	ಸುಪ್ತಃ = ಸುಪ್ತಃ. ಅವೋಮ = ಅವೋಮಿಣಿ.

(a) provided they have a penultimate ಕೆ.

ಅಣ್
(IV. 2. 125., 132; IV. 3. 100.)

ಇತ್ಯಾಕು = ಐತ್ಯಾಕೆ.

(b) provided they have no penultimate ಕೆ.

ವ್ರಜ್
(IV. 2. 125; IV. 3. 100.)

ಅಂಗ = ಅಂಗಕೆ.

(3) If the bases denote other well known *kshatriyas* than those referred to in (2) or descendants.

ವ್ರಜ್
(IV. 3. 99.)

ನಕುಲ=ನಾಕುಲಕೆ; ಗ್ಲಚಕಾ
ಯನಿ = ಗ್ಲಚಕಾಯನಕೆ.

B. Others.

The same affixes as those in B under article (14.)
(IV. 3. 95.)

ಸುಪ್ತೆ = ಸ್ತುಪ್ತೆ.

(21) Used after words to express what has been announced or explained by one who is denoted by them.

A. If the word formed is intended to denote *Brahmana* or *Kalpa* and the bases mean ancient sages (ಮಾನಿ).

ಣಿ
(IV. 3. 105.)

ಭಲ್ಲವಿ = ಭಾಲ್ಲವಿನ್; ಪಿಂಗ = ಪೈಂಗಿನ್.

AFFIXES OF THE C CLASS.

<i>Description of affixes.</i>	<i>Bases.</i>	<i>Affixes.</i>	<i>Examples.</i>
B. Others		The same affixes as those in B under article (14.) (IV. 3. 101.)	ಅವಿಶಲ = ಅವಿಶಲ.
(22) Used after words to express what is in the same direction with that which is denoted by them.	...	ತಸಿ (IV. 3. 113.) or ಅಣ್ (IV. 3. 112.)	ಸುಡಾಮು = ಸುಡಾಮ್ or ಸೂ ದಾಮತಃ.
(23) Used after words to express what belongs to that which is denoted by them.	(1) If the bases are words formed previously by ಅಞ್ or ಯಞ್ or ಇಞ್, and the words formed are intended to express a multitude or a mark (ಅಕ್ಷಣ) distinguishing the person or thing that has it, or a mark (ಅಂಕ) indicating some other than the person or the thing having it.	ಅಣ್ (IV. 3. 127.)	ವೈದ = ವೈದ; ಗಾರ್ಗ್ಯ = ಗಾರ್ಗ್ಯ; ದಾಕ್ಷಿ = ದಾಕ್ಷಿ.

(2) Other bases than those in (1) if they denote those portions of the Vedas which are called ಚರಣ, ಧರ್ಮ, or ಆವ್ಯಾಯ; or descendants not being disciples or boys having staff.

ಪ್ರಜ್ಞ

(IV. 3. 126, 130.)

ಕಟು = ಕಾಟಕ, ಕಲಾಪ = ಕಾಲಾಪಕ, ಪಿಪ್ಪಲಾದ = ಪೈಪ್ಪಲಾದಕ.

(3) If the bases are words denoting carrying-animals and the word formed is intended to denote what is to be carried by them.

ಪ್ರಜ್ಞ

(IV. 3. 123.)

ಅಶ್ವ = ಆಶ್ವ, ಗರ್ಧಭ = ಗಾಧಭ.

B. Others.

The same affixes as those in B under article (14).

ಗೋಕಕ್ಷ = ಗೌಕಕ್ಷ.

(IV. 3. 120.)

AFFIXES OF THE C CLASS.

Examples.

ಸುಕ್ರಘ್ನ = ಸೌಕ್ರಘ್ನ.

ಮಧುರಾ = ಮಧುರ.

ಮಧುರಾ = ಮಧುರ.

ಮಧುರಾ = ಮಧುರ.

ಹಮನ್ತ = ಹೈಮನ್ತ.

Bases.

Description of affixes.

(24) Used after words to express (1) what is done, obtained, acquired, or bought in that which is denoted by them. (IV. 3. 38.);

(2) one who is skilful or expert in what is denoted by them. (IV. 3. 38.);

(3) what is mostly in that which is denoted by them. (IV. 3. 39.);

(4) what is adapted, adequate, or equal to what is denoted by them. (IV. 3. 41.);

(5) what is pleasant or beautiful, or what flowers, or ripens, or is sown, or is due as a debt, or is found making a noise as an animal, at the time denoted by them. (IV. 3. 43, 44, 47, 51.);

The same affixes as those in B under article (14).

- (6) one who or which can endure or bear a thing done at the time denoted by them. (IV. 3. 52.)
- (7) what takes its rise from that which is denoted by them. (IV. 3. 83.)
- (8) one who goes as a messenger to what is denoted by them. (IV. 3. 85.)
- (9) what faces as a gate that which is denoted by them. (IV. 3. 86.)
- (10) one who has as the country of his residence that which is denoted by them. (IV. 3. 89.)
- (11) knowledge acquired without being taught, by one denoted by them. (IV. 2. 115.)
- (12) book made by one denoted by them. (IV. 3. 116.)
- (13) what has been done or made by one denoted by them if the word formed is an appellative. (IV. 3. 117.)

The same affixes as those in
B under article (14).

ಪ್ರದೋಷ = ಪ್ರಾದೋಷ.

ಹಿಮವತ್ - ಹೈಮವತ್.

ಮಧುರಾ = ಮಾಧುರ.

ಸುಘ್ನ = ಸುಘ್ನ.

ಸುಘ್ನ = ಸುಘ್ನ.

ಅಪಿಶಲ = ಅಪಿಶಲ.

ವರರಾಜಿ = ವಾರರಾಜ.

ಮುರೈಕ = ಮಾರೈಕ. (honey)

AFFIXES OF THE C CLASS.

Description of affixes.	Bases.	Affixes.	Examples.
(25) Used after words to express what is a modification or product of that which is denoted by them, provided the words are not those mentioned in article (27.)	A. (1) if the bases are words termed <i>sankhya</i> , (a). Bases ending in ತಿ or ಕರ್ತ. (b). Bases ending in ವರ್ತ. (c). Bases not ending in ವರ್ತ. (2) if the words formed are intended to express "oil".	ಅಜ್ಞ (V. 1. 18. 22; IV. 3. 156.) ಇ + ಕನ್ or ಕನ್ (V. 1. 23; IV. 3. 156.) ಕನ್ (V. 1. 22; IV. 3. 156.) ತೈಲಜ್ಞ (Sid. I. 665.)	ಸಮ್ಪತ್ತಿ = ಸಂಪತ್ತಿಕ; ಚತ್ವಾರಿಂಶತ್ = ಚಾತ್ವಾರಿಂಶತ್. ತಾವತ್ = ತಾವತಿಕ or ತಾವತ್. ಮಂಜ = ಮಂಜಕ; ಬಹು = ಬಹುಕ; ಗಣ = ಗಣಕ. ತಿಲ = ತಿಲತೈಲ; ಸರ್ವಪ = ಸರ್ವಪತೈಲ.
	B. Others than those in A.		

(1). If the bases are words denoting gold and the words formed are intended to mean things used for measure (ಪರಿಮಾಣ) (as coins are for instance.)

ಅಣ್ಣ
(IV. 3. 153.)

ಹುಟ್ಟಕ = ಹಾಟಕ.

(2) If the bases are words denoting animals.

ಅಜ್ಜ
(IV. 3. 154.)

ಕವೋತ = ಕಾವೋತ.

(3) Other bases than those in from (1) to (2) if they are monosyllabic or *vridhahā*.

ಮಯಟ
(IV. 3. 144; Sid. I. 599.)

ಶರ = ಶರಮಯ; ವಾಚ್ = ವಾ
ಜ್ಯಯ; ಅಮ್ರ = ಅಮ್ರಮಯ

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(4) Other bases than those in from (1) to (3) and not being those mentioned in (5) below.

I. if their initial vowels are gravely accented or if they having no penultimate ಕ end in ಉ or ಊ.

AFFIXES OF THE C CLASS.

<i>Description of affixes.</i>	<i>Bases.</i>	<i>Affixes.</i>	<i>Examples.</i>
(a). provided the words formed mean food or clothing.		ಅಣ್ (IV. 3. 137, 139, 140.)	ಕಪಿತ್ಥ = ಕಾಪಿತ್ಥ, ಮಧು = ಮಾಧವ.
(b). provided the words formed do not mean food or clothing.		ಅಞ್ or ಮಯಟ್ (IV. 3. 139, 140, 143.)	ಮಹಿಷ = ಮಹಿಷ or ಮಹಿಷ ಮಯ; ದೇವದಾರು = ದೇವದಾರ ವ or ದೇವದಾರುಮಯ.
II. others than those in I.			
(a). provided the words formed mean food or clothing.		ಅಣ್ (IV. 3. 134.)	ಮುದ್ಗ = ಮೌದ್ಗ, ಕರ್ಪಾಸ = ಕಾರ್ಪಾಸ.
(b). provided the words formed do not mean food or clothing.		ಅಣ್ or ಮಯಟ್ (IV. 3. 143.)	ಅಶ್ಮನ್ = ಅಶ್ಮನ or ಅಶ್ಮಮಯ; ಮಧೂಕ = ಮಾಧೂಕ or ಮಧೂಕಮಯ; ತರ್ಕು = ತಾರ್ಕವ or ತರ್ಕುಮಯ.

(5) Other bases than those from (1) to (3) if they denote fruits, flowers, or roots.

(a). words denoting fruits which when ripe do not get dried.

ī ಅಣ್, ī ಮಯಟ್ &c. as the case may be *viz.* according as ಅಣ್ or ಮಯಟ್ &c. may be the affixes that should have come according to the above rules if the words denote other things.

(IV. 1. 163.)

(b). words denoting fruits which when ripe get dried.

ॐ ಅಣ್, ॐ ಮಯಟ್ &c. as the case may be. (Sid. I. 603.)

(c). words denoting flowers and roots,

ಅಮಲಕ್ಕೇ = ಅಮಲಕೆ.

ವ್ರಿಹಿ = ವ್ರಿಹಿ.

AFFIXES OF THE C CLASS.

<i>Description of affixes.</i>	<i>Bases.</i>	<i>Affixes.</i>	<i>Examples.</i>
(26) Used after words denoting an animal or a deciduous plant or a tree to express what is a part (ಅವಯವ) of them, provided the words are not those mentioned in article (27.)	(i) mostly.	ಗ್ ಅಣ್ &c. as the case may be. (Sid. 1. 603.)	ಮಲ್ಲಿಕಾ = ಮಲ್ಲಿಕಾ; ವಿದಾರೀ = ವಿದಾರೀ.
	(2) in a few cases.	ಫಿ ಅಣ್ &c. as the case may be. (Sid. 1. 603.)	ಅಶೋಕ = ಅಶೋಕ.
	(3) in a few other cases.	ಅಣ್ &c. as the case may be. (Sid. 1. 603.)	ಪಟಲ = ಪಾಟಲ; ಸಲ್ಯ = ಸಾಲ್ಯ.
	...	The same affixes as those in B under article (25.) (IV. 3. 135.)	ಕವೋತ = ಕಾವೋತ; ಮುರ್ವ = ಮೂರ್ವ; ಕರೀರ = ಕಾರೀರ.

(27) Used after words to express what is a modification or product of that which is denoted by them and after words denoting an animal or a deciduous plant or a tree to express what is a part of them, when the words are those which have been formed by secondary affixes having indicative ூ in the sense of "product" or "part."

(28) Used after words to express what is conformable to the law or custom of that which is denoted by them.

(a) If the bases end in the letter ூ.

(b) In other cases.

ಅಜ್ಞ್
(IV. 3. 155.)

ದೇವದಾರವ = ದೇವದಾರವ ; ಕಾ
ಪಿತ್ರ್ = ಕಾಪಿತ್ರ್.

ಯಸತ್ಯ = ಯಸತ್ಯ.

ಅಜ್ಞ್
(IV. 4. 49.)

ಕುಕ್ಲಾ = ಕುಕ್ಲಾ ಕಾಲಿಕ ; ಆ
ಪಣ = ಆಪಣಿಕ.

ಠಕ್
(IV. 4. 47.)

AFFIXES OF THE C CLASS.

Description of affixes.

(29) Used after words to express one who in his studies does an act denoted by them.

(30). Used after words to express what is flavoured, or finished, or improved, or made perfect (ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಂ), by what is denoted by them.

(31) Used after words to express one who swims or floats or crosses over waters with what is denoted by them.

(32) Used after words to express (1) one who plays digs, conquers or is conquered with that which is denoted by them (I. V4. 2.);

Bases.

...

(a). If the bases have a penultimate ಕ.

(b). In other cases.

(a). If the bases are dissyllabic.

(b). In other cases.

...

Affixes.

ಠಕ್

(IV. 4. 63.)

ಅಣ್

(IV. 4. 4.)

ಠಕ್

(IV. 4. 3.)

ಷ್ಠನ್

(IV. 4. 7.)

ಠಕ್

(IV. 4. 5.)

ಠಕ್

Examples.

ವಿಕಾನ್ಯ = ಐಕಾನ್ಯಿಕ.

ತಿತ್ತಿಡ್ಡಿಕ = ತೈತ್ತಿಡ್ಡಿಕ.

ದಧಿ = ದಾಧಿಕ.

ಘಟ = ಘಟಿಕ.

ಉಡುಪ = ಉಡುಪಿಕ.

ಅಕ್ಷ = ಅಕ್ಷಿಕ; ಅಭ್ರ = ಅಭ್ರಿಕ.

(2) one who eats, or goes with that which is denoted by them. (IV. 4. 8.);

(3) that which is smeared with what is denoted by them (IV. 4. 22.),

(4) that which is sprinkled or mixed with what is denoted by them as condiments or sauces (IV. 4. 26.);

(5) one who gives for the sake of what is denoted by them with a base or mean object or motive. (IV. 4. 30.);

(6) one who gleans or keeps up what is denoted by them. (IV. 4. 32, 33.);

...

...

...

...

..

ಛಕ್

ದಧಿ = ದಾಧಿಕೆ, ಕೆಲವು = ಛಕ್
ಟಿಕೆ, ಹಸ್ತಿನ = ಹಾಸ್ತಿಕೆ.

ಮುರಿಚೆ = ಮೂರಿಚಿಕೆ.

ದಧಿ = ದಾಧಿಕೆ.

ದ್ವಿಗುಣ = ದ್ವೈಗುಣಿಕೆ.

ಕಣ = ಕಾಣಿಕೆ. ಸಮಾಜ =
ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕೆ.

AFFIXES OF THE C CLASS.

Description of affixes.

(7) one who kills what is denoted by them, they being birds, fish, or other animals of a similar description. (IV. 4. 35.);

(8) one who or what becomes a part of an assemblage or a collection (IV. 4. 43.);

(9) what is levied as government duty in connection with what is denoted by them. (IV. 4. 50.);

(10) one who has what is denoted by them as things saleable by them. (IV. 4. 51.)

Bases.

...

...

...

...

Affixes..

ತಕ್ಕ

Examples.

ಪರೈ = ಪಾರ್ಶ್ವಿಕ ; ಮತ್ಸ್ಯ = ಮತ್ಸ್ಯಿಕ ; ಸಾರಂಗ = ಸಾರಂಗಿಕ.

ಸವಾಜ = ಸಾವಾಜಿಕ ; ಸಮೂಹ = ಸಮೂಹಿಕ.

ಆಕರ = ಆಕರಿಕ.

ಅಪೂಪ = ಅಪೂಪಿಕ.

(11) one whose art is related to what is denoted by them. (IV. 4. 55.);

(12) one whose weapon is that which is denoted by them. (IV. 4. 57.);

(13) one whose habit is related to what is denoted by them. (IV. 4. 61.);

(14) one who is fond of the eatables denoted by them. (IV. 4. 65.);

(15) one to whom what is denoted by them is rightfully or at all times to be given. (IV. 4. 66.);

(16) one who is appointed to a duty connected with what is denoted by them. (IV. 4. 69.);

ಠಕ

ಮೃದಂಗ = ಮಾರ್ದಂಗಿಕ.

ಅಸಿ = ಆಸಿಕ; ಚಕ್ರ = ಚಕ್ರಕ.

ವೇದಕ = ವೈದಿಕ.

ಶಘ್ನಿ = ಶಾಘ್ನಿಕ.

ಅಗ್ರಭೇಜನ = ಆಗ್ರಭೇಜನಿಕ.

ಶಾಲಾ = ಶಾಲಿಕ.

AFFIXES OF THE C CLASS.

<i>Description of affixes</i>	<i>Bases.</i>	<i>Affixes.</i>	<i>Examples.</i>
(17) one who studies improperly at the time or place denoted by them.	...	ಠಕ್ (IV. 4. 71.)	ಶ್ಮಣನ = ಶ್ಮಣನಿಕ.
(33) Used after words to express. (1) a person or thing hurting that which is denoted by them, provided the instrument of the hurt is not a bow. (IV. 4. 83.)	...	ಯತ್	ಪದ್ = ಪದ್ಯ.
(2) one who is good, expert, or proficient, or what is good in, what is denoted by them. (IV. 4. 98.)	...		ಸಾಮನ್ = ಸಾಮನ್ಯ.
(34) Used after words to express what is suitable to that which is denoted by them.	A. Bases denoting a part of the body. B. Other bases than A,		ಪಂತ = ಪಂತ್ಯ.

(a). bases denoting clarified butter or other articles to be offered as oblations (ಹವಿರ್ಫಲೇಷ್ಠ) and also the different kinds of food (ಅನ್ನವಿಕಾರ).

(b). Bases ending in ಉ or ಊ.

Other bases than those in (a) and (b).

(35) Used after words to express what is the material of which that which is denoted by them can be the product.

(36) Used after words to express what can be of, or in that which is denoted by them.

ಯತ್ or ಏ
(Sid. I. 626. note 6.)

ಪುರೋಡಾಶ = ಪುರೋಡಾಶ್ಯ or
ಪುರೋಡಾಶೀಯ, ಸೂಪ = ಸೂಪ್ಯ
or ಸೂಪೀಯ.

ಯತ್
(V. 1. 2.)

ಶಂಕು = ಶಂಕವ್ಯ.

ಏ
V. 1. 5.

ವತ್ಸು = ವಾತ್ಸೀಯ.

ಅಞ್
V. 1. 15.

ವರತ್ರ = ವಾರತ್ರ.

B. Other bases than A.

The same affixes as those in B under article (34).
ಅಂಗಾರ = ಅಂಗಾರೀಯ; ಸಕ್ತು = ಸಕ್ತವ್ಯ; ಸೂಪ = ಸೂಪ್ಯ.

....

ಪ್ರಾಕಾರ = ಪ್ರಾಕಾರೀಯ.

The same affixes as those in B under article (34).
(V. 1. 16.)

AFFIXES OF THE C CLASS.

<i>Description of affixes.</i>	<i>Bases.</i>	<i>Affixes.</i>	<i>Examples.</i>
(37) Used after words to express that in which or one to whom what is denoted by them is payable as interest or rent or profit or government tax or a present. (V. 1. 47. Kâs thereon.)	A. If the bases are ordinal numbers (ಪೊರಣಿ ಎಚ್).	ಈನ್ (V. 1. 48.)	ದ್ವಿತ್ವೀಯಾ = ದ್ವಿತ್ವೀಯಿಕ.
	B. Others:		
(1) Bases termed <i>sankhya</i> and ending in ತಿ or. ಕತ್.		ಈಕ್ (V. 1. 22.)	ಸಪ್ತತಿ = ಸಾಪ್ತತಿಕ, ಚತ್ವಾರಿಂಶ = ಚಾತ್ವಾರಿಂಶತಿಕ.
(2) Other <i>sankhya</i> bases than those in (1) if they end in ವತ್.		ಈನ್ or ಇ + ಈನ್ (V. 1. 23.)	ತಾವತ್ = ತಾವತಿಕ or ತಾವತ್ಯ.
(3) Other <i>sankhya</i> bases than those in (1) if they do not end in ವತ್.		ಈನ್ (V. 1. 22.)	ಪಂಚ = ಪಂಚಕ.
(4) Bases denoting weights and measures whether of length or capacity.		ಈಕ್ (V. 1. 19.)	ಪ್ರಸ್ಥ = ಪ್ರಸ್ಥಿಕ.

(38) Used after words to express what is the cause of that which is denoted by them, provided that the cause is a meeting of men (ಸಂಯೋಗ) or a natural prodigy or a portent (ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿ.)

A. If the bases are dissyllabic and do not denote number, weight, or measure.

B. Others.

ಯತ್

(V. 1. 39.)

ಧನ = ಧನ್ಯ.

Use the same affixes as those in B under article (37) remembering to include bases denoting ordinal numbers under (4) of B.

(V. 1. 38.)

ದ್ವಿತ್ವೀಯ = ದ್ವಿತ್ವೀಯಕ; ಸಪ್ತತ್ವಿ = ಸಪ್ತತ್ವಿಕ; ಪಂಚನ = ಪಂಚಕ; ಪ್ರಸ್ಥ = ಪ್ರಸ್ಥಿಕ.

(39) Used after words to express (1) what is bought with that which is denoted by them. (V. 1. 37.);

(2) what is the sowing ground for that which is denoted by them. (V. 1. 45.);

...

...

ಪಂಚನ = ಪಂಚಕ.

ದ್ರೋಣ = ದ್ರೋಣಿಕ.

AFFIXES OF THE C CLASS.

<i>Description of affixes.</i>	<i>Bases.</i>	<i>Affixes.</i>	<i>Examples.</i>
(3) what is capable of receiving or having in it collected or cooked that which is denoted by them. (V. 1. 52.);	<div>Use the same affixes as those in B under article (37) remembering that bases denoting ordinal numbers are to be brought under (4) of B.</div>	ಪ್ರಸ್ಥ = ಪ್ರಾಸ್ಥಿಕ.
(4) one who or which has as his or its share, price, or salary, that which is denoted by them. (V. 1. 56.);	...		ಸಪ್ತನ = ಸಪ್ತಕ.
(5) what has as its measure that which is denoted by them, the bases being words denoting numbers and the words formed being intended to denote a multitude of men or a col-		ಅಪ್ಪನ = ಅಪ್ಪಕ.

lection of *sūtras* or a study that has been repeated as many times as are expressed by the bases. (V. 1. 58.);

(6) one who or which has as his or its measure that which is denoted by them generally. (V. 1. 57.);

(7) one who is describing of that which is denoted by them. (V. 1. 63.)

(40) Used after words denoting time to express what is given or has to be done at the time denoted by them.

(a) If the bases denote an asterism or a season (ಋತು) or a period of time called *sandhivelā*.

(b) other bases than those in (a).

Use the same affixes as those in B under article (37) remembering that bases denoting ordinal numbers are to be brought under (4) of B.

ಕೂಡು = ಕೌಡವಿಕ

ಶ್ವೇತಜ಼ತ್ರು = ಶ್ವೇತಜ಼ತ್ರುತ್ರಿಕ.

ಜತುರ್ದೇ = ಚಾತುರ್ದಶ್ಯ.

ಆಣ್
(V. 1. 96 ; IV.
3. 16, 53.)

ವಾಸ = ವಾಸಿಕ.

ಠಜ್
(V. 1. 96.)

AFFIXES OF THE C CLASS.

<i>Description of affixes.</i>	<i>Bases.</i>	<i>Affixes.</i>	<i>Examples.</i>
(41) Used after words denoting time to express (1) what is to be accomplished in the time. (V. 1. 79.) ;	...	<div>ಅಜ್ಞ</div> <div>(V. 1. 18.)</div>	ಅರ್ಥವಾಸ = ಅರ್ಥವಾಸಿಕೆ.
(2) one who has by reward been made to engage himself or to take employment for salary, as well as one who or which has been or will be during the time. (V. 1. 80.) ;	...		ವಾಸ = ವಾಸಿಕೆ.
(3) what is to be done or easily to be done or to be obtained or to be conquered in the time (V. 1. 93.)		ವಾಸ = ವಾಸಿಕೆ.

(42) Used after words to express one who has to be in the condition of a religious student in the time or what has to be as such condition during the time.

(43) Used after words (1) denoting sacrifices to express what is payable as sacrificial presents in them (V. 1. 95.)

(2) to express what has been rendered beautiful in appearance or quality by what is denoted by them (V. 1. 99.)

(3) to express what has for its object that which is denoted by them (V. 1. 109.)

(a). If the words formed are to be appellative.

(b). In other cases.

...

....

....

ಅಣ್
(Sid. I. 647)

ಠಜ್
(V. 1. 94; 18.)

ಠಜ್
(V. 1. 18.)

ವಸಸ = ವಸಸ.

ವಸಸ = ವಸಸಿಕೆ.

ಅಗ್ನಿಮೋಮ = ಅಗ್ನಿಮೋಮ್
ಮಿಕೆ.

ವಸ್ತ್ರ = ವಾಸ್ತ್ರಿಕೆ.

ಇಂದ್ರಮಹ = ಐಂದ್ರಮಹಿಕೆ.

AFFIXES OF THE C CLASS.

Description of affixes.	Bases	Affixes.	Examples.
(44) Used after words to express the nature of what is denoted by them i. e. to express that which differentiates from knowledge in general the knowledge produced by what is denoted by them (genus.)	A. If the bases are words denoting colors. B. Others. (1) Bases ending ಮತ. (2) Bases denoting sacrificers. (3). Bases denoting descendants or <i>charanas</i> (portions of the Vedas so called) if the word formed is used in connection with praise of oneself or dispraise of others or if what is signified by the word formed is intended to be said as having been attained or understood.	ವ್ಯಂಜ or ಇಮನಿತ್ or ತ್ಯ or ತಲ್. (V. 1. 123.) ಯತ್ or ತ್ಯ or ತಲ್ (V. 1. 120. 128.) ಛ or ತ್ಯ or ತಲ್ (V. 1. 135.) ವ್ಯಂಜ or ತ್ಯ or ತಲ್ (V. 1. 134.)	ಕುಕ್ಲ = ಕುಕ್ಲ್ಯ or ಕುಕ್ಲಮ್ ನ್ or ಕುಕ್ಲತ್ಯ or ಕುಕ್ಲತ. ಸೇನಾಮತಿ = ಸೇನಾಮತ್ಯ or ಸೇನಾಮತಿತ್ಯ or ಸೇನಾಮತಿತ. ಅಜ್ಞಾಮಕ = ಅಜ್ಞಾಮಾಕೀಯ or ಅಜ್ಞಾಮಾಕತ್ಯ or ಅಜ್ಞಾಮಾಕತ. ಗಾರ್ಗ್ಯ = ಗಾರ್ಗ್ಯಕ or ಗಾರ್ಗ್ಯತ್ಯ or ಗಾರ್ಗ್ಯತ; ಕಟ = ಕಟಕ or ಕಟತ್ಯ or ಕಟತ.

(4) Other bases if they having more than two vowels have a penultimate *ಯ* and the next vowel preceding the *ಯ* is heavy i.e. is either long or is followed by a conjunct consonant.

(5) Other bases if they end in ಇಕ್ and have the vowel next preceding the ಇಕ್ light i.e. neither long nor followed by a conjunct consonant.

(6) Other bases than those in from (1) to (5) if they denote kinds of living beings (ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯಜ್ಞಾತಿ) or age.

(7) Other bases being *gunavachana* if they do not denote colors.

ವೃಜ್ or ತ್ಯ or ತಲ್
(V. 1. 132.)

ರಮಣೀಯ = ರಾಮಣೀಯಕೆ
or ರಮಣೀಯತ್ಯ or ರಮಣೀಯತೆ.

ಅಣ್ or ತ್ಯ or ತಲ್
(V. 1. 131.)

ಕುಜಿ, ನಗರೀ, ಕುಟು, ವಧೂ, ಪಿತ್ಯ = ಕೌಜೆ, ನಾಗರ, ಪಾಟವ, ವಾಧವ, ಪೈತ್ರ; or ಕಾಜೆತ್ಯ, ಕುಜಿತೀರ.

ಅಜ್ or ತ್ಯ or ತಲ್
(V. 1. 129.)

ಅಶ್ಯ = ಆಶ್ಯ or ಅಶ್ಯತ್ಯ or ಅಶ್ಯತ; ಕುಮಾರ = ಕೌಮಾರ or ಕುಮಾರತ್ಯ or ಕುಮಾರತೆ.

ಪ್ಯಜ್ or ತ್ಯ or ತಲ್
(V. 1. 123.)

ಜಡ = ಜಾಡ್ಯ or ಜಡತ್ಯ or ಜಡತೆ.

AFFIXES OF THE C CLASS.

<i>Description of affixes.</i>	<i>Bases.</i>	<i>Affixes.</i>	<i>Examples.</i>
(18) Other bases than those in from (1) to (7).		ತ್ವ or ತಲ್ (V. I. 119, 120.)	ವಿವಾಹ, ಹೃತ್ರಿಯ = ವಿವಾಹ ತ್ವ or ವಿವಾಹತ; ಹೃತ್ರಿಯತ್ವ or ಹೃತ್ರಿಯತ.
(45) Used after words to express the conduct of one who has what is denoted by them.	Use the same affixes as those in B under article (44) remembering that bases denoting colors are to be brought under (7).	ಕುಕ್ಲ = ಕುಕ್ಲತ್ವ or ಕುಕ್ಲತ್ವ ಕುಕ್ಲತ (not ಕುಕ್ಲಮನ್).
(46) Used after words denoting grain to express what is a place or field for it.	..	ಖರ್ (V. 2. 1).	ಮುಧ್ನ್ = ಮುಧ್ನ್.
(47) Used after words being the names of animals to express what is a place for them.	ಗೋಪ್ಯ (Sid. I. 664.)	ಗೋ = ಗೋಗೋಪ್ಯ.

(48) Used after words to express one who or which is well known or distinguished by that which is denoted by them.

(49) Used after words to express what in measure is equal to that which is denoted by them.

....

ಚೇಚುಪ್ or ಚೇಣಪ್
(V. 2. 26.)

ವಿದ್ಯಾ = ವಿದ್ಯಾಚೇಚು or ವಿದ್ಯಾಚೇಣ.

(a) If the measure referred to is depth or height.

ದೈಯಸರ್ಚ್ or ದೆಫ್ಫೆಚ್
or ಮೂತ್ರಚ್
(V. 2. 37; Kās. thereon.)

ಊರು = ಊರುದೈಯಸ, ಊರುದೆಫ್ಫೆ, or ಊರುಮೂತ್ರ.

(b) In other cases.

(1) If there is a doubt as to the measure.

ಮೂತ್ರಚ್
(Sid. I. 667.)

ಪ್ರಸ್ಥ = ಪ್ರಸ್ಥಮೂತ್ರ.

(2) Otherwise.

(i) If the measure is a well known measure in general use.

ಫಿ ಮೂತ್ರಚ್
(Sid. I. 667.)

ಶಮ = ಶಮ.

(ii) In other cases.

ಮೂತ್ರಚ್
(Sid. I. 667; V. 2. 37.)

ಶಮ = ಶಮಮೂತ್ರ.

AFFIXES OF THE C CLASS.

<i>Description of affixes.</i>	<i>Bases.</i>	<i>Affixes.</i>	<i>Examples.</i>
(50) Used after words denoting numbers to express what as compared with another is in respect of value more or less by as many times as are denoted by that number.	ಮಾಯಃ (V. 2. 47.)	ದ್ವಿ = ದ್ವಿಪುಯ, ಬಹುಪುಯ.
(51) Used after words denoting one's own person or body or a member of his body to express one whose attention is particularly devoted thereto.	ಕನಃ (V: 2. 66.)	ಕಶ = ಕಶಕ.
(52) Used after words to express a place of which one who is denoted by them is the headman.	...	ಕನಃ (V. 2. 78.)	ದೇವದತ್ತ = ದೇವದತ್ತಕ.

(53) Used after words denoting ordinal numbers to express a disease which has a time denoted by those numbers as its duration; or after other words to express a disease which has as its cause or effect that which is denoted by them.

(54) Used after words to express that in which what is expressed by them occurs plentifully as eatables provided that the word formed is appellative.

(55) Used after the word ಪೂರ್ವ to express one who has done an act at the time denoted thereby, a word denoting the act referred to being sometimes prefixed to the word.

ಕನಃ
(V. 2. 81.)

ದ್ವಿತೀಯಃ = ದ್ವಿತೀಯಕಃ, ವಿಷಪ್ಪಮ್ಪಃ = ವಿಷಪ್ಪಕಃ, ಉದ್ಘಾಃ = ಉದ್ಘಕಃ.

ಕನಃ
(V. 2. 82.)

ಅಪೂರ್ವಃ = ಅಪೂರ್ವಕಃ.

ಇನಿ
(V. 2. 86.)

ಪೂರ್ವಃ = ಪೂರ್ವಿನಃ; ಕೃತಃ or ಗತಃ or ಜ್ಞಾತಃ + ಪೂರ್ವಃ = ಕೃತಪೂರ್ವಿನಃ, ಗತಪೂರ್ವಿನಃ, ಜ್ಞಾತಪೂರ್ವಿನಃ

AFFIXES OF THE C CLASS.

<i>Description of affixes.</i>	<i>Bases.</i>	<i>Affixes.</i>	<i>Examples.</i>
(56) Used after words when we speak of one whose the thing denoted thereby is, or in whom or in which it is.	<p>A. (a) If the word formed is to take ಇಪ್ಪೆನ್ or ಈಯಸುನ್ afterwords.</p> <p>(b) If the word formed is to denote that division of ಸೂಕ್ತ or ಸಾಮವೇದ which is called ಆಧ್ಯಾಯ or ಅನುವಾಕ.</p>	<p>ಃ ಮತುಪ್ or ಃ ವಿನಃ (V. 2. 121, 94, V. 3. 65.)</p> <p>ಃ ಳ or ಳಃ (V. 2. 59, 60.)</p>	<p>ಯಶಸ್, and ಧನ = ಯಶಸ್ and ಧನ + ಇತ್ಯು &c. = ಯಶಿಪ್ತ, ಯಶೀಯನ್; ಧನಿಪ್ತ, ಧನೀಯನ್.</p> <p>ಗರ್ಧಭಾಂಡ = ಗರ್ಧಭಾಂಡ, or ಗರ್ಧಭಾಂಡೀಯ.</p>
(c) If the word formed is to denote ಸೂಕ್ತ or ಸಾಮವೇದ generally or other portions of them than ಆಧ್ಯಾಯ or ಅನುವಾಕ.		ಳಃ (V. 2. 59.)	ಆಚ್ಛಿ ವಾಕ = ಆಚ್ಛಿ ವಾಕೀಯ.
(d) If the bases are words denoting qualities as well as those that have the qualities, not words denoting qualities only.		ಃ ಮತುಪ್ (V. 2. 95; Sid. I. 678 note 52.)	ಕುಕ್ತ = ಕುಕ್ತ.

(e) If the bases are words denoting members of one's own body, the word formed being intended to imply that he has them large.

(f) If the bases are words denoting members of one's own body, the words formed being intended to imply that he has them defective.

(g) If the bases are words denoting colours.

(h) If the bases are words denoting small insects (ಪ್ರಾಂಶುಜನ್ಮ).

(i) If the bases being words ending in ಁ denote diseases in a living being.

ಇನ್ or ಲನ್ or ಇಲಚ್
or ಮತುಪ್
(Kàs on V. 2. 117.)

ಹಸ್ತ = ಹಸ್ತನ್, ಹಸ್ತಿಕೆ, ಹಸ್ತಿ
ಲ, ಹಸ್ತವತ್; ಅಸ್ತೆ = ಅಸ್ತೆನ್, ಅ
ಸ್ತಿಕೆ, ಅಸ್ತೆಲ, ಅಸ್ತೆವತ್.

ಅಚ್
(Kàs on V. 2. 127.)

ಕಾಣಾಸ್ತೆ = ಕಾಣಾಸ್ತೆ.

ಅಚ್
(Kàs on V. 2. 127.)

ರಕ್ತ = ರಕ್ತ.

ಇನಿ or ಮತುಪ್
(V. 2. 97. Sid. 1.
681. note 54.)

ಮಾಶಕ = ಮಾಶಕೆನ್ or ಮಾಶಕ
ವತ್.

ಇನಿ or ಮತುಪ್
(V. 2. 97, 128; Sid.
I. 687.)

ಕುಘ್ = ಕುಘ್ನನ್, ಕುಘ್ನವತ್.

AFFIXES OF THE C CLASS.

Description of affixes.	Bases.	Affixes.	Examples.
(j) If the bases, being words not ending in ಅ, denote diseases in a living being.		ಲಚ್ or ಮತುಪ್ (Kás on V. 2. 97.)	ವಿಪಾದಿಕಾ = ವಿಪಾದಿಕಾಲ, ವಿಪಾದಿಕಾವತ್.
(k) If the bases are words denoting something contemptible existing in a living being.		ಇನಿ (V. 2. 128.)	ಕಾಕತಾಲಾಕ = ಕಾಕತಾಲಾಕೆನ್.
(l) If the bases are ordinal numbers referring to age.		ಇನಿ (V. 2. 130.)	ಪಂಚಮ = ಪಂಚಮಿನ್.
B. In other cases than those referred to in A.			
I. Bases ending in ಅ.			
(a) Bases being words called <i>jāti</i> (ಜಾತಿ). or words formed by primitive affixes.		ಮತುಪ್ (Sid. I. 684. note 60.)	ವ್ಯಾಘ್ರ = ವ್ಯಾಘ್ರಜಾತ; ಕಾರಕ = ಕಾರಕವತ್.

(b) Bases ending in ಮ
if the word formed is in-
tended to be appellative.

ಇನಿ
(V. 1. 137.)

ಹೋಮು = ಹೋಮಿಸ್.

(c) If the words formed
are to denote one in whom
or in which is that which
is denoted by the bases.

ಮತುಪ್
(Sid. 1. 684 note 60.)

ದಂಚ = ದಂಚವತ್.

(d) In other cases.

ಇನಿ or ಲನ್ or ಮತುಪ್
(V. 2. 115.)

ದಂಚ = ದಂಡಿನ್, ದಂಡಿಕ, ದಂಡ
ವತ್. ಸೋಮು = ಸೋಮವತ್ (not
appellative) ಪಂಚಮ (not
referring to age) = ಪಂಚಮ
ವತ್.

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II. Bases ending in ಳ.

(a) If the bases denote
something that exists in a
living being as a member
of its body.

ಲಬ್ or ಮತುಪ್
(V. 2. 96.)

ಬೋಡಾ = ಬೋಡಾಲ, ಬೋಡಾ
ವತ್.

AFFIXES OF THE C CLASS.

<i>Description of affixes.</i>	<i>Bases.</i>	<i>Affixes.</i>	<i>Examples.</i>
	(b) Other bases.	ಮತುಪ್ (V. 2. 94.)	ಚಿಕ್ಕೇರ್ಪಾ = ಚಿಕ್ಕೇರ್ಪಾವತ್; ಖಟ್ಟಾ = ಖಟ್ಟಾವತ್.
III. Bases ending in ಮನ್.	(a) If the words formed are intended to be appellative.	ಇನಿ (V. 2. 137)	ದಾಮನ್ = ದಾಮಿನ; ಪ್ರಥಮನ್ = ಪ್ರಥಮಿನ.
	(b) In other cases.	ಮತುಪ್ (V. 2. 94.)	ಸೋಮನ್ = ಸೋಮವತ್.
IV. Bases ending in ಅನ್.		ವಿನ್ or ಮತುಪ್ (V. 2. 121.)	ರುಷನ್ = ಯಶಸ್ವಿನ್ or ಯಶಸ್ವತ್.
V. Bases not ending in ಅ or ಆ or ಮನ್ or ಅನ್.		ಮತುಪ್ (V. 2. 94.)	ಗೋ = ಗೋವತ್. ಧೀ = ಧೀಮತ್. ಕಿಂ = ಕಿಂವತ್. ಭಾನ್ = ಭಾಸ್ವತ್. ಅಗ್ನಿ = ಅಗ್ನಿಮತ್. ವಾಯು = ವಾಯುವತ್. ಅಗ್ನಿಚಿತ = ಅಗ್ನಿಚಿತ್ವತ್.

(56) Used after words to express that which has in it in abundance that which is denoted by them.

...
• The same affixes as those in article (11) under A class. (V. 4. 21.) ಅನ್ನ = ಅನ್ನಮಯ (i. e. a sacrifice); ಅಪೂಷ = ಅಪೂಷಮಯ (i. e. a feast.)

OBSERVATIONS.

(1) The senses and affixes referred to in articles 5 to 27 (inclusive) are called *pragdīvyatīyah* (ಪ್ರಾದ್ವೀಯತೀಯಾಃ.)

(2) When the base is one ending in ಷತಿ, the proper affix to be used in the senses called *pragdīvyatīyah* is always ಣ್ಯ, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the rules as above detailed (IV. 1. 85.)

AFFIXES OF THE D CLASS

Bases.

Affixes.

Examples.

(1) Bases being names which while they express a country, express also a *kshatriya* as in the case of one who has given his name to the country.

(a). Bases beginning with ಸ.

ಜ್ಯ
(IV. 1. 172.)

ನಿಷಧ = ನೈಪಧ್ಯ.

(b). Other bases.

(i). if *vridhdhā* or those ending in ಇ.

ಜ್ಯಾಜ್
(IV. 1. 171.)

ಸಾವೀರ = ಸಾವೀರೈ; ಅವನ್ನಿ = ಅವನ್ನೈ.

(ii). Others.

(a). if dissyllabic.

ಅಣ್
(IV. 1. 170.)

ಮದ್ರ = ಮಾರ್ದ್ರ.

(b). if not dissyllabic.

ಅಜ್
(IV. 1. 168.)

ಕೂರಸೇನ = ಕೂರಸೇನ.

(2). Bases denoting quadrupeds.

(3) Bases denoting artists, artisans, artificers, or mechanics.

(a). If not *vriddhāh*.

(b). If *vriddhāh*.

(4) Other bases, if they end in *ah* and are the names of sanctified sages and of persons belonging to the *andhaka* (ಅಂಧಕ) *vrishni* (ವೈಷ್ಣಿ), or *kuru* (ಕುರು). race.

(a). If *yuvan* descendants are meant, the bases being dissyllabic.

(b). If the bases are not dissyllabic even when *yuvan* descendants are meant, and also when other descendants are meant.

ಡೇಜಾ
(IV. 1. 135.)

ಕುಂತಿವಾಹ್ = ಕೌಂತಿವಾಹೇಯ; ಕ
ಮಂಡಲೂ = ಕಾಮಂಡಲೇಯ; ಜಂ
ಬೂ = ಜಾಂಬೇಯ.

ಜ್ಯ or ಇಜಾ
(IV. 1. 152, 153)

ಕುಂಭಕಾರ = ಕೌಂಭಕಾರ್ಯ or ಕೌಂ
ಭಕಾರಿ; ತ್ತತುವಾಯು = ತಾಂತುವಾಯ್ಯ
or ತಾಂತುವಾಯು.

ಜ್ಯ or ಫಿಜಾ
(IV. 1. 152, 157.)

ನಾಪಿತ = ನಾಪಿತ್ಯ or ನಾಪಿತಾ
ಯನಿ.

ಅಣ್ + ಫಿಜಾ
(IV. 1. 114, 156.)

ಯಸ್ಕ = ಯಾಸ್ಕಯನಿ.

ಅಣ್
(IV. 1. 114.)

ವಸಿವ್ಯ = ವಾಸಿವ್ಯ.

AFFIXES OF THE D CLASS.

Bases.	Affixes.	Examples.
(5) Other bases ending in ಲ.		
(a) If <i>yuvan</i> descendant are meant.	ಇಜ್ಜ + ಫಕ್ (IV. 1. 95, 101.)	ದಕ್ಷ = ದಾಕ್ಷಾಯನ.
(b) If other descendants are meant.		
(i) for female descendants of the special class.	ಇಜ್ಜ + ಧ್ಯಜ (IV. 1. 78, 79.)	ವರಾಹಸ = ವಾರಾಹಸ್ಯ = ವಾರಾಹ ಸ್ಯಾ. ಪುಣಿಕ = ಪುಣಿಕ್ಯ = ಪುಣಿಕಾ.
(ii) for other female descendants as well as male descendants.	ಇಜ್ಜ (IV. 1. 95.)	ದಕ್ಷ = ದಾಕ್ಷಿ.
(6) Bases ending in the expression ಫತಿ.	ಣ್ಯ (IV. 1. 85.)	ಪ್ರಜಾಪತಿ = ಪ್ರಾಜಾಪತ್ಯ ; ಸೇನಾ ಪತಿ = ಸೈನಾಪತ್ಯ ; ಗಣಪತಿ = ಗಾಣಾ ಪತ್ಯ.
(7) Bases other than the above com- prising,		
(a) dissyllabic bases ending in ಇ. (IV. 1. 122.)		

(b) dissyllabic bases ending in ə without having taken the feminine affix ə . (IV. 1. 122.)

(c) dissyllabic bases which have taken the feminine affixes and are the names of women. (IV. 1. 121.)

(d) *vridhā* bases which are not dissyllabic and which are the names of women or of rivers and have taken the feminine affixes (IV. 1. 113.) and

(e) bases which have taken the feminine affixes and which are not the names of women and rivers and do not denote persons of immoral conduct or persons having bodily defects. (IV. 1. 120) ;

(i) if *yuvan* descendants are meant.

ದ್ರೋಣ + ಇವ
(IV. 1. 95.)

ಅತ್ರಿ==ಅತ್ರಿಯ, ನಿಧೀ==ನೈದೀಯ,
 ದತ್ತಾ==ದತ್ತೀಯ, ಭಾವಣ==ಭಾವಣೀಯ,
 ಯ, ಗೋಪಿ==ಗೌಪೀಯ, ಸುಭ.ತ್ರಿ==
 ಸುಭೀಯ, ಕಂಪೇರಿ==ಕಾಂಪೇರೀಯ, ಸ
 ಖೀ==ಸಾಖೀಯ, ಪೇಣೀ==ಪೈಣೀಯ.

AFFIXES OF THE D CLASS.

Bases.

(ii) if other descendants are meant.

Affixes.

· ಡಕ್

(8) Dissyllabic bases which have taken the feminine affixes and are the names of rivers.

The same affixes as those for bases in article (7) or optionally as those in article (10)
(IV. 1. 112. Sid. 1. 504.
note 42.)

(9) Bases which have taken the feminine affixes and which denote persons of immoral conduct or persons having bodily defects.

(a) if *yuvan* descendants are meant.

ಡಕ್ + ಇಞ or ಡ್ರಕ್ + ಇಞ
(IV. 1, 95, 131.)

(b) if other descendants are meant.

ಡಕ್ or ಡ್ರಕ್
(IV. 1. 131.)

Examples

ಅತ್ರಿ = ಅತ್ರಿಯ, ನಿಧೀ = ನೈಧೀಯ,
ದತ್ತಾ = ದತ್ತೇಯ, ಭಾಮಾ = ಭಾಮೇಯ,
ಗೋಪಿ = ಗೌಪೀಯ, ಸುಭಕ್ರ =
ಸುಭಕ್ರೀಯ, ಕಾವೇರಿ = ಕಾವೇರೀಯ, ನ
ಖೀ = ನಾಖೀಯ, ವೇಣೀ = ವೈಣೀಯ.

ಕೃಷ್ಣಾ = ಕೃಷ್ಣೇಯ or ಕಾಷ್ಣಾ
ಯಣಿ (*yuvan*); ಕಾರ್ಪ್ಪೇಯ or ಕಾ
ಪ್ಪೇ. (otherwise)

ಕಾಣಾ = ಕಾಣೇಯ or ಕಾಣೇರಿ ;
ದಾಸೀ = ದಾಸೇಯ or ದಾಸೇರಿ.

ಕಾಣಾ = ಕಾಣೇಯ or ಕಾಣೇರಿ ;
ದಾಸೀ = ದಾಸೇಯ or ದಾಸೇರಿ.

(10) Other bases comprising,

(a) bases which have taken the feminine affixes and are the names of women or of rivers but which are neither dissyllabic nor *vridha*.

(b) bases ending in *ə* without having taken the feminine affix *ə*.

(c) non-dissyllabic bases ending in *ə* without ending in *əə* and non-dissyllabic bases ending in *əə* without having taken the feminine affix *əə*.

(d) bases ending in *əə* without having taken the feminine affix *əə*; and

(e) bases ending in *ə* or in any vowels except *ə* - *ə*. *ə* - *əə*. *ə* and *əə* or in consonants.

(i) if *yuvan* descendants are meant.

AFFIXES OF THE D CLASS

Bases.

Affixes.

Examples.

(a) for dissyllabic bases.

ಅಣ್ + ಫಿಜ್
(IV. 1. 92, 156.)

ಗುರು, ವಧೂ, ಕತ್ಯ = ಗೌರವಾ
ಯಸಿ, ವಾಧವಾಯನಿ, and ಕಾರ್ತೃ
ಯಣಿ.

(b) for non-dissyllabic bases.

ಅಣ್ + ಇಜ್
(IV. 1. 92, 95.)

ವೇದಪಾ, ಮುರೀಚಿ, ಯಮುನಾ, ಇ
ರಾವತಿ, ಗೌ, ಭಾಗ್ಯಮತಿ, and ಶು
ದ್ಧಿ = ವೈದಪಿ, ಮುರೀಚಿ, ಯಮುನಾ
ನಿ, ಐರಾವತಿ, ಗ್ಲಾವಿ, ಭಾಗ್ಯಮತಿ,
and ಕೌದ್ಧಿ.

(ii) if other descendants are meant.

(a) for female descendants of the spe-
cial class.

ಇಣ್ + ಪ್ಯಜ್
(IV. 1. 78, 79.)

ಕುಮುದಗನ್ಧ = ಕೌಮುದಗನ್ಧಿ =
ಕೌಮುದಗನ್ಧಿ.

(b) for other female descendants as well
as for male descendants.

ಅಣ್
(IV. 1. 92.)

ಗೌರವ, ವಾಧವ, ಕಾರ್ತೃವ, ವೈದ
ಪ, ಮುರೀಚಿ, ಯಮುನಾ, ಐರಾವತಿ,
ಗ್ಲಾವಿ, ಭಾಗ್ಯಮತಿ, and ಕೌದ್ಧಿ.

OBSERVATIONS.

1. The peculiarity that a patronymic affix applies even to quadrupeds as has been said above should be noted.

2. The patronymic affixes attached to the bases referred to in article (1) are called *tadrájáh* (ತದ್ರಾಜಾಹ) (IV. 1. 174.)

3. Every descendant of a person, in reference to that person, is called,

(a) if the descendant is a grandson or any descendant of a grandson how lowsoever, *gotram* (ಗೋತ್ರಂ); (IV. 1. 162.); but

(b) if the descendant is any male descendant of a grandson and has any of his forefathers how high soever or elder brothers living,

(i) *yuvan* as well as *gotram* optionally provided he is alive at the time he is spoken of and has any of his collateral *Sapindás* living who are his superiors both by degree of descent and by age; (IV. 4. 165.); and

(ii) only *yuvan* (ಯುವನ) otherwise (IV. 1. 95, 163, 164; Sid. I. 498.)

(c) *yuvan* likewise optionally,

(i) even when he is not the descendant of a grandson if respectful reference to him is intended; (IV. 1. 166.) and

(ii) even when he is a descendant of a grandson and comes within the definition of *yuvan* as above if disrespectful reference to him is intended (IV. 1. 167.)

4. When descendants of the description called *gotra* are spoken of there is generally a single potronymic affix (*i. e.* not an affix for each degree of descent from the person referred to)

(IV. 1. 93.) but when descendants of the description called *yuvan* are meant, therequired affix should be attached only to a word formed already by another patronymic affix to mean a *gotra* descendant (IV. 1. 94.) See (a) of article (4), (a) of article (5), (i) of article (7), (a) of article (9), and (i) (a) and (i) (b) of article (10.)

5. But this second affix required by a word meaning *yuvan* is *lukated* (i. e. not required) in the following cases:—

(a) if the words meaning the *gotra* descendants,

(i) have been formed by *ꣳꣳ* and they denote any of the people called *prachyáh* (ಪ್ರಾಚ್ಯಾಃ), (II. 4. 50.) except those belonging to the race called *bharatáh* (ಭರತಾಃ); (Kás. on II. 4. 66.) e. g. ಮನ್ಥರೇಷಣ = ಮನ್ಥರೇಷಣಿ (both *yuvan* and *gotra*); but ಅರ್ಜನ = ಅರ್ಜನಿ (*gotra*), ಅರ್ಜನಾಯನ (*yuvan*), because ಅರ್ಜನ is a *bharata*. See article (5);

(ii) denote any not being Brahmins or denote sages even among Brahmins (II. 4. 58; Kás thereon); e. g. ಬುಧ = ಬೌಧಿ (both *yuvan* and *gotra*); ವಸಿಷ್ಠ (sage) = ವಾಸಿಷ್ಠ (both *yuvan* and *gotra*);

(iii) have been formed by the affix *ಞ್ಯ* or an affix having indicatory *ꣳ* and the affixes that ought to have been used if not *lukated* would have ಅಣ್ or *ꣳꣳ* (II. 4. 58.); e. g. ಕುರು (which irregularly takes *ಞ್ಯ*) = ಕೌರವ್ಯ (both *gotra* and *yuvan*); ವಿದ (which irregularly takes ಅಞ) = ವೈದ (both *gotra* and *yuvan*);

(b) if to the words formed are afterwards to be attached vowel affixes of the description called *prágdívyatíyah* (ಪ್ರಾಗ್ದೀವ್ಯತೀಯಾಃ).

- (i) optionally provided the affixes to be *lukated* are ಫಕ and ಫಿಜ; (IV. 1. 91.) e. g. ದಾಕ್ಷಾಯನ (from ದಕ್ಷ) + ಛ = ದಾಕ್ಷಾಯನೀಯ or ದಾಕ್ಷೀಯ; (see article (5)) ಯಾಸ್ಕಾಯನಿ (from ಯಸ್ಕ) + ಛ = ಯಾಸ್ಕಾಯನೀಯ or ಯಾಸ್ಕೀಯ; (See article (4)) ಗೌರವಾಯನಿ (from ಗುರು) + ಛ = ಗೌರವಾಯನೀಯ or ಗೌರವೀಯ; ವಾರೀಚಿ (from ಮರೀಚಿ) + ಛ = ವಾರೀಚೀಯ (See article (10));
- (ii) absolutely otherwise (IV. 1. 90.) e. g. ಆತ್ರೇಯಿ (from ಅತ್ರಿ) + ಛ = ಆತ್ರೇಯ + ಈಯ = ಆತ್ರೇಯೀಯ. (See articles (7,) (8) and (9)).

6 The patronymic affixes called *tadrájáh* should be *lukated* after the bases to which they refer in the following cases:—

- (a) if the words formed are intended to be used in the masculine plural provided the plural number is taken by the base itself and not by its standing as a compound epithet dependent upon another word. (II. 4. 62.)
- (b) if the efficient portion of the affixes is ಅ and the words formed are to denote female descendants of other people than the *prachyáh* or of the race called *bharatáh* even among the latter mentioned people (IV. 1. 177, 178; Kás. on II. 4. 66.) e. g. ಮದ್ರ, and ಶೂರಸೇನ in the feminine gender = ಮದ್ರ and ಶೂರಸೇನ; but ನಿಷಧ, ಸುವೀರ and ಅವನ್ರಿ in the feminine = ನೈಷಧ್ಯ, ಸಾವೀರ್ಯ, and ಅವನ್ತ್ಯ; and ಪಂಚಾಲ, ಎದೇಹ, ಅಂಗ, and ಮಗಧ (*prachyáh*) in the feminine = ಪಂಚಾಲ, ವೈದೇಹ, ಅಂಗ and ಮಾಗಧ; though ಅರ್ಜನ (*bharata*) in the feminine = ಅರ್ಜನ not ಆರ್ಜನ

7. If the words formed are intended to be used in the masculine plural the following patronymic affixes also should

be *lukated* after the bases to which they apply provided the plural number is taken by them in the manner mentioned above :—

- (a) ಇಜ್ (II. 4. 64.) e. g. ವಿದ (which irregularly takes ಅಜ್) in the masculine plural = ವಿದ, not ವೈದ.
- (b) ಅಜ್, provided the bases are polysyllabic words denoting the *bharatáh* or other *prachyáh* (II. IV. 66.) e. g. ಅರ್ಜನ (*bharata*) and ಮನ್ದರೇಷಣ (other *prachyah*) in the masculine plural = ಅರ್ಜನ and ಮನ್ದರೇಷಣ, not ಆರ್ಜನ and ಮಾನ್ದರೇಷಣ;
- (c) but in both the cases mentioned above not when to the words formed are afterwards to be attached vowel affixes called *pragdivyatiyáh* (IV. 1. 89.) e. g. ವಿದ, ಅರ್ಜನ, ಮನ್ದರೇಷಣ = ವೈದ, ಆರ್ಜನ, ಮಾನ್ದರೇಷಣ + ಛ = ವೈದೀಯ, ಆರ್ಜನೀಯ and ಮಾನ್ದರೇಷಣೀಯ.

8. It has been said that all bases which without taking patronymic affixes are *vridhdháh* may optionally take ಫಿಜ್ as their patronymic affix as well as the several affixes applicable to them according to the rules above, provided they are not bases taking *tadrája* affixes (IV. 1. 157.) e. g. ಆಮ್ರಗುಪ್ತ and ಗ್ರಾಮರಕ್ಷ = ಆಮ್ರಗುಪ್ತಾಯನಿ and ಗ್ರಾಮರಕ್ಷಾಯನಿ (both *gotra* and *yuvan*) as well as ಆಮ್ರಗುಪ್ತಾಯನ and ಗ್ರಾಮರಕ್ಷಾಯನ (*yuvan*), ಆಮ್ರಗುಪ್ತಿ and ಗ್ರಾಮರಕ್ಷಿ (other descendants except the female descendants of the special class,) and ಆಮ್ರಗುಪ್ತ್ಯಾ and ಗ್ರಾಮರಕ್ಷ್ಯಾ (female descendants of the special class).

9. The female descendants of the special class alluded to are such descendants other than daughters, provided the words denoting their ancestors are the names of a tribe or if other words, have more than two vowels and have their vowel next to the final vowel heavy (IV. 1. 78, 79.) e. g. ಘಣಿಕೀ, ಭಣಿಕೀ (tribe); ಕರೀಷಗನ್ನೀ, ಕುಮಾದಗನ್ನೀ, ವರಾಹೀ.



CHAPTER X.

PRELIMINARY REMARKS ON INDECLINABLES AND ON THE GENDER AND NUMBER OF OTHER NOUNS.

1. Before treating of the declension of nouns, it is necessary to know what nouns need not be declined and what the gender and number are of others.

2. The following are indeclinables :—

- (a). the particles (ನಿಪಾತಾಃ) and anomalous words mentioned in lists I, II. and III. of Chapter II. Part I. (I. 1. 37.) ;
- (b). the words formed by the primitive affixes ಕ್ವಾಪ್, ತ್ವಾಪ್, ಲ್ಯಪ್, ಣಮುಲ್, or ತುಮುನ್ (I. 1. 39, 40) ;
- (c). the words formed by the secondary affixes called *vibhakti* and by the affixes (1) ಅಸ್ತಾತಿ, (2) ಕಸ್, (3) ತಸಿ, (4) ಜೈ, (5) ಸಾತಿ, (6) ತ್ರಾ, (7) ಡಾಜ್, (8) ಕೃತ್ವಸುಜ್, and others which come in the sense of this affix (9) ವತಿ, (10) ಆಮ್, (i. e. ತರಾಂ, ತಮಾಂ). (I. 1. 38 ; Sid. I. 203) ;
- (d). the following which by an extension of the meaning of the term are called *nipátáh* and also *gatayah* because they can be prefixed to verbs and primitive words (I. 4. 56. 60.) :—
 - (a). the words ಪುರಃ and ಅಸ್ತಂ (I. 4. 67, 68.) e. g. ಪುರಸ್ಕರೋತಿ, ಪುರಸ್ಕೃತ್ಯ, ಪುರಸ್ಕೃತಂ, ಅಸ್ತಂಗಮಿಪ್ಯತಿ, ಅಸ್ತಂಗತಃ.
 - (b). ಅನ್ತರ್ when used so as not to imply the sense of “taking” (I. 4. 65.) e. g. ಅನ್ತರ್ಹನ್ತಿ, ಅನ್ತರ್ಹತ್ಯ.
 - (c). the anomalous word ಕಣೇ when used so as to imply “satiation” (I. 4. 66.) e. g. ಕಣೇಹತ್ಯಪಯಾಃಪಿಬತಿ.

- (d). the word ಅಜ್ಞೆ when used in the sense of “before”, “in presence of,” or “in front of” with verbs from root ವದ್ or roots denoting “motion,” or with primitive words derived from these roots (I. 4. 69.) e. g. ಅಜ್ಞೆವದತಿ, ಅಜ್ಞೋದ್ಯ, ಅಜ್ಞೆಗಜ್ಞತಿ, ಅಜ್ಞೆಗತ್ಯ.
- (e). ಅದಸಃ when used so as to imply an act not enjoined for another person to do (I. 4. 70.) e. g. ಅದಃಕರೋತಿ, ಅದಃಕೃತ್ಯ.
- (f). ತಿರಸಃ optionally when used with verbs or primitive words derived from the root ಕೃಷ (I. 4. 72.) ; and invariably when used with verbs from other roots or primitive words derived from them so as to imply “disappearance” (I. 4. 71, 72.) e. g. ತಿರೋಭವತಿ, ತಿರೋಭೂಯ, ತಿರಸ್ಕರೋತಿ, ತಿರಸ್ಕೃತ್ಯ, ತಿರಸ್ಕೃತ್ವಾ.
- (g). ಉಪಾಜೇ and ಅನ್ವಾಜೇ optionally when used with verbs or primitive words derived from ಕ್ವಷ (I. 4. 73.) e. g. ಉಪಾಜೇಕೃತ್ಯ or ಕೃತ್ವಾ, ಅನ್ವಾಜೇಕೃತ್ಯ or ಕೃತ್ವಾ.
- (h). ಉರಸಃ, ಮಧ್ಯಪದೇ, ನಿವಚನೇ optionally when used with verbs or primitive words derived from ಕೃಷ but not implying joining (I. 4. 75, 76.) e. g. ಉರಸಿಕೃತ್ಯ, ಉರಸಿಕೃತ್ವಾ ; ಮಧ್ಯಪದೇಕೃತ್ಯ, ಮಧ್ಯಪದೇಕೃತ್ವಾ ; ಅನ್ವಾಜೇಕೃತ್ಯ, ಅನ್ವಾಜೇಕೃತ್ವಾ.
- (i). ಮನಸಃ optionally when used with verbs or primitive words derived from ಕೃಷ (I. 4. 75.) but invariably when used with any other verbs or primitive words and implying “satiation” (I. 4. 66.) e. g. ಮನೋಹತ್ಯಪಯಾಪಿಬತಿ, ಮನಸಿಕೃತ್ಯ, ಮನಸಿಕೃತ್ವಾ.
- (j). optionally the words ಸಾಕ್ಷಾತ್, ಮಿಥ್ಯಾ, ಚಿನ್ಮಾ, ಭದ್ರಾ, ರೋಚತಾ, ಆಸ್ಥಾ, ಅಸಾ, ಅದಾ, ಶ್ರದ್ಧಾ, ಪ್ರಾಜಯಾ, ಪ್ರಾಜಯಾಹಾ,

ಬೀಜರ್ಯಾ, ಬೀಜರುಹಾ, ಸಂಸರ್ಯಾ, ಅರ್ಥೇ, ಲವಣಮ್, ಉಪ್ಪಮ್, ಶೀತಮ್, ಉದಕಮ್, ಆದ್ರೂಮ್, ಅಸಾ, ವಶೇ, ವಿಕಸನೇ, ಪ್ರಸಹನೇ, ಪ್ರತವನೇ, ಪ್ರಾದುನ್ ನಮನ್. (ಚಿತ್ರತಿಗಣಃ), when used with verbs or primitive words derived from ಕೃಷ್ಣ (I. 4. 74.) with the sense of ಚಿಪ್ಪಿ (Sid. I. 375.) e. g. ಸಾಕ್ಷಾತ್ಕೃತ್ಯ. &c.

- (k). the words ಹಸ್ತೇ and ಪಾಣೌ when used with verbs or primitive words derived from ಕೃಷ್ಣ (I. 4. 77.) if the sense of these words as modified by the verbs implies "marriage". (I. 4. 77.) e. g. ಹಸ್ತೇಕೃತ್ಯ; ಪಾಣೌಕೃತ್ಯ.
- (i). the word ಪ್ರಾಧ್ವಂ when it means "subdued by being bound" and when used with verbs or primitive words from ಕೃಷ್ಣ (I. 4. 78.) e. g. ಪ್ರಾಧ್ವಂಕೃತ್ಯ.
- (m). the words ಜೀವಿಕಾ and ಉಪನಿವತ್ when used with verbs or primitive words derived from ಕೃಷ್ಣ the words having by implication, in addition to their own signification, the sense of "like" (I. 4. 79.) e. g. ಜೀವಿಕಾಕೃತ್ಯ, ಉಪನಿವತ್ಕೃತ್ಯ.
- (n). words formed by the affixes ಚಿಪ್ಪಿ, ಸಾತಿ, or ತ್ರಾ (I. 4. 61.) e. g. ಶುಕ್ಲೇಕೃತ್ಯ, ಶುಕ್ಲೇಕರೋತಿ. ಅಗ್ನಿಸಾತ್ಕೃತ್ಯ, ದೇವತ್ವಾಕರೋತಿ.
- (o) words imitative of sounds and not used along with the word "ಇತಿ" and also ಸತ್ meaning "respect or reverence," (2) ಅಸತ್ meaning "disrespect or indifference," (3) ಅಲಮ್ meaning "ornamentation or decoration," (4) ಕಾರಿಕಾ meaning "act" (ಕ್ರಿಯಾ), (5) ಉರೀ, (6) ಉರೇ, (7) ತಸ್ಥೀ, (8) ತಾಲೀ, (9) ಆತಾಲೀ, (10) ವೇತಾಲೀ, (11) ಧೂಲೀ, (12) ಧೂಸೀ, (13) ಶಕಲಾ, (14) (15) ಸಂಶಕಲಾ, ಧ್ವಂಸಕಲಾ, (16) ಭ್ರಂಸಕಲಾ, (17) ಗುಲುಗುಧಾ, (18) ಸಜಾಸ್, (19) ಫಲ, (20) ಫಲೀ,

(21) ವಿಕಲ್ಪೇ (22) ಆಕ್ಲೇ, (23) ಆಲೋಷ್ಯೇ, (24) ಕೇವಾಲೀ, (25) ಕೇವಾಸೀ, (26) ವರ್ಷಾಲೀ, (27) ಶೇವಾಲೀ, (28) ವರ್ಷಾಲೀ, (29) ಅತ್ಯೂಷಾ, (30) ವಶ್ಮಸಾ, (31) ಮಸ್ಮಸಾ, (32) ಮಸಮಸಾ, (33) ಶೌಷಟ್, (34) ಪೌಷಟ್, (35) ವಷಟ್ (36) ಸ್ವಾಹಾ (37) ಸ್ವಧಾ, (38) ವನ್ನಾ, (39) ಪ್ರಾ ದಾನ್, (40) ಅತ್, (41) ಅವಿಸ್ when used with verbs or primitive words derived from ಕೃಷ (I. 4. 61 to 64; Sid. I. 372.) e. g. ಪಚಪಟಾ ಕೃತ್ಯ, ಸತ್ಕೃತ್ಯ, ಉದೀಕೃತ್ಯ. &c.

3. It has been said that the expression formed by the auxiliary affix ಅಮ್ in the perfect tense in order to take the auxiliary verbs can be considered as a primitive indeclinable noun (I. 1. 39; Sid. I. 204 note 12.)

4. Observe that because the words mentioned in lists II and III of Chapter II, Part I. are not exhaustive (ಆಕೃತಿಗಣಃ) there are other words also of the nature referred to therein and these are likewise indeclinable. The following are some additional words of this description:—

SUPPLEMENTAL LIST II.

(1) ವಶು *well* (2) ಸೂಕಂ *quickly* (3) ಯಥಾ (4) ಕಥಾ *any how*—(3) and (4) are interjections denoting indifference—(5) ಪಾಟ್ (6) ಪ್ಯಾಟ್ (7) ಅಂಗ (8) ಹೈ (9) ಹೇ (10) ಭೋ—(4) to (10) vocative particles—(11) ಅಯೇ *Ah* (indicating recollection), (12) ವಿಷು *on all sides* (13) ಎಕಪದೇ *at the same moment*, (14) ಯಾತ್ *badly, ill*, (15) ಆತಃ *hence*. And those words which have, without the reality, the appearance of (1) *upasargáh* (2) verbs or declined nouns and (3) vowels. e. g. ಅವದತ್ತಂ *given away*; (here ಅವ is not really an *upasarga*, for if it were, the word would be ಅವತ್ತಂ), ಅಹಂಯಾಃ *egotistic* (here ಅಹಂ is not identical with the ಅಹಂ *I* ending in a nominative affix, because a pronoun really regarded as being in the nominative case could not be the first member in such a compound); ಅಸ್ತುಷ್ಣೇರಾ *what has milk*, (a cow or the like) (here the word

ಅಸ್ತಿ must be regarded as different form the word ಅಸ್ತಿ is, which is a verb in the 3rd person singular, because in the latter case it could not have appeared as the first member in a compound); ಅ. ಆ. ಇ. ಈ. ಉ. ಊ. ಒ. ಔ. when, as interjections, they indicate various emotions; (here the vowels as interjections are different from the ordinary vowels.)

SUPPLEMENTAL LIST III.

(1) ಕಾಮಂ (2) ಪ್ರಕಾಮಂ (3) ಭೂಯಸ್ (4) ಸಾಂಪ್ರತಂ (5) ಪರಂ (6) ಸಾಕ್ಷಾತ್ (7) ಸಾಚಿ (8) ಸತ್ಯಂ (9) ಮಂಜ್ವ (10) ಸಂವತ್ (11) ಅವಶ್ಯಂ (12) ಸವದಿ (13) ಬಲವತ್ (14) ಪ್ರಾದುಸ್ (15) ಆವಿಸ್ (16) ಅನಿತಂ (17) ನಿತ್ಯಂ (18) ನಿತ್ಯದಾ (19) ಸದಾ (20) ಅಜಸ್ರಂ (21) ಸತತಂ (22) ಉಷಾ (23) ರೋದಸೀ (24) ಓಂ (25) ಭೂರ್ (26) ಭುವರ್ (27) ಝಟತಿ (28) ಝಕ್ (29) ತರಸಾ (30) ಸುಷ್ಪ್ವ (31) ದುಷ್ಪ್ವ (32) ಸು (33) ಕು (34) ಅಹಹ (35) ಅಂಜಸಾ (36) ಮಿಥು (37) ಚಿರಾಯ (38) ಚಿರರಾತ್ರಾಯ (39) ಚಿರಸ್ಯ (40) ಚಿರಂ (41) ಚಿರೇಣ (42) ಚಿರಾತ್ (43) ಅಸ್ತಂ (44) ಆನುಷಕ್ (45) ಅನ್ಯಕ್ (46) ಅಭ್ರಂ (47) ಸ್ಥಾನೇ (48) ವರಂ (49) ಸುದಿ (50) ವದಿ (51) ಯೇವಂ (52) ಸಹ (53) ಸತ್ರಂ (54) ಬಾಧಂ (55) ಭ್ರಾಜಕ್. (Sid. 200 note 1.)

5. It must be added also that the exceptionally formed primitive and secondary words which we have omitted include some indeclinables.

6. The number of nouns is, as we have seen, singular, dual, or plural. The singular expresses one; dual, two; and plural, more than two. The sense alone, therefore, commonly determines the number to be used in any particular case. Thus ತ್ರಿ is always plural and ದ್ವಿ always dual (Sid. I. 115.)

7. Some nouns however are always plural whatever may be the number expressed by the sense (M. M. 149. note 2.) e. g. ದಾರಾಃ (wife) *m. plural*; ಆಪಃ (water) *f. plural*; ವರ್ಷಾಃ (the rainy season) *f. plural*; ಸಿಕತಾಃ (sand) *f. plural*.

8. ಎಕೆ when it means “one” is singular, but its number in other senses is according to the meaning. Thus, when it means “some” it is only plural (Sid. I. 100 note 52.) e. g. ಎಕೇ ವದಂತಿ “some people say”.

9. ಕೆತಿ. “how many,” ಯೆತಿ “as many,” and ತೆತಿ “so many” are always plural. (Sid. I. 113. note 89.)

10. The *sarvanama* word ಉಭ is dual only, but ಉಭಯ is singular, not dual, according to grammarians of approved authority, though, according to *Haradatta*, it is dual also. (Sid. I. 98.)

11. The pronoun of the first person when not used along with a qualifying word may be used optionally in the plural though the sense requires a singular or dual number (I. 2. 59.) e. g. ಅಹಂಬ್ರವೀಮಿ or ವಯಂಬ್ರಮಃ “I say”; ಆಮಾಂಬ್ರವಃ or ವಯಂಬ್ರಮಃ “we (two) say” But ಅಹಂಹೃಷ್ಯಃಬ್ರವೀಮಿ “I who am rejoiced say”; ಅಹಂತವದಾಸಃಬ್ರವೀಮಿ “I who am your servant say”; ಅಹಂ ದೇವದತ್ತಃಬ್ರವೀಮಿ “I, Devadatta, say”.

12. When the genus to which what is denoted by a word belongs is referred to, the word may be used in the singular instead of in the plural optionally. (I. 2. 58.) e. g. ರಾಜಾನಃಪೂಜ್ಯಃ or ರಾಜಾಪೂಜ್ಯಃ; ಯಾವಾಸಂವನ್ನಾಃ or ಯಾವಸಂವನ್ನಃ.

13. The gender of nouns is not regulated by the apparent sex of those that are denoted by the nouns as is mostly the case in English, but by conventional usage alone. Much therefore depends upon a good memory and practice in this respect. However as certain considerations will enable a careful student to ascertain the gender without difficulty in most cases they are mentioned below:—

LIST I

SHOWING WORDS USED NOT IN ALL GENDERS.

(A) WORDS WHICH DO NOT ADMIT OF CLASSIFICATION.

ಅಂಕುರ M. N. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ಅಂಗ N. (Sid. II. 636.)
 ಅಂಗುಲಿ F. (Sid. II. 627.)
 ಅಂಗುಲಿತ್ರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಅಂಜಲಿ M. (Sid. II. 633.)
 ಅಂಬರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಅಂಬರೀಷ N. (Sid. II. 632.)
 ಅಂಶ M. (Sid. II. 633.)
 ಅಂಶುಕ N. (Sid. II. 630.)
 ಅಕ್ಷ (denoting one of the five
 senses, not the axle tree) N.
 (Sid. II. 637.)
 ಅಕ್ಷತ (always plural) M. (Sid.
 II. 632.)
 ಅಕ್ಷಿ N. (Sid. II. 636.)
 ಅಗ್ರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಅಗ್ನಿ (though formed from roots
 by ನಿ) M. (Sid. II. 625.)
 ಅರ್ಘ M. (Sid. II. 633.)
 ಅಜರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಅಜಸ್ರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಅಜಿನ N. (Sid. II. 630.)
 ಅಜಿರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಅಜೀರ್ (though forest) F. (Sid.
 II. 635.)
 ಅತೀ M. (Sid. II. 633.)

ಅರ್ಥ (though wealth) M. (Sid.
 II. 635.)
 ಅರ್ಥ M. N. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ಅರ್ಥರ್ಥ M. N. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ಅಧ್ಯಾತ್ಮ N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಅನ್ತ M. N. (Sid. II. 633. 637.)
 ಅನ್ತರೀಪ N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಅನ್ಧಕಾರ M. N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಅನ್ವಯ M. N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಅನ್ಯತ N. (Sid. II. 636.)
 ಅನೀಕ M. N. (Sid. II. 630.)
 ಅಪತ್ಯ N. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ಅಪ್ಪಾಪದ M. N. (Sid. II. 638.)
 ಅಪ್ಪರಣಿ (mostly plural) F. (Sid.
 II. 636.)
 ಅಪ್ (mostly plural) F. (Sid.
 II. 627.)
 ಅಪಾಂಗ M. (Sid. II. 632.)
 ಅಬ್ಬಿ F. (Sid. II. 627.)
 ಅರ್ಪಿಸ್ (though ending in ಇಸ್)
 F. N. (Sid. I. 634.)
 ಅರ್ಬುದ. M. N. (Sid. II. 638.)
 ಅಬ್ಬ (though denoting clouds)
 N. (Sid. I. 629)
 ಅಭಿಧಾನ M. N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಅಮಿತ್ರ M. (Sid. II. 636.)
 ಅಮೃತ N. (Sid. II. 636.)

ಅಯುತೆ M. N. (Sid. II. 635.)
 ಅರಣ್ಯ (though forest) M. N.
 (Sid. II. 635.)
 ಅರಣಿ (though formed from
 roots by ಅನಿ) M. (Sid. II. 625.)
 ಅವತೆ N. (Sid. II. 636.)
 ಅವ್ಯಯ M. N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಅಶನಿ (though formed from roots
 by ಅನಿ) M. (Sid. II. 625.)
 ಅಶನ್ತಿ F. (Sid. II. 627.)
 ಅಶ್ರು N. (Sid. II. 629.)
 ಅಶೀತಿ F. (Sid. II. 625.)
 ಅಶ್ರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಅಸ್ತ್ರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಅಸ್ಥಿ N. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ಅಸು (always plural) M. (Sid. II.
 632.)
 ಅಹನ್ (though denoting a day)
 N. (Sid. II. 632.)
 ಆಕಾಶ M. N. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ಆಜ್ಯ N. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ಆಜಿ F. (Sid. II. 636.)
 ಆಢಕ (though denoting mea-
 sure) M. N. (Sid. II. 632.)
 ಆಪದ್ F. (Sid. II. 627.)
 ಆಮ್ರ M. N. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ಆಯುಧ M. N. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ಆಲಾನ M. N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಆವಾರ M. N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಆಶ್ರಮ M. N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಆಶೀರ್ F. (Sid. II. 627.)
 ಆಸನ M. N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಆಸ್ಪದ N. (Sid. II. 637.)

ಆಹವ M. (Sid. II. 636.)
 ಇಂದ್ರಿಯ N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಇಧ್ಮ N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಇಷಾ (though denting arrow)
 M. F. (Sid. II. 629.)
 ಇಷುಧಿ (though formed by ಕಿ
 from ಧಾ) M. F. (Sid. II.
 628.)
 ಉಕ್ತ N. (Sid. II. 630.)
 ಉಡುಪ N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಉತ್ಪಲ M. N. (Sid. II. 636.)
 ಉತ್ತರತ್ M. (Sid. II. 632.)
 ಉತ್ತರೀಯ N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಉದಶ್ವಿತ್ N. (Sid. II. 636.)
 ಉದ್ಯಮ M. N. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ಉದಾರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಉದರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಉದ್ವಾಮ M. N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಉದ್ಯಾನ M. N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಉಪವಾಸ M. N. (Sid. II. 632.)
 ಉಪಲ M. (Sid. II. 635.)
 ಉಪಾನಹ F. (Sid. II. 626.)
 ಉಲ್ಮುಕ N. (Sid. II. 630.)
 ಉಶೀರ M. N. (Sid. II. 632.)
 ಉಷ್ಣ F. (Sid. II. 627.)
 ಉಷ್ಣ N. (Sid. II. 630.)
 ಉಷ್ಣಿಕ್ F. (Sid. II. 626.)
 ಉರ್ಣ F. N. (Sid. II. 262.)
 ಉರ್ಮಿ (though formed from
 roots by ಏ) M. F. (Sid. II. 625.)
 ಋಣ N. (Sid. II. 630.)
 ಋತ್ವಿಜ್ M. (Sid. II. 632.)
 ಋಭುರ್ದಿ M. (Sid. II. 633.)

ಯುಷಿ M. (Sid. II. 632.)
 ಐರಾವತ M. N. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ಓದನ (though food) M. (Sid. II. 635.)
 ಓಷಧಿ M. N. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ಓಪಧಿ F. (Sid. II. 627.)
 ಕಂಡು M. E. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ಕಂನ (not meaning a living being *i. e. a.* man of that name) M. N. (Sid. II. 632.)
 ಕರ್ಕಸ್ಥ M. F. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ಕಕುದ M. N. (Sid. II. 638.)
 ಕಟ M. N. (Sid. II. 630.)
 ಕಟಕ M. N. (Sid. II. 630.)
 ಕಟಾಹ M. (Sid. II. 633.)
 ಕಟಿ F. (Sid. II. 627.)
 ಕಣ್ವಕ M. N. (Sid. II. 630.)
 ಕಣ್ವ N. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ಕನ್ದ M. (Sid. II. 633.)
 ಕನ್ದರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಕವಟ M. N. (Sid. II. 630.)
 ಕರ್ವಟ M. N. (Sid. II. 630.)
 ಕವಾಟ M. N. (Sid. II. 630.)
 ಕರ್ವಾಸ M. N. (Sid. II. 632.)
 ಕಫಿ M. (Sid. II. 632.)
 ಕಫ M. (Sid. II. 633.)
 ಕಬಸ್ಥ M. N. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ಕಮಂಡಲು M. N. (Sid. II. 629.)
 ಕಮಲ M. N. (Sid. II. 635, 636.)
 ಕಮ್ಬಲ M. (Sid. II. 635.)
 ಕರಂಡ M. (Sid. II. 633.)
 ಕರಟ N. (Sid. II. 630.)
 ಕರೀಷ M. N. (Sid. II. 632.)

ಕರೇಣು (meaning a he elephant) M. (Sid. II. 634.)
 ಕರೇಣು (meaning a she elephant) F. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಕಲತ್ರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಕಲ್ಮಾಷ N. (Sid. II. 632.)
 ಕವಚ N. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ಕವರ N. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ಕವ್ಯ N. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ಕಷಾಯ M. N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಕಸ್ತೂರಿ N. (Sid. II. 629.)
 ಕಾಂಡ (though denoting arrow) M. N. (Sid. II. 629.)
 ಕಾಸ M. N. (Sid. II. 632.)
 ಕಾಂಸ M. N. (Sid. II. 632.)
 ಕಾನನ N. (Sid. II. 630.)
 ಕಾವ್ಯ N. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ಕಾಶ M. N. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ಕಾಶ್ಮೀರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಕಾವೃ (not meaning ದಿಕ್) N. (Sid. II. 630.)
 ಕಾವೃ (meaning ದಿಕ್) F. (Sid. II. 630.)
 ಕಾರ್ಪಾಪಣ M. N. (Sid. II. 630.)
 ಕಾಸ M. N. (Sid. II. 632.)
 ಕಿಕಿ F. (Sid. II. 627.)
 ಕಿರೀಟ N. (Sid. II. 630.)
 ಕಿಲ್ಬಿಷ N. (Sid. II. 632.)
 ಕಿಸಲಯ N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಕ್ರಿಮಿ M. (Sid. II. 632.)
 ಕೀಟ M. N. (Sid. II. 630.)
 ಕುಂಕುಮ N. (Sid. II. 631.)

ಕುಂಜ M. N. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ಕುಂಡಲ M. N. (Sid. II. 635.)
 ಕುಕ್ಷಿ M. (Sid. II. 633.)
 ಕುಟ M. N. (Sid. II. 630.)
 ಕುಟಿ F. (Sid. II. 627.)
 ಕುಟೀರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಕುಟುಂಬ N. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ಕುಡ್ಯ N. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ಕುಣಪ M. N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಕುಣ್ಣ N. (Sid. II. 636.)
 ಕುಣ್ಣಲ M. N. (Sid. II. 635.)
 ಕುತವ M. N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಕುಥ M. N. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ಕುನ್ದ M. (Sid. II. 633.)
 ಕುನ್ದ M. (Sid. II. 633.)
 ಕುಲಿಕ M. N. (Sid. II. 636, 637.)
 ಕುಲೀರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಕುಶ (meaning a bar) F. *e. g.* ಕುಶೀ (Sid. II. 637.)
 ಕುಶ (meaning a piece of wood) F. *e. g.* ಕುಶಾ (Sid. II. 637.)
 ಕುಶ (meaning otherwise) M. N. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ಕುಸುಮ M. N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಕುಸೂಲ M. (Sid. II. 635.)
 ಕುಹು F. (Sid. II. 629.)
 ಕೂರ್ಚ M. N. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ಕೂಟ M. N. (Sid. II. 630.)
 ಕೂರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಕೃಚ್ಛ್ರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಕೃಷತ್ N. (Sid. II. 636.)
 ಕೃಷಿ F. (Sid. II. 627.)

ಕೇದಾರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಕೇಯೂರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಕೇಲಿ F. (Sid. II. 627.)
 ಕೋಟೀ F. (Sid. II. 635.)
 ಕೋಲಿ M. (Sid. II. 632.)
 ಕ್ಷತ್ರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಕ್ಷಿಪ್ರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಕ್ಷುದ್ರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಕ್ಷೀರ M. N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಕ್ಷುದ್ F. (Sid. II. 627.)
 ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಕ್ಷೇಮ M. N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಕ್ಷೇವಿತ M. N. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ಕ್ಷೌಮ M. N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಖಂಡ M. N. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ಖನಿ F. (Sid. II. 627.)
 ಖಾರೀ (though denoting measure) F. (Sid. II. 632.)
 ಖಿಲ M. N. (Sid. II. 635.)
 ಗಜ M. (Sid. II. 632.)
 ಗಂಧ M. (Sid. II. 633.)
 ಗಣ್ಣ M. (Sid. II. 633.)
 ಗಭೀರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಗರುತ್ M. (Sid. II. 632.)
 ಗಹ್ವರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಗ್ರನ್ಥಿ M. (Sid. II. 632.)
 ಗಾಂಡೀವ (though bow) M. N. (Sid. II. 635.)
 ಗಾಥ M. N. (Sid. II. 630.)
 ಗೀರ್ F. (Sid. II. 627.)
 ಗುಲ್ಮ N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಗೃಹ M. N. (Sid. II. 638.)

ಗೃಹಸ್ಥಣ N. (Sid. II. 626.)
 ಗೋ M. F. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ಗೋತ್ರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಗೋಮಯ M. N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಘೃತ M. N. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ಚಕ್ರ M. N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಚತಸ್ರ F. (Sid. II. 625.)
 ಚತ್ವರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಚತ್ವಾರಿಂಶತ್ F. (Sid. II. 625.)
 ಚಂದ್ರನ M. N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಚಮಸ M. N. (Sid. II. 632.)
 ಚರಣ M. N. (Sid. II. 630.)
 ಚಸಕ್ M. N. (Sid. II. 630.)
 ಚಾಮರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಚಿವುಕ N. (Sid. II. 630.)
 ಚೌಲಿ F. (Sid. II. 627.)
 ಚೋರ್ಣ M. N. (Sid. II. 630.)
 ಚೂತ M. (Sid. II. 633.)
 ಚಿನ್ದ N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಛತ್ರ M. N. (Sid. II. 631, 636.)
 ಛವಿ F. (Sid. II. 627.)
 ಛದಿಸ್ (though inding in ಇಸ) F. (Sid. II. 634.)
 ಛಾತ್ರ M. (Sid. II. 636.)
 ಛದ್ರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಜಗತ್ N. (Sid. II. 636.)
 ಜಠರ G. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಜತು N. (Sid. II. 629.)
 ಜತ್ರು N. (Sid. II. 629.)
 ಜನಪದ M. (Sid. II. 632.)
 ಜಾನು N. (Sid. II. 629.)
 ಜಘನ N. (Sid. II. 630.)

ಜೃಂಭ M. N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಜ್ಯೋಚ್ F. (Sid. II. 627.)
 ಜ್ಯೋತ್ಸ್ನ F. (Sid. II. 627.)
 ಜೋಷ್ N. (Sid. II. 632.)
 ತಟಾಕ M. N. (Sid. II. 630.)
 ತಟ F. (Sid. II. 627.)
 ತಕ್ರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ತನ್ತ್ರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ತನು F. (Sid. II. 629.)
 ತರಂಗ M. (Sid. II. 633.)
 ತರಲ M. (Sid. II. 635.)
 ತಲ M. N. (Sid. II. 635.)
 ತಲಭ N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ತಲ್ಪ N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ತ್ರವು N. (Sid. II. 629.)
 ತಾರ F. (Sid. II. 627.)
 ತಾಲ M. (Sid. II. 635.)
 ತಾಲಕ M. N. (Sid. II. 630.)
 ತಾಲು N. (Sid. II. 629.)
 ತಿಥಿ M. F. N. (Sid. II. 627.)
 ತಿಮಿರ M. N. (Sid. II. 632.)
 ತಿಸ್ಯ F. (Sid. II. 625.)
 ತ್ರಿಂಶತ್ F. (Sid. II. 625.)
 ತ್ರಿವಿಷ್ಟಪ (though denoting heaven) N. (Sid. II. 629.)
 ತ್ವಚ್ F. (Sid. II. 627.)
 ತ್ವಿಷ್ (word ending in ಷ) F. (Sid. II. 627.)
 ತೀರ್ಥ M. N. (Sid. II. 630.)
 ತೀರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ತುಣ್ಣ M. (Sid. II. 633.)
 ತುಹಿನ N. (Sid. II. 630.)

ತ್ರುಟಿ M. F. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ತೂರ್ಯ N. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ತೂಲ M. (Sid. II. 635.)
 ತೃಪ್ (word ending in ಪ) F.
 (Sid. II. 627.)
 ತೃಣ M. N. (Sid. II. 630.)
 ತೋಮರ M. N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ತೋರಣ N. (Sid. II. 630.)
 ತ್ವಚ್ F. (Sid. II. 627.)
 ದಂಡ M. N. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ದಂಡಕ M. N. (Sid. II. 630.)
 ದಂಷ್ಟ್ರ F. (Sid. II. 636.)
 ದಧಿ N. (Sid. II. 636.)
 ದರ್ಶ M. N. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ದರ್ವಿ F. (Sid. II. 627.)
 ದ್ವಿಪ M. N. (Sid. II. 634.)
 ದಾಡಿಮ M. N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ದಾರ (always plural) M. (Sid.
 II. 632.)
 ದಾರು N. (Sid. II. 629.)
 ದ್ವಾರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ದ್ವಾರ್ F. (Sid. II. 627.)
 ದಿಕ್ F. (Sid. II. 626.)
 ದಿನ (though denoting day) N.
 (Sid. II. 632.)
 ದಿವ್ (though denoting heaven)
 F. (Sid. II. 629.)
 ದೀಧಿತಿ (though denoting a ray)
 F. (Sid. II. 632.)
 ದ್ವೀಪ M. N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ದುಖ N. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ದುಂದುಭಿ (meaning a die or dice)
 F. (Sid. II. 625.)

ದುಂದುಭಿ (meaning otherwise)
 M. (Sid. II. 626.)
 ದುಹಿತೃ F. (Sid. II. 625.)
 ದೂತ M. (Sid. II. 633.)
 ದೂರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ದೃಢ M. N. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ದೃತಿ M. (Sid. II. 632.)
 ದೇವಲ M. (Sid. II. 635.)
 ದೇಹ M. N. (Sid. II. 638.)
 ದೈವ M. N. (Sid. II. 636, 637.)
 ದ್ರೋಣ (though denoting heaven)
 F. (Sid. II. 629.)
 ದ್ರೋಣ (though denoting mea-
 sure) M. N. (Sid. II. 632.)
 ದ್ವಂದ್ವ N. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ಧ್ವಜ M. (Sid. II. 635.)
 ಧ್ವನಿ M. (Sid. II. 632.)
 ಧಾನ್ಯ N. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ಧಾರ F. (Sid. II. 627.)
 ಧಿಷ್ಣ್ಯ N. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ಧೂರ್ತ M. (Sid. II. 633.)
 ಧೂರ್ F. (Sid. II. 627.)
 ಧೂಲಿ F. (Sid. II. 627.)
 ಧೇನು F. (Sid. II. 629.)
 ದ್ವಿಪದ್ F. (Sid. II. 627.)
 ಸಕ್ಷತ್ರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ನಟ M. N. (Sid. II. 630.)
 ಸನನ್ದೃ F. (Sid. II. 625.)
 ಸಲಿನ M. N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಸವನೀತ N. (Sid. II. 636.)
 ಸವತಿ F. (Sid. II. 625.)
 ನಾಡಿ F. (Sid. II. 627.)
 ನಾಡೀವೃಣ M. (Sid. II. 632.)

ನಾಭಿ (meaning a *kshatriya* or
emperor, sovereign, or lord
paramount) M. (Sid. II. 626.)

ನಾಭಿ (meaning *musk*) F. (Sid.
II. 626.)

ನಾಭಿ (meaning *navel* or *centre*
of a wheel or chief) M. F.
(Sid. II. 626.)

ನಾರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)

ನಾಲಿ F. (Sid. II. 627.)

ನಿಕಟ M. N. (Sid. II. 630.)

ನಿಗಲ M. N. (Sid. II. 635.)

ನಿತಂಬ M. (Sid. II. 633.)

ನಿದಾಘಿ M. N. (Sid. II. 637.)

ನಿಮಿತ್ತ N. (Sid. II. 636.)

ನಿಮ್ಮ N. (Sid. II. 630.)

ನಿರ್ಯಾಸ M. N. (Sid. II. 632.)

ನಿರ್ಯಾಹ M. (Sid. II. 633.)

ನಿಷ್ಕ M. N. (Sid. II. 630.)

ನೀರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)

ನೇತ್ರ (though eye) M. N. (Sid.
II. 631, 635.)

ನೌ F. (Sid. II. 627.)

ಪಚ್ಛಿ F. (Sid. II. 627.)

ಪಂಚಾಶತ್ F. (Sid. II. 625.)

ಪಂಜರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)

ಪಟಹ M. N. (Sid. II. 638.)

ಪಟ್ಟ M. N. (Sid. II. 633.)

ಪಜ್ಯ N. (Sid. II. 637.)

ಪರ್ಣ N. (Sid. II. 630.)

ಪತ್ರ M. N. (Sid. II. 631, 636.)

ಪದ N. (Sid. II. 628.)

ಪಥಿ M. (Sid. II. 633.)

ಪದ್ಮ M. N. (Sid. II. 636.)

ಪನಸ N. (Sid. II. 632.)

ಪರಿಷ್ವ F. (Sid. II. 627.)

ಪಲಲ M. N. (Sid. II. 635.)

ಪಲಿತ N. (Sid. II. 636.)

ಪಲ್ಲವ M. (Sid. II. 633.)

ಪಲ್ವಲ M. (Sid. II. 633.)

ಪಲಾಲ M. N. (Sid. II. 635.)

ಪವಿತ್ರ M. N. (Sid. II. 636.)

ಪ್ರತಿಪದ್ F. (Sid. II. 627.)

ಪ್ರಯಾತ M. N. (Sid. II. 635.)

ಪ್ರಸ್ಥ M. N. (Sid. II. 637.)

ಪಾಟಿಲಿ M. F. (Sid. II. 637.)

ಪಾಣಿ M. (Sid. II. 633.)

ಪಾತ್ರ M. N. (Sid. II. 631, 636.)

ಪ್ರೋಥ M. N. (Sid. II. 630.)

ಪ್ರಾತಿಪದಿಕ N. (Sid. II. 630.)

ಪಾಪ N. (Sid. II. 631.)

ಪಾರ M. N. (Sid. II. 631.)

ಪಾಶ್ವ M. N. (Sid. II. 637.)

ಪಾಷಂಡ M. (Sid. II. 633.)

ಪ್ರಾವೃಷ್ (word ending in ಷ) F.
(Sid. II. 627.)

ಪಿಚ್ಛ N. (Sid. II. 637.)

ಪಿತ್ತ N. (Sid. II. 636.)

ಪಿನಾಕ M. N. (Sid. II. 630.)

ಪಿಟಕ M. N. (Sid. II. 630.)

ಪ್ರಿಯಂಗು F. (Sid. II. 629.)

ಪೀತ N. (Sid. II. 636.)

ಪೀಯೂಷ N. (Sid. II. 632.)

ಪುಂಜ M. (Sid. II. 632.)

ಪುಂಬ M. (Sid. II. 633.)

ಪುಚ್ಛ M. N. (Sid. II. 637.)

ಪುತ್ರ M. (Sid. II. 636.)
 ಪುರೀಷ N. (Sid. II. 632.)
 ಪುನೋದಾಶ M. (Sid. II. 633.)
 ಪುಲಾಕ M. N. (Sid. II. 630.)
 ಪುಲಿನ M. N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಪುಷ್ಕರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಪುಷ್ಪ N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಪುಸ್ತಕ M. N. (Sid. II. 630, 637.)
 ಪೂಗ M. (Sid. II. 633.)
 ಪೂರ್ F. (Sid. II. 627.)
 ಪೃಷ್ಠ N. (Sid. II. 636.)
 ಪೃಷ್ಠ N. (Sid. II. 630.)
 ಪೋತ್ಯ F. (Sid. II. 625.)
 ಫಲಕ M. N. (Sid. II. 630.)
 ಬಡಿಕ N. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ಬಲಿ (meaning a thing consecrated in worship.) M. (Sid. II. 632.)
 ಬಲಿ (otherwise) F. (Sid. II. 627.)
 ಬಸ್ತಿ M. F. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ಬರ್ಹ N. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ಬ್ರಹ್ಮನ್ (though formed by ಮನ್) M. N. (Sid. II. 635.)
 ಬಾಣ (though denoting arrow) M. N. (Sid. II. 629.)
 ಬಾಲ M. N. (Sid. II. 635.)
 ಬಾಹು (though denoting arm) M. F. (Sid. II. 629.)
 ಬಿಡಾಲ M. N. (Sid. II. 635.)
 ಬಿಸ N. (Sid. II. 632.)
 ಬೀಜ N. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ಬುದ್ಬದ M. (Sid. II. 633.)
 ಬುನ N. (Sid. II. 632.)

ಬುಸ್ತ M. N. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ಬೃಂದಾರಕ N. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ಭಗ N. (Sid. II. 628.)
 ಭಯ N. (Sid. II. 628.)
 ಭರಂಡ M. (Sid. II. 633.)
 ಭರಣಿ (though formed from roots by ಅನಿ) M. (Sid. II. 625.)
 ಭಲತ್ರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಭವನ M. N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಭಸ್ತ್ರ F. (Sid. II. 636.)
 ಭ್ರಂಗಾರ M. N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಭಾಂಡಕ M. N. (Sid. II. 630.)
 ಭಾಸ F. (Sid. II. 626.)
 ಭೀರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಭಿ F. (Sid. II. 627.)
 ಭುಕುತಿ F. (Sid. II. 627.)
 ಭೂತ M. N. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ಭೃತ್ರ M. (Sid. II. 636.)
 ಮಂಗಲ M. N. (Sid. II. 635.)
 ಮಂಡ M. N. (Sid. II. 635.)
 ಮಲ M. (Sid. II. 633.)
 ಮಣ್ಣಿ M. N. (Sid. II. 633, 637.)
 ಮಣಿ M. F. (Sid. II. 633, 637.)
 ಮಥಿ M. (Sid. II. 633.)
 ಮದ್ಗ M. N. (Sid. II. 629.)
 ಮದ್ಯ N. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ಮಧು M. N. (Sid. II. 629.)
 ಮನ್ದರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಮನ್ಯು M. F. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ಮನ್ತ್ರ M. (Sid. II. 636.)
 ಮನ್ದಾರ M. N. (Sid. II. 632.)
 ಮರೀಚಿ M. F. (Sid. II. 637.)

ಮರುತ್ M. (Sid. II. 632.)
 ಮಲಯ M. N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಮಸ್ತಕ M. N. (Sid. II. 630.)
 ಮಸಿ M. N. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ಮಸ್ತು N. (Sid. II. 630.)
 ಮಾಂಸ M. N. (Sid. II. 632.)
 ಮಾತೃ F. (Sid. II. 625.)
 ಮಾತ್ರ F. (Sid. II. 636.)
 ಮಾನ M. N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಮಾನಿಕ (though denoting mea-
 sure) F. (Sid. II. 632.)
 ಮಾಸ M. N. (Sid. II. 632.)
 ಮಿತ್ರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಮಿಥುನ N. (Sid. II. 630.)
 ಮಿಷ M. N. (Sid. II. 632.)
 ಮುಂಜ M. (Sid. II. 632.)
 ಮುಕುಟ N. (Sid. II. 630.)
 ಮುಣ್ಣಿ M. (Sid. II. 633.)
 ಮುಡ್ F. (Sid. II. 627.)
 ಮುನಿ M. (Sid. II. 632.)
 ಮುಷ್ಟಿ M. F. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ಮುಸಲ M. N. (Sid. II. 635.)
 ಮುಸ್ತ M. N. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ಮುಹೂರ್ತ M. N. (Sid. II. 633.)
 ಮೂಲ M. N. (Sid. II. 635.)
 ಮೂಲ್ಯ N. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ಮೃಣಾಲ M. N. (Sid. II. 635.)
 ಮೃದಂಗ M. (Sid. II. 633.)
 ಮೇಹ M. N. (Sid. II. 638.)
 ಮೋದಕ M. N. (Sid. II. 630.)
 ಮೌಲಿ M. (Sid. II. 632.)
 ಯಕೃತ್ N. (Sid. II. 636.)
 ಯನ್ತ್ರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)

ಯವಾಗೂ F. (Sid. II. 627.)
 ಯಷ್ಟಿ M. F. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ಯಾಜ್ಞ (though formed by the
 primitive affix ನಜ್) F. (Sid.
 II. 628.)
 ಯಾತ್ರ F. (Sid. II. 636.)
 ಯೋನಿ (though formed from
 roots by ನಿ) M. F. (Sid. II.
 625.)
 ಯಾನ M. N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಯಾದನ (though it denotes a
 river) N. (Sid. II. 626.)
 ಯುಗ್ಮ N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಯುಧ್ F. (Sid. II. 627.)
 ಯೂಥ M. N. (Sid. II. 630.)
 ಯೂಷ M. N. (Sid. II. 632.)
 ರಜತ N. (Sid. II. 636.)
 ರಜ್ಜ (in compound words) M. F.
 (Sid. II. 629.)
 ರಜ್ಜ (otherwise) F. (Sid. II.
 629.)
 ರಣ N. (Sid. II. 630.)
 ರಂಡ M. (Sid. II. 633.)
 ರತ್ನ N. (Sid. II. 630.)
 ರನ್ಧ್ರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ರವಿ M. (Sid. II. 632.)
 ರಾಜಿ F. (Sid. II. 627.)
 ರಾತ್ರಿ F. (Sid. II. 627.)
 ರಾಶಿ M. (Sid. II. 632.)
 ರಿಕ್ಢ N. (Sid. II. 630.)
 ರುಕ್ಮ N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ರುಕ್ F. (Sid. II. 626.)
 ರುಚಿ F. (Sid. II. 627.)

ರಂಷ (word ending in ಷ) F.
(Sid. II. 627.)

ರುಧ (M. N. Sid. II. 629.)

ರೂಪ N. (Sid. II. 631.)

ರೂಪ್ಯ N. (Sid. II. 637.)

ರೇಣು M. N. (Sid. II. 629, 637.)

ರೇಫ M. (Sid. II. 633.)

ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯ F. N. (Sid. II. 635.)

ಲಲಾಟ N. (Sid. II. 630.)

ಲವಣ N. (Sid. II. 630.)

ಲಾಜ (always plural) F. (Sid. II. 632.)

ಲಿಂಗ N. (Sid. II. 628.)

ಲೋಪ್ಯ N. (Sid. II. 630.)

ಲೋಹಿತ M. N. (Sid. II. 637.)

ವಂಶ M. (Sid. II. 633.)

ವಕ್ರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)

ವಕ್ತ್ರ (though face) M. N. (Sid. II. 635.)

ವರ್ಚಸ್ಕ M. N. (Sid. II. 630.)

ವಜ್ರ M. N. (Sid. II. 631.)

ವಟ N. (Sid. II. 630.)

ವರ್ಣ್ಯ N. (Sid. II. 637.)

ವರ್ತಿ F. (Sid. II. 627.)

ವನ N. (Sid. II. 630.)

ವನ್ದಿ (though formed from roots by ವ) M. (Sid. II. 625.)

ವಪ್ರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)

ವರಣ್ಯ M. (Sid. II. 633.)

ವರತ್ರ F. (Sid. II. 636.)

ವರ್ಷ M. N. (Sid. II. 632.)

ವರ್ಷ (mostly plural) F. (Sid. II. 627.)

ವಸನ M. N. (Sid. II. 631.)

ವಸ್ತ್ರ M. N. (Sid. II. 631, 635.)

ವಸ್ತಿ M. (Sid. II. 633.)

ವಸು (meaning wealth) N. (Sid. II. 629.)

ವಸು (otherwise) M. (Sid. II. 629.)

ವಸ್ತು N. (Sid. II. 630.)

ವಾಚ್ F. (Sid. II. 627.)

ವಾತ M. (Sid. II. 633.)

ವಾಸ M. N. (Sid. II. 632.)

ವ್ರಾತ M. (Sid. II. 633.)

ವಿಂಶತ್ F. (Sid. II. 625.)

ವಿಚಿತ್ರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)

ವಿಟಪ M. N. (Sid. II. 631.)

ವಿಷ್ (word ending in ಷ) F. (Sid. II. 627.)

ವಿತ್ತ N. (Sid. II. 636.)

ವಿಧಿ F. (Sid. II. 627.)

ವಿಪದ್ F. (Sid. II. 627.)

ವಿಪಿನ N. (Sid. II. 630.)

ವಿಪ್ರವ್ (word ending in ಷ) F. (Sid. II. 627.)

ವಿಭಾವನ M. N. (Sid. II. 631.)

ವಿವಾಹ M. N. (Sid. II. 631.)

ವಿಯಾತ್ N. (Sid. II. 636.)

ವಿಶ್ಯ N. (Sid. II. 637.)

ವಿಷ M. N. (Sid. II. 632.)

ವಿಷಾಣ M. N. (Sid. II. 630.)

ವಿಲಟ N. (Sid. II. 630.)

ವಿಲಚಿ F. (Sid. II. 627.)

ವ್ರಜ M. N. (Sid. II. 637.)

ವೃಜಿನ N. (Sid. II. 630.)

ವೃಣ M. N. (Sid. II. 630.)
 ವೃತ N. (Sid. II. 636.)
 ವೃತ್ತ N. (Sid. II. 636.)
 ವೃತ್ತ M. (Sid. II. 636.)
 ವೃಷಣ M. N. (Sid. II. 630.)
 ವೃಷಲ M. (Sid. II. 635.)
 ವೃಷ್ಟಿ (though formed from roots by ನಿ) M. (Sid. II. 625.)
 ವೇತನ N. (Sid. II. 630.)
 ವೇದಿ F. (Sid. II. 627.)
 ವೇಶಿ F. (Sid. II. 627.)
 ವೇಣಿ F. (Sid. II. 627.)
 ವೈರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಶಕೃತ್ N. (Sid. II. 636.)
 ಶತ M. N. (Sid. II. 635.)
 ಶಬ್ದ M. (Sid. II. 633.)
 ಶಯನ M. N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಶರದ್ F. (Sid. II. 627.)
 ಶರೀರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಶಲಾಕ F. (Sid. II. 627.)
 ಶಲ್ಯ M. N. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ಶವ M. N. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ಶಶೋರ್ಣ N. (Sid. II. 626.)
 ಶಪ್ಪ N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಶಪ್ಕಲಿ F. (Sid. II. 627.)
 ಶಸ್ತ್ರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಶ್ಮಶಾನ N. (Sid. II. 630.)
 ಶ್ಮಶು N. (Sid. II. 629.)
 ಶ್ವಭ್ರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಶಾನಿ F. (Sid. II. 627.)
 ಶಾಲ್ಮಲಿ M. F. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ಶಾಲೂಕ N. (Sid. II. 630.)

ಶಾಸನ N. (Sid. II. 630.)
 ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಶ್ರಾದ್ಧ N. (Sid. II. 636.)
 ಶಿಕ್ಯ N. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ಶಿಖಂಡ M. (Sid. II. 633.)
 ಶಿರೀಷ N. (Sid. II. 632.)
 ಶಿಲ್ಪ N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಶಿಶಿರ M. N. (Sid. II. 632.)
 ಶೀಘ್ರ M. N. (Sid. II. 629.)
 ಶೀಲ M. N. (Sid. II. 635.)
 ಶುಕ್ರ (not meaning Venus) N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಶುದ್ಧ M. N. (Sid. II. 630.)
 ಶೂರ್ಪ M. N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಶೂಲ M. N. (Sid. II. 635.)
 ಶೃಂಗ M. N. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ಶೃಂಗಾಟ N. (Sid. II. 630.)
 ಶೃಂಗಾರ M. N. (Sid. II. 632.)
 ಶ್ರೋಣಿ (though formed from roots by ನಿ) M. F. (Sid. II. 625.)
 ವಣ್ಣಿ M. (Sid. II. 633.)
 ವೃಷ್ಟಿ F. (Sid. II. 625.)
 ಸಂಗ M. (Sid. II. 633.)
 ಸಂಗ್ರಾಮ M. N. (Sid. II. 631. 636.)
 ಸಂಪದ್ F. (Sid. II. 627.)
 ಸಂಬಧ್ಯ F. (Sid. II. 627.)
 ಸಂಭಾವನ M. N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಸಂಸದ್ F. (Sid. II. 627.)
 ಸ್ಕಂಧ M. (Sid. II. 633.)
 ಸ್ತಂಬ M. (Sid. II. 633.)
 ಸಕ್ಕಿ N. (Sid. II. 636.)

ಸಕ್ಕು M. N. (Sid. II. 630.)

ಸಕ್ಕುತ್ N. (Sid. II. 636.)

ಸತ್ಯ N. (Sid. II. 637.)

ಸಪ್ತತಿ F. (Sid. II. 625.)

ಸಮ (mostly plural) F. (Sid. II. 627.)

ಸಮ್ಮಾನ M. N. (Sid. II. 631.)

ಸಮೀಪ N. (Sid. II. 631.)

ಸಮಿಧ್ F. (Sid. II. 627.)

ಸಮ್ಪದ್ F. (Sid. II. 627.)

ಸಮ್ವಿದ್ F. (Sid. II. 627.)

ಸಮುದ್ರ M. (Sid. II. 633.)

ಸರಕ M. N. (Sid. II. 630.)

ಸರಯು F. (Sid. II. 629.)

ಸರಸ M. N. (Sid. II. 632.)

ಸಸ್ಯ N. (Sid. II. 637.)

ಸಹಸ್ರ M. N. (Sid. II. 635.)

ಸ್ರಜ್ F. (Sid. II. 627.)

ಸ್ವರ್ಣ M. N. (Sid. II. 630.)

ಸ್ವಸೃ F. (Sid. II. 625.)

ಸಾನು M. N. (Sid. II. 629.)

ಸಾರ M. N. (Sid. II. 631.)

ಸಾರಥಿ M. (Sid. II. 633.)

ಸಾಲ M. N. (Sid. II. 635.)

ಸಾಹಸ N. (Sid. II. 632.)

ಸಾಧನ M. N. (Sid. II. 631.)

ಸಾಧರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)

ಸಾಧ್ಯದು N. (Sid. II. 629.)

ಸಿಕತ (mostly plural) F. (Sid. II. 627.)

ಸಿಂಧು M. F. (Sid. II. 637.)

ಸಿದ್ಧ N. (Sid. II. 631.)

ಸ್ಪಿಚ್ F. (Sid. II. 627.)

ಸ್ನೇಹ M. F. (Sid. II. 637.)

ಸ್ನೇಹ F. (Sid. II. 627.)

ಸ್ನೇಹ (though plough) M. (Sid. II. 635.)

ಸುಮನಸಃ (meaning gods) M. (Sid. II. 627.)

ಸುಮನಸಃ (otherwise) mostly plural) F. (Sid. II. 627.)

ಸುವರ್ಣ M. N. (Sid. II. 630.)

ಸುಗ್ಧ F. (Sid. II. 626.)

ಸೂತ M. (Sid. II. 633.)

ಸೂತ್ರ M. N. (Sid. II. 631, 636.)

ಸ್ಥಾನ F. N. (Sid. II. 626.)

ಸೈನ್ದವ M. N. (Sid. II. 637.)

ಸೈನ್ಯ N. (Sid. II. 637.)

ಸೋಮಾನ N. (Sid. II. 630.)

ಹನು (meaning the jaw) M. F. (Sid. II. 629.)

ಹನು (meaning a whore, a drug, perfume, and the beginning of a dance) F. (Sid. II. 629.)

ಹರ್ಯು N. (Sid. II. 637.)

ಹವ್ಯ N. (Sid. II. 637.)

ಹಸ್ತ M. (Sid. II. 633.)

ಹೃದ M. (Sid. II. 633.)

ಹೃದಯ N. (Sid. II. 631.)

ಹೋಮ M. N. (Sid. II. 631.)

(B). OTHERS THAN THOSE SPECIFIED IN (A).

(Sid. II. 629.)

(I) Words whose meaning determine the gender.

Description of words.	Gender.	Examples.
Words denoting earth (ಭೂಮಿ); lightning (ವಿದ್ಯುತ್), river (ನರಿತ್), creeper (ಲತಾ), and woman (ವನಿತಾ). (Sid. II. 626)	Fem.	ಭೂ, ಸಾದಾಮಿನೀ, ನಿಮ್ಮಗಾ, ವಲ್ಲೀ, ಯೋಷಿತ್.
Words denoting gods (ದೇವ), demons (ಅಸುರ), soul (ಆತ್ಮನ್), heaven (ಸ್ವರ್ಗ), mountain (ಗಿರಿ), ocean (ಸಮುದ್ರ), nail of the finger (ನಖ), hair (ಕೇಶ), tooth (ದಂತ), breast (ಸ್ತನ), arms (ಭುಜ), neck (ಕಣ್ಠ), sword (ಖಡ್ಗ), arrow (ಶರ), and mire (ಪಂಕ). (Sid. II. 628.)	Mas.	ಸುರ, ದೈತ್ಯ, ದ್ವೇತ್ರಜ್ಞ, ನಾಕ, ಪರ್ವತ, ಅಬ್ಧಿ, ಕರರುಹ, ಶಿರೋರುಹ, ದಶನ, ಕುಚೆ, ದೋಸ, ಗಲ, ಕರವಾಲ, ಮಾರ್ಗಣ, ಕರ್ದಮ.
Words denoting sacrifices (ಕ್ರತು), man, cheek, ankle, and clouds. (Sid. II. 629.)	Mas.	ಅಧ್ವರ, ನರ, ಗಂಡ, ಗುಲ್ಫ, ನೀರದ.
Words denoting ray (ರಶ್ಮಿ), day (ದಿವಸ), and measure (Sid. II. 632.)	Mas.	ಮಯೂಖ, ಘನ, ಕುಡವ.
Words denoting face (ಮುಖ), eye (ನಯನ), iron (ಲೋಹ), forest (ವನ), flesh (ಮಾಂಸ), blood (ರೂಢಿರ), bow (ಕಾಮುಕ), hole (ವಿವರ), water (ಜಲ), plough (ಹಲ), wealth (ಧನ), and food (ಅನ್ನ) (Sid. II. 634, 635.)	Neuter.	ಅನನ, ಲೋಚನ, ಕಾಲ, ಗಹನ, ಮಾವಿಷಕ, ರಕ್ತ, ಶರಾಸನ, ಬಿಲ, ವಾರಿ, ಲಾಂಗಲ, ದ್ರವಿಣ, ಅಶನ.

Description of words	Gender.	Examples.
Numerals denoting numbers above hundred. (Sid. II. 635.)	Neuter.	ಶಂಕು.
Words denoting strength (ಬಲ), flower (ಕುಸುಮ), dowry (ಕುಲ್ಕ), town (ಪತ್ತನ), battle (ರಣ), and the several kinds of fruits. (Sid. II. 636.)	Neuter.	ವೀರ್ಯ, ಪುಷ್ಪ, ಯುತಕ, ಪುರ, ಯುದ್ಧ, ಆಮಲಕ.
Words denoting kinds of trees (Note :— there are many exceptions). (Sid. II. 636.)	Fem.	ಹರಿತ ಕೀ.
<p>II. Words whose gender is determined by the primitive and secondary affixes by which they have been formed.</p> <p>(a). <i>Primitive affixes.</i></p>		
Words formed by ಅನಿ, ಉ, ಮಿ, ನಿ, ಕ್ತನ್, and ಈ (Sid. II 625.)	Fem.	ಅವನಿ, ಚಮೂ, ಭೂಮಿ, ಗ್ಲಾನಿ, ಕೃತಿ, ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀ.
Words formed by (1) ಘ, (2) ಅಜ್, (3) ಘಜ in the sense of “state” (ಭಾವೇ), (4) ಅಃ in the sense of state, (5) ನಜ್, (6) ಕಿ from the roots I ದಾ, III ದಾ, ದೋ, ದೇ, and ಧೇ (gha). (Sid. II. 628.)	Mas.	ವಿಸ್ತರ, ಚಯ, ಪಾಕ, ಕರ, ಯಜ್ಞ, ನಿಧಿ.

Description of words.	Gender.	Examples.
Words formed by ಲ್ಯಾಟ್ or ಕ್ತ in the sense of state (III. 3. 114. 115. Sid. II. 633.)	Neuter.	ಹಸನ, ಸೀತ.
Words which being formed by ಮನ್ in other sense than that of agent are dissyllabic (Sid. II. 635)	Neuter.	ಜೆರ್ಮ, ನಾಮ, ಹೋಮ; but ಆಣಿಮನ್ (mas); ದಾಮ "giver" (sense of agent) (mas).
(b). <i>Secondary affixes.</i>		
Words formed by ವ್ಯಾಜ (Sid. II. 633.)	Fem. and Neuter.	ಚಾತುರೀ or ಚಾತುರ್ಯಂ.
Words formed by ತಲ್ (Sid. II. 626.)	Fem.	ಕುಕ್ಲತಾ. ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣತಾ.
Words formed by ತ್ಯ, or by ಯತ್, ಅಜ್, ಅಣ್, ವುಜ್, and other secondary affixes in the sense of state or conduct.	Neuter.	ಕುಕ್ಲತ್ಯ, ಗಾಣಪತ್ಯ, ಕೌಮಾರ, ಪಾಟವ, ಗಾರ್ಗ್ಯಕ, (Sid. II. 633.)
Words formed by patronymic affixes (Sid. II. 637.)	Mas. and Fem.	ಜೌಪಗವ, ಜೌಪಗವೀ.
III. Words whose final letter together with their penultimate and other letters determine their gender.		
Words ending in ಕ, ಟ, ಣ, ಥ, ನ, ಪ, ಭ, ಮ, ಯ, ರ, (not in ತ್ರ. see below) ವ, and ಸ (Sid. II. 630, 631, 632.) Note all these are open consonants.	Mas.	ಕಲ್ಕ, ಫುಟ, ಗುಣ, ರಥ, ಫೇನ, ಯೂಪ, ಕುಂಭ, ಭೀಮ, ಸಮಯ, ಕ್ಷೌರ, ವೃಷ, ವತ್ಸ.

Description of words.	Gender.	Examples.
Words ending in ಇಸ್ or ಉಸ್. (Sid. II. 634.)	Neuter.	ಹವಿಸ್, ಧನುಸ್.
Dissyllabic words ending in ಅಸ್, (Sid. II. 635.)	Neuter.	ಯಶಸ್, but ಚನ್ನಮಸ್ (mas).
Words ending in ತ್ರ (Sid. II. 636.)	Neuter.	ಪತ್ರ. ಛತ್ರ.
IV. Words whose final letters alone determine their gender.		
Words ending in ಈ.	Fem.	ಶ್ರೀ. ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀ.
Monosyllabic words ending in ಊ (Sid. II. 625.)	Fem.	ಭೂ.
Words ending in ನ, except those which being dissyllabic end in ಮನ್ and words ending in ಉ, ರು or ತು (Sid. II. 629.)	Mas.	ರಾಜನ್, ಪ್ರಭು, ಮೇರು, ಸ್ನೇತು.
V. Words whose penultimate letters alone determine their gender.		
Words with penultimate ಲ. (Sid. II. 635.)	Neuter.	ಕುಲ.

LIST II.

SHOWING WORDS WHICH ARE USED IN ALL GENDERS.

(A) WORDS WHOSE FORM IS ALIKE IN ALL GENDERS
(ಅಸಚಿವ್ಯ ಲಿಂಗಂ)

(Sid. II. 638.)

I. All indeclinables.

II. Declinables:—(1) pronouns of the first and second person (2) numerals (ಸಂಖ್ಯಾಃ) which end in ನ e. g. ಪಂಚನ. (3) numerals which end in ವ e. g. ಷಷ್ (4) ಕತಿ, ತತಿ, and ಯತಿ.

(B) WORDS WHOSE FORM DIFFER ON ACCOUNT OF THEIR GENDER THE GENDER BEING REGULATED BY THE WORDS WHICH THEY QUALIFY.

I. Words denoting qualities e. g. ಪಟು, ಕುಕ್ಲ. (Sid. II. 638.)

II. *Sarvanāma* words (Id.)

III. Words formed by the passive primitive affixes as well as by the primitive affix ಲ್ಯುಟ್ in the sense of “instrument” (ಕರಣ) or of “location” (ಅಧಿಕರಣ) (Sid. II. 638.) e. g. ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ, ಅವಸೇಜನ (ಲ್ಯುಟ್ “instrument”) ಭೋಜನ (ಲ್ಯುಟ್ locality.)

IV. Words not included in list I and formed by,

(a). ಕ್ವಿಪ್ (Sid. II. 625.)

(b). ಘೌಷ and ಅಪ್ not in the sense of state (ಭಾವೇ) (Sid. II. 628).

V. *Sankhya* words which do not end in ನ or ವ e. g. ಎಕ. (Sid. II. 638.)

14. Sanskrit grammarians, with reference to a word which denotes properly only one person or thing taking dual and plural affixes without the word being repeated twice before the dual and more than twice before the plural affixes, though in sense the word with the dual affix refers to two and with the plural affix more than two, state that this takes place on account of the word performing the function of ಎಕಶೇಷ or “partial remainder,” and according to which the word or words exceeding one disappear before the affixes, leaving only one to remain (I. 2. 64.) Thus there is in ರಾಮೌ, “Rama” instead of “Rama, Rama,” and in ರಾಮಾಃ “Rama” instead of “Rama, Rama, Rama” at least. And of the words before the dual and plural affixes, one, it is added, remains not only when they are similar in sense as well as in form but also when they differ in sense if they never differ in sound. Thus because ಶ್ರೀ signifies *beauty* and also *wealth*, it is said beauty and wealth may be implied in the dual ಶ್ರಿಯೌ. But there is no “partial remainder” not only in regard to such words as Rama and Ravana which are different both in sense and sound, but also in regard to such words as ಮಾತೃ “a mother” and ಮಾತೃ “a measurer,” which in some of their inflections differ in sound as well as in sense though in their original form as well as in some of the inflections they are alike in sound.

15. The following are some other cases in which a word when in conjunction with other words remains owing to the principle of “partial remainder,” conveying the sense of these other words by implication:—

i. a word having a patronymic affix not being that of *yuvan* when in conjunction with a word differenced from that word in form by only the affix denoting *yuvan* remains, the word, if feminine, being changed into a corresponding masculine word (I. 2. 65, 66.) e. g. ಗಾನ್ಧ್ಯಃ and ಗಾನ್ಧ್ಯಯಾಃ = ಗಾನ್ಧ್ಯಃ; ಗಾನ್ಧೀ and ಗಾನ್ಧ್ಯಯಾಃ = ಗಾನ್ಧ್ಯಃ; but ಗರ್ಗಃ and ಗಾನ್ಧ್ಯಯಾಃ = ಗರ್ಗಃ ಗಾನ್ಧ್ಯಯಾಃ.

2. a word of the masculine gender when in conjunction with a word differenced from it in form only by being feminine remains (I. 2. 67.) but the latter remains in the above case when this word is one denoting a collection of domestic cattle not being young and having more than one hoof in each foot. (I. 2. 73.) *e. g.* ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣಃ and ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣೀ = ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣೌ ; but ಅಜೇ and ಅಜಾಃ in a collection = ಅಜಾಃ ; ಇಂದ್ರ and ಇಂದ್ರಾಣೀ = ಇಂದ್ರೇಂ ದ್ರಾಣೌ.

3. a word of the neuter gender when in conjunction with words differenced by it only by not being neuter remains (I. 2. 69.) and the word may in this case take optionally the singular case affix instead of the dual or plural affix as the case may be. *e. g.* ಶುಕ್ಲಃ, ಶುಕ್ಲಾ, and ಶುಕ್ಲಂ = ಶುಕ್ಲೇ or ಶುಕ್ಲಾನಿ, but ಶುಕ್ಲಂ and ಶುಕ್ಲಂ and ಶುಕ್ಲಂ = ಶುಕ್ಲಾನಿ.

4. when one pronoun is found in conjunction with another pronoun, generally the order of their preference is as given below, the pronoun next in order remaining in preference to the pronoun preceding it though sometimes the order is *vice-versa* (Sid. I. 447.) :—

- (1) 3rd personal pronoun (2) relative pronoun (3) proximate demonstrative pronoun (4) indefinite demonstrative pronoun (5) remote demonstrative pronoun. (6) 2nd personal pronoun (7) 1st personal pronoun (8) interrogative pronoun. *e. g.* he and who (relative) = who (relative dual) ; he and who (interrogative) = who (interrogative dual) but sometimes he and who (relative) = they dual.

5. the above pronouns when in conjunction with any other word than those shown above remain, this remaining word if neuter or masculine being respectively in that gender only whatever the gender of the other words. (Sid. I. 447.) *e. g.* (1) she and Devadatta (masculine) = they (m. dual) (2) it and “Devadatta” (m) and Yagnadattā, (f) = they (m. plural) ; he and it = they (dual).

6. the word ಭ್ರಾತೃ when in conjunction with the word ಸ್ವಸೃ remains ; so the word ಪುತ್ರ when in conjunction with the word ದುಹಿತೃ ; so optionally the word ಪಿತೃ and ಸ್ವಕುರ when respectively in conjunction with the word ಮಾತೃ and ಸ್ವಕೂ. (I. 2. 68. 70, 71.) e. g. ಭ್ರಾತಾರೌ “brother and sister;” ಪುತ್ರೌ “son and daughter”; ಪಿತರೌ or ಮಾತಾಪಿತರೌ “father and mother;” ಸ್ವಕುರೌ, or ಸ್ವಸೃಸ್ವಕುರೌ “father-in-law and mother-in-law.”

CHAPTER XI.

DECLENSION OF NOUNS.

1. Turning to the list of case affixes given already, it will be seen that in many cases for the same grammatical number more than one affix occur, and it is therefore necessary to determine when one or other of them is appropriate. Upon this subject, the rules are as follows :—

Nominative singular.—(1) ॐ ಸು is attached after bases that have taken the feminine affixes ಃ and ಈ and remain as bases ending in ಃ and ಈ when the case affix is attached (VI. 1. 68 ; Sid. I. 129.) (2). after all masculine bases ending in ಋ (VII. 1. 94 ; VI. 1. 68.) and (3) after all bases ending in consonants (VI. 1. 68 ; Sid. I. 111) ; ॐ ಸು after all neuter bases except bases ending in ಏ (VII. 1. 23, 24) ; ಅಃ after neuter bases ending in ಏ (VII. 1. 24.) and ಸು in all other cases (IV. 1. 2.)

Nominative dual.—ಃ ಔ is used after *ghi* bases (VI. 1. 102.) ; ಃ after feminine bases which end in ಃ after having taken the feminine affix ಅಃ (VII. 1. 18 ; Sid. I. 129) ; ಃ also after all neuter bases (VII. 1. 19.) ; and ಔ in all other cases (IV. 1. 2.)

Nominative plural.—ಃ is used after masculine *sarvanāma* bases ending in ಏ (VII. 1. 17) ; ಃ after masculine bases ending in ಏ and not being *sarvanāma* (VI. 1. 102 ; Sid. I. 89) ; ಃ after

all neuter bases other than *shat* (VII. 1. 20, 22) ; ಜಸ್ in all other cases (IV. 1. 2.) except after bases which are *shat* ; and ೀ ಜಸ್ after bases which are *shat* (VII. 1. 22.)

Vocative singular.—ೀ ಸ is attached after (1) feminine bases signifying mother (2) feminine *nadī* bases (VII. 3. 107 ; VI. 1. 69.) (3) other feminine bases that have taken the feminine affixes ೃ and ೄ and remain as bases ending in ೃ and ೄ when the case affix is attached (VI. 1. 68 ; Sid. I. 129.) (4) masculine and feminine bases ending in all short vowels or in ು or in ೂ and also all neuter bases (VI. 1. 69) ; and (5) all bases ending in consonants (VI. 1. 68) ; and ಸ in all other cases (IV. 1. 2.)

Vocative dual and plural.—the same affixes as in the case of the nominative dual and plural.

Accusative singular.—ೀ ಅ is used after neuter bases not ending in ೃ (VII. 1. 23) ; ು after all masculine and feminine bases ending in ೂ as also in any ಅಕ್ vowel except ಋ, provided they are not bases ending in ೄ or ಳ being formed by the affix ಕ್ವಪ್ from roots (VI. 4. 77. VI. 1. 107) ; and ಅ is used after all other bases including neuter bases ending in ೃ (IV. 1. 2, VII. 1. 24.)

Accusative dual.—the same affixes as in the case of the nominative dual, ು ಲ್ and ು ಲ್ being used instead of ು ಲ್ and ು ಲ್.

Accusative plural.—ೃ is used after all neuter bases other than *shat* (VII. 1. 20, 22.) ; ಸ್ after masculine and feminine bases ending in ೂ (VI. 1. 93), as also after feminine bases ending in ಅಕ್ vowels (VI. 1. 102,) provided they are not bases ending in ೃ, ೄ, or ಳ being formed by ಕ್ವಪ್ from roots (VI. 4. 140, 77, 82) ; ಸ್ after masculine bases ending in ಅಕ್ vowels (VI. 1. 103.) and not being bases ending in ೃ, ೄ, or ಳ being formed by ಕ್ವಪ್ as above mentioned ; ಶಸ್ in all other cases (IV. 1. 2.) except after bases which are *shat* ; and ೀ ಶಸ್ after *shat* (VII. 1. 22.)

Instrumental singular.—ಇನ after masculine and neuter bases ending in ಅ (VII. 1. 12) ; ನಾ after masculine and neuter *ghi* bases (VII. 3. 120) ; and ಟಾ in other cases (IV. 1. 2.)

Instrumental plural.—ಐಸ is used after masculine and neuter bases ending in ಅ (VII. 1. 9) ; and ಭಿಸ, in other cases (IV. 1. 2.)

Dative singular.—ಋ is used after masculine and neuter bases ending in ಅ, if not *sarvanāma* (VII. 1. 13.) ; ಸ್ಮೃಃ after masculine and neuter bases ending in ಅ, if *sarvanāma* (VII. 1. 14.) and ಙೆ in other cases (IV. 1. 2.)

Ablative singular.—ಸ is used after bases ending in ಓ as well as after *ghi* bases (VII. 3. 111. VI. 1. 110) ; ಅತ after bases ending in ಅ if they are not *sarvanāma* (VII. 1. 12.) ; ಸ್ಮಾತ, or ಅತ, if the word is the *sarvanāma* word ಪೂರ್ವ or any other of the eight words following that word in the list of *sarvanāma* words given in chapter III. of this part (VII. 1. 16.) ; ಸ್ಮಾತ after bases ending in ಅ if they are other *sarvanāma* words (VII. 1. 15.) ; ಉಽ after bases ending in ಋ (VI. 1. 111.) ; ಉಸ, after bases ending in ಃ, and ತಿ i. e. in ಇ with an antecedent ಖ or ತ (VI. 1. 112.) and ಜಃ, in all other cases (IV. 1. 2.)

Genitive singular.—ಸ is used after bases ending in ಓ as well as after *ghi* bases (VII. 3. 111. VI. 1. 110.) ಸ್ಯ after bases ending in ಅ ; (VII. 1. 12.) ಉಽ after bases ending in ಋ (VI. 1. 111.) ಉಸ after bases ending in ಇ and getting ಉಸ in the ablative singular (VI. 1. 112.) ; and ಜಸ in all other cases. (IV. 1. 2.)

Locative singular.—ಸ್ಥಿಸ is used after bases ending in ಅ, if *sarvanāma* (VII. 1. 15), ಟಿ after *ghi* bases (VII. 3. 119, Sid. I. 112. note 86) ; ಅಽ, after *nadī* bases as well as bases ending in ಅ after having taken the feminine affix ಆಸ (VII. 3. 116, 117. Sid. I. 129) ; and ಙಿ in other cases (IV. 1. 2.)

2. THE DECLENSION OF NOUNS IS AS FOLLOWS:—

I. BASES ENDING IN ಅ.

Sarvanāma bases. e, g. ಸರ್ವ.				Other bases. e. g. ಕಾಂತ.	
	Masculine.	Neuter.		Masculine.	Neuter.
Nom... Singular.	ಸರ್ವ + ಸ್ = ಸರ್ವಃ	ಸರ್ವ + ಅಮ್ = ಸರ್ವಮ್		ಕಾಂತ + ಸ್ = ಕಾಂತಃ	ಕಾಂತ + ಅಮ್ = ಕಾಂತಮ್
" ... Dual.	" + ಔ = ಸರ್ವೌ	" + ಈ = ಸರ್ವೇ		" + ಔ = ಕಾಂತೌ	" + ಈ = ಕಾಂತೇ
" ... Plural.	" + ಈ = ಸರ್ವೇ	" @ lf + ನ್ + ಇ = ಸರ್ವಾನಿ = ಸರ್ವಾಣಿ		" @ lf + ನ್ = ಕಾಂತಾಃ	" @ lf + ನ್ + ಇ = ಕಾಂತಾನಿ
Voc... Singular.	" + 4 ಸು = ಸರ್ವ	" + ಅಮ್ = ಸರ್ವಮ್		" = ಕಾಂತ	" = ಕಾಂತಮ್
" ... Dual.	" = ಸರ್ವೌ	" = ಸರ್ವೇ		" = ಕಾಂತೌ	" = ಕಾಂತೇ
" ... Plural.	" = ಸರ್ವೇ	" ಸರ್ವಾಣಿ		" = ಕಾಂತಾಃ	" = ಕಾಂತಾನಿ
Acc... Singular.	" + ಮ್ = ಸರ್ವಮ್.	" + ಅಮ್ = ಸರ್ವಮ್.		" + ಮ್ = ಕಾಂತಮ್.	" + ಅಮ್ = ಕಾಂತಮ್.
" ... Dual.	" + ಔ = ಸರ್ವೌ.	" + ಈ = ಸರ್ವೇ.		" + ಔ = ಕಾಂತೌ.	" + ಈ = ಕಾಂತೇ.
" ... Plural.	" @ lf + ನ್ = ಸರ್ವಾನ್.	" ಸರ್ವಾಣಿ.		" @ lf + ನ್ = ಕಾಂತಾನ್.	" ಕಾಂತಾನಿ.

	Base ಸರ್ವ.		Base ಕಾಂತ.	
	Masculine.	Neuter.	Masculine.	Neuter.
Inst... Singular.	ಸರ್ವ + ಇನ = ಸರ್ವೇನ = ಸರ್ವೇಣ.		ಕಾಂತ + ಇನ = ಕಾಂತೇನ.	
” ... Dual.	” @ lf + ಭ್ಯಾಢ್ = ಸರ್ವಾಭ್ಯಾಢ್.		” @ lf + ಭ್ಯಾಢ್ = ಕಾಂತಾಭ್ಯಾಢ್.	
” ... Plural.	” + ಐಃ = ಸರ್ವೈಃ		” + ಐಃ = ಕಾಂತೈಃ.	
Dat... Singular.	” + ಸ್ತೈಃ = ಸರ್ವಸ್ತೈಃ.		” @ lf + ಯ = ಕಾಂತಾಯ.	
” ... Dual.	” @ lf + ಭ್ಯಾಢ್ = ಸರ್ವಾಭ್ಯಾಢ್.		” @ lf + ಭ್ಯಾಢ್ = ಕಾಂತಾಭ್ಯಾಢ್.	
” ... Plural.	” @ ಎ for f + ಭ್ಯಸಃ = ಸರ್ವೇಭ್ಯಃ.		” @ ಎ for f + ಭ್ಯಸಃ = ಕಾಂತೇಭ್ಯಃ.	
Abl... Singular.	” + ಸ್ಮಾತ್ = ಸರ್ವಸ್ಮಾತ್.		” + ಆತ್ = ಕಾಂತಾತ್.	
” ... Dual.	” @ lf + ಭ್ಯಾಢ್ = ಸರ್ವಾಭ್ಯಾಢ್.		” @ lf + ಭ್ಯಾಢ್ = ಕಾಂತಾಭ್ಯಾಢ್.	
” ... Plural.	” @ ಎ for f + ಭ್ಯಸಃ = ಸರ್ವೇಭ್ಯಃ.		” @ ಎ for f + ಭ್ಯಸಃ = ಕಾಂತೇಭ್ಯಃ.	
Gen... Singular.	” + ಸ್ಯ = ಸರ್ವಸ್ಯ.		” + ಸ್ಯ = ಕಾಂತಸ್ಯ.	
” ... Dual.	” @ ಎ for f + ಓಸಃ = ಸರ್ವಯೇಠಃ.		” @ ಎ for f + ಓಸಃ = ಕಾಂತಯೇಠಃ.	
” ... Plural.	” @ ಎ for f + ಓ + ಆಢ್ = ಸರ್ವೇಸಾಢ್ = ಸರ್ವೇಷಾಢ್.		” @ lf + ನಃ + ಆಢ್ = ಕಾಂತಾನಾಢ್.	
Loc... Singular.	” + ಸ್ಥಿನ್ = ಸರ್ವಸ್ಥಿನ್.		” + ಇ = ಕಾಂತೇ.	
” ... Dual.	” @ ಎ for f + ಓಸಃ = ಸರ್ವಯೇಠಃ.		” @ ಎ for f + ಓಸಃ = ಕಾಂತಯೇಠಃ.	
” ... Plural.	” @ ಎ for f + ಸು = ಸರ್ವೇಸು = ಸರ್ವೇಷು.		” @ ಎ for f + ಸು = ಕಾಂತೇಸು = ಕಾಂತೇಷು.	

II. BASES ENDING IN ூ BEING FORMED FROM VERBAL ROOTS ENDING
IN ூ, OR BEING THE NAMES OF AFFIXES SUCH AS ூ AND ூ.

BASE ವಿಶ್ವಪಾ.

Masculine and Feminine.

Nominative	...	Singular	...	விಶ்வபா + ಸ್ = ವಿಶ್ವಪಾಃ.
„	...	Dual	...	„ + ಔ = ವಿಶ್ವಪಾ.
„	...	Plural	...	„ + ಅಸ್ = ವಿಶ್ವಪಾಃ.
Vocative	...	Singular	...	„ + ಸ್ = ವಿಶ್ವಪಾಃ.
„	...	Dual	...	„ + ಔ = ವಿಶ್ವಪಾ.
„	...	Plural	...	„ + ಅಸ್ = ವಿಶ್ವಪಾಃ.
Accusative	...	Singular	...	„ + ಮ್ = ವಿಶ್ವಪಾಮ್.
„	...	Dual	...	„ + ಔ = ವಿಶ್ವಪಾ.
„	...	Plural	...	„ - f + ಅಸ್ = ವಿಶ್ವಪಾಃ.
Instrumental	...	Singular	...	„ - f + ಆ = ವಿಶ್ವಪಾ.
„	...	Dual	...	„ + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ವಿಶ್ವಪಾಭ್ಯಾಂ.
„	...	Plural	...	„ + ಭಿಸ್ = ವಿಶ್ವಪಾಭಿಃ.
Dative	...	Singular	...	„ - f + ಎ = ವಿಶ್ವಪೇ.
„	...	Dual	...	„ + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ವಿಶ್ವಪಾಭ್ಯಾಂ.
„	...	Plural	...	„ + ಭ್ಯಸ್ = ವಿಶ್ವಪಾಭ್ಯಃ.
Ablative	...	Singular	...	„ - f + ಅಸ್ = ವಿಶ್ವಪಾಃ.
„	...	Dual	...	„ + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ವಿಶ್ವಪಾಭ್ಯಾಂ.
„	...	Plural	...	„ + ಭ್ಯಸ್ = ವಿಶ್ವಪಾಭ್ಯಃ.
Genitive	...	Singular	...	„ - f + ಅಸ್ = ವಿಶ್ವಪಾಃ.
„	...	Dual	...	„ - f + ಓಸ್ = ವಿಶ್ವಪೋಃ.
„	...	Plural	...	„ - f + ಆಮ್ = ವಿಶ್ವಪಾಂ.
Locative	...	Singular	...	„ - f + ಇ = ವಿಶ್ವಪಿ.
„	...	Dual	...	„ - f + ಓಸ್ = ವಿಶ್ವಪೋಃ.
„	...	Plural	...	„ + ಸು = ವಿಶ್ವಪಾಸು.

III. OTHER BASES ENDING IN ຢ.

Feminine (all being formed by the feminine affix ຢ.)				
	Masculine. e. g. ຫາກາ.	Sarvanāma bases e. g. ສວຣຸ.	Other bases than sarvanāma signi- fying “mother” e. g. ອຳຍາ.	Other bases than sarvanāma not signifying “mother” e. g. ຫອນທາ.
Nom. Singular.	ຫາກາ + ສຸ = ຫາກາສຸ.	ສວຣຸ + ຫຸ = ສວຣຸ.	ອຳຍາ + ຫຸ = ອຳຍາ.	ຫອນທາ + ຫຸ = ຫອນທາ.
” ... Dual.	” + ຫຼີ = ຫາກາ.	” + ຫຸ = ສວຣຸ.	” + ຫຸ = ອຳຍາ.	” + ຫຸ = ຫອນທາ.
” ... Plural.	” + ອຳສຸ = ຫາກາສຸ.	” + ອຳສຸ + ສວຣຸ.	” + ອຳສຸ = ອຳຍາສຸ.	” + ອຳສຸ = ຫອນທາສຸ.
Voc... Singular.	” = ຫາກາ.	” @ ມ for ສ + ຫຸ = ສວຣຸ.	” @ ສ + ຫຸ = ອຳຍາ.	” @ ມ for ສ + ຫຸ = ຫອນທາ.
” ... Dual.	” = ຫາກາ.	” = ສວຣຸ.	” = ອຳຍາ.	” = ຫອນທາ.
” ... Plural.	” = ຫາກາສຸ.	” = ສວຣຸສຸ.	” = ອຳຍາສຸ.	” = ຫອນທາສຸ.
Acc... Singular.	” + ມ = ຫາກາມ.	” + ມ = ສວຣຸມ.	” + ມ = ອຳຍາມ.	” + ມ = ຫອນທາມ.
” ... Dual.	” + ຫຼີ = ຫາກາ.	” + ຫຸ = ສວຣຸ.	” + ຫຸ = ອຳຍາ.	” + ຫຸ = ຫອນທາ.
” ... Plural.	” + ມ = ຫາກາມ.	” + ມ = ສວຣຸສຸ.	” + ມ = ອຳຍາສຸ.	” + ມ = ຫອນທາສຸ.

Inst... Singular.	ಕಾಕಾ + ಆ = ಹಾಕಾ.	ಸರ್ವಾ @ ಎ for f + ಆ = ಸರ್ವಯಾ.	ಅಂಬಾ @ ಎ for f + ಆ = ಅಂಬಯಾ.	ಕಾಂತಾ @ ಎ for f + ಆ = ಕಾಂತಯಾ.
” ... Dual.	” + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ಹಾಹಾ ಭ್ಯಾಂ.	” + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ಸರ್ವಾ ಭ್ಯಾಂ.	” + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ಅಂಬಾ ಭ್ಯಾಂ.	” + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ಕಾಂತಾ ಭ್ಯಾಂ.
” ... Plural.	” + ಭಿನ್ = ಹಾಹಾಭಿ.	” + ಭಿನ್ = ಸರ್ವಾಭಿ.	” + ಭಿನ್ = ಅಂಬಾಭಿ.	” + ಭಿನ್ = ಕಾಂತಾಭಿ.
Dat... Singular.	” + ಎ = ಹಾಹೈ.	” @ ಫ + ಸ್ಯಾ + ಎ = ಸರ್ವಸ್ಯೈ.	” + ಯಾ + ಎ = ಅಂ ಬಾಯೈ.	” + ಯಾ + ಎ = ಕಾಂ ತಾಯೈ.
” ... Dual.	” + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ಹಾಹಾ ಭ್ಯಾಂ.	” + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ಸರ್ವಾ ಭ್ಯಾಂ.	” + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ಅಂಬಾ ಭ್ಯಾಂ.	” + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ಕಾಂತಾ ಭ್ಯಾಂ.
” ... Plural.	” + ಭ್ಯಿನ್ = ಹಾಹಾಭ್ಯಿ.	” + ಭ್ಯಿನ್ = ಸರ್ವಾ ಭ್ಯಿ.	” + ಭ್ಯಿನ್ = ಅಂಬಾ ಭ್ಯಿ.	” + ಭ್ಯಿನ್ = ಕಾಂತಾ ಭ್ಯಿ.
Abl... Singular.	” + ಅನ್ = ಹಾಹಾ.	” @ ಫ + ಸ್ಯಾ + ಅನ್ = ಸರ್ವಸ್ಯಾ.	” + ಯಾ + ಅನ್ = ಅಂ ಬಾಯಾ.	” + ಯಾ + ಅನ್ = ಕಾಂ ತಾಯಾ.
” ... Dual.	” + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ಹಾಹಾ ಭ್ಯಾಂ.	” + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ಸರ್ವಾ ಭ್ಯಾಂ.	” + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ಅಂಬಾ ಭ್ಯಾಂ.	” + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ಕಾಂತಾ ಭ್ಯಾಂ.
” ... Plural.	” + ಭ್ಯಿನ್ = ಹಾಹಾಭ್ಯಿ.	” + ಭ್ಯಿನ್ = ಸರ್ವಾ ಭ್ಯಿ.	” + ಭ್ಯಿನ್ = ಅಂಬಾ ಭ್ಯಿ.	” + ಭ್ಯಿನ್ = ಕಾಂತಾ ಭ್ಯಿ.

Feminine (all being formed by the feminine affix ಃ.)				
	Masculine. e. g. ಹಾಹಾ.	Sarvanāma bases. e. g. ಸರ್ವಾಃ.	Other bases than sarvanāma signi- fying "mother" e. g. ಅಂಬಾ.	Other bases than sarvanāma not signifying "mother" e. g. ಕಾಂತಾ.
Gen... Singular.	ಹಾಹಾ + ಅಸಃ = ಹಾಹಾಃ.	ಸರ್ವಾ @ ಫ + ಸ್ಯಾ + ಅಸಃ = ಸರ್ವಸ್ಯಾಃ.	ಅಂಬಾ + ಯಾ + ಅಸಃ = ಅಂಬಾ ಬಾಃ.	ಕಾಂತಾ + ಯಾ + ಅಸಃ = ಕಾಂತಾ ಬಾಃ.
... Dual.	ಹಾಹಾ + ಓಸಃ = ಹಾಹೌಃ.	ಹಾಹಾ @ ಎ for f + ಓಸಃ = ಸರ್ವಯೋಃ.	ಅಂಬಾ = ಅಂಬಯೋಃ.	ಕಾಂತಾ @ ಎ for f + ಓಸಃ = ಕಾಂತಯೋಃ.
... Pluarl.	ಹಾಹಾ + ತಂ = ಹಾಹಾಂ.	ಹಾಹಾ + ಸಃ + ಆಂ = ಸರ್ವಾಃ ಸಾಂ.	ಅಂಬಾ + ನ್ + ಆಂ = ಅಂಬಾ ನಾಂ.	ಕಾಂತಾ + ನ್ + ಆಂ = ಕಾಂತಾ ನಾಂ.
Loc... Singular.	ಹಾಹಾ + ಇ = ಹಾಹೇ.	ಹಾಹಾ @ ಫ + ಸ್ಯಾ + ಆಫ್ = ಸರ್ವಸ್ಯಾಂ.	ಅಂಬಾ + ಯಾ + ಆಂ = ಅಂಬಾ ಬಾಃ.	ಕಾಂತಾ + ಯಾ + ಆಂ = ಕಾಂತಾ ಬಾಃ.
... Dual.	ಹಾಹಾ + ಓಸಃ = ಹಾಹೌಃ.	ಹಾಹಾ @ ಎ for f + ಓಸಃ = ಸರ್ವಯೋಃ.	ಅಂಬಾ @ ಎ for f + ಓಸಃ ಅಂಬಯೋಃ.	ಕಾಂತಾ @ ಎ for f + ಓಸಃ = ಕಾಂತಯೋಃ.
... Plural.	ಹಾಹಾ + ಸು = ಹಾಹಾಸು.	ಹಾಹಾ + ಸು = ಸರ್ವಾಸು.	ಅಂಬಾ + ಸು = ಅಂಬಾಸು.	ಕಾಂತಾ + ಸು = ಕಾಂತಾಸು.

	Masculine. <i>e. g.</i> ಕವಿ.	Feminine. <i>e. g.</i> ಮತಿ.	Neuter.	
			Being al- ways neuter <i>e. g.</i> ವಾರಿ.	Others. <i>e. g.</i> ಶುಚಿ.
Dat. Sing.	ಕವಿ @ <i>gf</i> + ಎ = ಕವಯೇ	ಮತಿ @ <i>gf</i> + ಎ or ಮತಿ + ಆ + ಎ = ಮತಯೇ or ಮತ್ತೈ	ವಾರಿ + ನ್ + ಎ = ವಾರಿಣೇ	ಶುಚಿಯೇ or ಶುಚಿ + ನ್ + ಎ = ಶುಚಿನೇ
„ Dual.	ಕವಿಭ್ಯಾಂ	ಮತಿಭ್ಯಾಂ	ವಾರಿಭ್ಯಾಂ	ಶುಚಿಭ್ಯಾಂ
„ Plural	ಕವಿಭ್ಯಃ	ಮತಿಭ್ಯಃ	ವಾರಿಭ್ಯಃ	ಶುಚಿಭ್ಯಃ
Abl. Sing.	ಕವಿ @ <i>gf</i> + ಸ್ = ಕವೇಃ.	ಮತೇಃ or ಮ ತಿ + ಆ + ಸ್ = ಮತ್ಯಾಃ	„ + ನ್ + ಅಸ್ = ವಾ ರಿಣಃ	ಶುಚೇಃ or ಶುಚಿ + ನ್ + ಅಸ್ = ಶುಚಿನಃ.
„ Dual.	ಕವಿಭ್ಯಾಂ	ಮತಿಭ್ಯಾಂ	ವಾರಿಭ್ಯಾಂ	ಶುಚಿಭ್ಯಾಂ.
„ Plural.	ಕವಿಭ್ಯಃ.	ಮತಿಭ್ಯಃ	ವಾರಿಭ್ಯಃ	ಶುಚಿಭ್ಯಃ.
Gen. Sing.	ಕವಿ @ <i>gf</i> + ಸ್ = ಕವೇಃ.	ಮತೇಃ or ಮ ತ್ಯಾಃ	ವಾರಿಣಃ	ಶುಚೇಃ or ಶುಚಿ ನಃ.
„ Dual,	„ + ಓಸ್ = ಕ ವ್ಯೋಃ.	ಮತ್ಯೋಃ	ವಾರಿಣೋಃ	ಶುಚ್ಯೋಃ or ಶು ಚಿನೋಃ.
„ Plural.	„ <i>lf</i> + ನ್ + ಆಂ = ಕವೀನಾಂ.	ಮತೀನಾಂ	ವಾರೀಣಾಂ	ಶುಚೀನಾಂ.
Loc. Sing.	„ - <i>f</i> + ಔ = ಕವೌ.	ಮತೌ or ಮ ತಿ + ಆಂ = ಮ ತ್ಯಾಂ	ವಾರಿ + ನ್ + ಇ = ವಾರಿಣಿ	ಶುಚಿನಿ or ಶು ಚೌ.
„ Dual.	„ + ಓಸ್ = ಕ ವ್ಯೋಃ.	ಮತ್ಯೋಃ	ವಾರಿಣೋಃ	ಶುಚ್ಯೋಃ or ಶು ಚಿನೋಃ.
„ Plural.	„ + ಸು = ಕವಿ ಷು.	ಮತಿಷು	ವಾರಿಷು	ಶುಚಿಷು.

V. M. F. N. ಕತಿ, ತತಿ, ಯತಿ.

Nom. Voc. and Acc. Plural ... ಕತಿ &c. + 1 ಜನ್ and 1 ಕನ್ = ಕತಿ &c.

Inst. Plural ... ,, + ಭಿಸ್ = ಕತಿಭಿಃ &c.

Dat. and Abl. Plural ... ,, + ಭ್ಯಸ್ = ಕತಿಭ್ಯಃ &c.

Gen. Plural ... ,, @ lf + ನಾಮ = ಕತಿನಾಮ &c.

Loc. Plural ... ,, + ಸು = ಕತಿಷು &c.

VI. BASES IN ಉ.

	Masculine. e. g. ಭಾನು.	Feminine. e. g. ಧೇನು.	Neuter.	
			Being al- ways neuter e. g. ಮಧು.	Others. e. g. ತನು.
Nom. Sing.	ಭಾನು + ಸ್ = ಭಾನುಃ.	ಧೇನುಃ	ಮಧು + 1 ಸು = ಮಧು.	ತನು + 1 ಸು = ತನು.
,, Dual.	ಭಾನೂ.	ಧೇನೂ	,, + ನ್ + ಈ = ಮ ಧುನೀ.	ತನುನೀ.
,, Plural.	ಭಾನು @ gf + ಅಸ್ = ಭಾನ ವಃ.	ಧೇನವಃ.	,, @ lf + ನ್ + ಇ = ಮಧೂನಿ.	ತನೂನಿ.
Voc. Sing.	,, @ gf + 4 ಸು = ಭಾ ನೋ.	ಧೇನೋ.	,, + 1 ಸು or @ gf + 1 ಸು = ಮಧು or ಮಧೋ.	ತನು or ತನೋ.
,, Dual.	ಭಾನೂ.	ಧೇನೂ.	ಮಧುನೀ.	ತನುನೀ.
,, Plural.	ಭಾನವಃ.	ಧೇನವಃ.	ಮಧೂನಿ.	ತನೂನಿ.
Acc. Sing.	ಭಾನು + ಮ್ = ಭಾನುಂ.	ಧೇನುಂ.	ಮಧು + 1 ಅಂ = ಮಧು.	ತನು.
,, Dual.	ಭಾನೂ.	ಧೇನೂ.	ಮಧುನೀ.	ತನುನೀ.

	Masculine. e. g. ಭಾನು.	Feminine. e. g. ಧೇನು.	Neuter.	
			Being al- ways neuter e. g. ಮಧು.	Others. e. g. ತನು.
Acc. Plural.	ಭಾನು @ lf + ನ್ = ಭಾ ನೂನ್.	ಧೇನು @ lf + ನ್ = ಧೇನೂ.	ಮಧೂನಿ.	ತನೂನಿ.
Inst. Sing.	,, + ನಾ = ಭಾ ನುನಾ.	,, + ಆ = ಧೇನ್ಯಾ.	ಮಧುನಾ.	ತನುನಾ.
,, Dual.	ಭಾನುಭ್ಯಾಂ.	ಧೇನುಭ್ಯಾಂ.	ಮಧುಭ್ಯಾಂ.	ತನುಭ್ಯಾಂ.
,, Plural.	ಭಾನುಭಿಃ.	ಧೇನುಭಿಃ.	ಮಧುಭಿಃ.	ತನುಭಿಃ.
Dat. Sing.	ಭಾನವೇ	ಧೇನುಃ @ gf + ಎ or ಧೇ ನು + ಆ + ಎ = ಧೇನವೇ or ಧೇನ್ವೈ	ಮಧು + ನ್ + ಎ = ಮಧು ನೇ	ತನವೇ or ತನು ನೇ
,, Dual.	ಭಾನುಭ್ಯಾಂ.	ಧೇನುಭ್ಯಾಂ	ಮಧುಭ್ಯಾಂ	ತನುಭ್ಯಾಂ.
,, Plural.	ಭಾನುಭ್ಯಃ.	ಧೇನುಭ್ಯಃ	ಮಧುಭ್ಯಃ	ತನುಭ್ಯಃ.
Abl. Sing.	ಭಾನು @ gf + ನ್ = ಭಾನೋಃ	ಧೇನೋಃ or ಧೇನು + ಆ + ನ್ = ಧೇ ನ್ಯಾಃ	ಮಧು + ನ್ + ಅಸ್ = ಮ ಧುನಃ.	ತನೋಃ or ತನು + ನ್ + ಅಸ್ = ತನುನಃ
,, Dual.	ಭಾನುಭ್ಯಾಂ	ಧೇನುಭ್ಯಾಂ	ಮಧುಭ್ಯಾಂ	ತನುಭ್ಯಾಂ
,, Plural.	ಭಾನುಭ್ಯಃ	ಧೇನುಭ್ಯಃ	ಮಧುಭ್ಯಃ	ತನುಭ್ಯಃ
Gen. Sing.	ಭಾನೋಃ	ಧೇನೋಃ or ಧೇನ್ಯಾಃ	ಮಧುನಃ	ತನೋಃ or ತನು ನಃ
,, Dual.	ಭಾನೋಃ	ಧೇನ್ಯೋಃ.	ಮಧುನೋಃ	ತನೋಃ or ತ ನುನೋಃ

	Masculine. <i>e. g.</i> ಭಾನು.	Feminine. <i>e. g.</i> ಧೇನು.	Neuter.	
			Being al- ways neuter <i>e. g.</i> ಮಧು.	Others. <i>e. g.</i> ತನು.
Gen. Plural.	ಭಾನೂನಾಂ	ಧೇನೂನಾಂ	ಮಧೂನಾಂ	ತನೂನಾಂ
Loc. Sing.	ಭಾನೌ	ಧೇನೌ or ಧೇ ನೌ	ಮಧುನಿ	ತನುನಿ or ತನೌ
„ Dual.	ಭಾನೋಃ	ಧೇನೋಃ	ಮಧುನೋಃ	ತನೋಃ or ತ ನುನೋಃ
„ Plural.	ಭಾನುಷು	ಧೇನುಷು	ಮಧುಷು	ತನುಷು

VII. BASES ENDING IN ಈ OR ಉ COMPRISING,

1. Masculine bases from roots by ಕ್ವಿಪ್ and having a *gati* or *kāraka* as their prefix, their final vowels not being preceded by a conjunct consonant forming part of the roots and not having a penultimate ಖ or ತ. *e. g.* (1) ಪ್ರಧೀ (2) ಗ್ರಾಮಣೀ (3) ಉನ್ನೀ (from ಉತ್ + ನೀ). (1) ವಿಲಾ (2) ಧ್ವಜಲಾ (3) ಸಕೃಲ್ಲಾ (from ಸಕೃತ್ + ಲಾ).

2. Feminine bases from roots as above stated, 'being *nadī* optionally. *e. g.* (1) ಪ್ರಧೀ (2) ಉನ್ನೀ. (1) ವಿಲಾ (2) ಸಕೃಲ್ಲಾ.

3. Feminine bases from roots as above stated not being *nadī* *e. g.* ಗ್ರಾಮಣೀ, ಧ್ವಜಲಾ.

4. Masculine bases from roots by ಕ್ವಿಪ್ and not being included in the first kind. *e. g.* (1) ಧೀ (2) ಶುದ್ಧಧೀ (3) ಜಲಕ್ರೀ. (1) ಲಾ (2) ಪರಮಲಾ (3) ಕೆಟಪ್ರೋ.

5. Feminine bases from roots by ಕ್ವಿಪ್, which are optionally *nadī* and which are not included in the second kind. e. g. (1) ದೀ (2) ಶುದ್ಧದೀ. (1) ಲಾ (2) ಪರಮಲಾ.

6. Feminine bases from roots by ಕ್ವಿಪ್, not being *nadī* and not being included in the third kind e. g. ಜಲಕ್ರೀ, ಕಟವ್ರೋ.

7. Masculine bases not being from roots by ಕ್ವಿಪ್, and being *nadī* and ending in feminine affixes. e. g. ಬಹುಶ್ರೇಯಾಸೀ, ಅತಿಕುರೂ.

8. Feminine bases not being from roots by ಕ್ವಿಪ್, and being *nadī* and ending in feminine affixes. e. g. (1) ನದೀ (2) ಬಹುಶ್ರೇಯಾಸೀ. (1) ಕುರೂ (2) ಅತಿಕುರೂ.

9. Masculine bases not being from roots by ಕ್ವಿಪ್, and being *nadī* but not ending in feminine affixes. e. g. ಅತಿಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀ, ಬಹುವಧೂ.

10. Feminine bases not being from roots by ಕ್ವಿಪ್, and being *nadī* but not ending in feminine affixes. e. g. (1) ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀ (2) ಅತಿಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀ. (1) ವಧೂ (2) ಬಹುವಧೂ.

11. Masculine bases not being from roots by ಕ್ವಿಪ್, and not being *nadī*. e. g. ಪಪೀ, ಸೃತೂ.

12. Feminine bases not being from roots by ಕ್ವಿಪ್, and not being *nadī* e. g. ಪಪೀ, ಸೃತೂ.

(A). BASES ENDING IN ಈ.

	of the 1st, 2nd, & 3rd kinds. e. g. ಪ್ರಥಮ.	of the 4th, 5th, & 6th kinds. e. g. ದ್ವಿ.	of the 7th, 8th, 9th, & 10th kinds. e. g. ಬಹುಶ್ರೇಯಾಸಿ, ಅತಿಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀ.	of the 11th & 12th kinds. e. g. ಪಪೀ.
Nom., Singular.	ಪ್ರಥಮ + ಸ್ = ಪ್ರಥಮಃ	ದ್ವಿ + ಸ್ = ದ್ವಿಃ	ಬಹುಶ್ರೇಯಾಸಿ + ಸ್ = ಬಹುಶ್ರೇಯಾಸಿಃ ಅತಿಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀ + ಸ್ = ಅತಿಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀಃ	ಪಪೀ + ಸ್ = ಪಪೀಃ
“ ... Dual.	“ @ ಯ್ for f + ಲೆ = ಪ್ರಥಮೌ	“ @ ಇಯ್ for f + ಲೆ = ದ್ವಿಯೌ	“ + ಲೆ = ಬಹುಶ್ರೇಯಾಸ್ಯ ಓಂ.	“ + ಲೆ = ಪಪೀಃ
“ ... Plural.	“ @ ಯ್ for f + ಅನ್ = ಪ್ರಥಮಃ “ + ಸ್ = ಪ್ರಥಮಃ (1. 2 and 3.)	“ @ ಇಯ್ for f + ಅನ್ = ದ್ವಿಃ “ + ಸ್ = ದ್ವಿಃ (4. 5 and 6.)	“ + ಅನ್ = ಬಹುಶ್ರೇಯಾಸ್ಯಃ ಓಂ. “ @ sf + ಸ್ = ಬಹುಶ್ರೇಯಾಸಿ ಓಂ.	“ + ಅಸ್ = ಪಪೀಃ “ + ಸ್ = ಪಪೀಃ
Voc... Singular.	or “ @ sf + ಸ್ = ಪ್ರಥಮಃ (2.)	or “ @ sf + ಸ್ = ದ್ವಿಃ (5.)		

	of the 1st, 2nd, & 3rd kinds. e. g. ಪ್ರಥಮೇ.	of the 4th, 5th, & 6th kinds. e. g. ಥೀ.	of the 7th, 8th, 9th & 10th kinds. e. g. ಬಹುಶ್ರೇಯಸೀ, ಅತಿಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀ.	of the 11th & 12th kinds. e. g. ಪಪೀ.
Voc... Dual.	ಪ್ರಥಮೈ	ಥೀಯೌ	ಬಹುಶ್ರೇಯಸ್ಯಾ ಓ.	ಪಪ್ಯಾ
” ... Plural.	ಪ್ರಥಮಃ	ಥೀಯಃ	ಬಹುಶ್ರೇಯಸ್ಯಃ ಓ.	ಪಪ್ಯಃ
Acc... Singular.	ಪ್ರಥಮೇ @ ಯ್ for f + ಅಂ =ಪಥ್ಯಂ	ಥೀ @ ಇಯ್ for f + ಅಂ =ಥೀಯಂ	ಬಹುಶ್ರೇಯಸೀ + ಮ = ಬಹು ಶ್ರೇಯಸೀಂ ಓ.	ಪಪೀ + ಮ = ಪಪೀಂ
” ... Dual.	ಪಥಮೈ	ಥೀಯೌ	ಬಹುಶ್ರೇಯಸ್ಯಾ ಓ.	ಪಪ್ಯಾ
” ... Plural.	ಪ್ರಥಮಃ	ಥೀಯಃ	” + ನ್ = ಬಹುಶ್ರೇಯ ಸೀನ್ ಓ. (7 & 9)	ಪಪೀ + ನ್ = ಪಪೀನ್ (11)
Inst... Singular.	ಪ್ರಥಮೇ @ ಯ್ for f + ಅ =ಪ್ರಥಮ್ಯಾ	ಥೀ @ ಇಯ್ for f + ಅ = ಥೀಯಾ	” + ಸ್ = ಬಹುಶ್ರೇಯ ಸೀಃ (8 & 10)	” + ಸ್ = ಪಪೀಃ (12)
” ... Dual.	” + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ಪ್ರಥಮೇ ಭ್ಯಾಂ	” + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ಪ್ರಥಮೇ ಭ್ಯಾಂ	ಬಹುಶ್ರೇಯಸೀ + ಅ = ಬಹು ಶ್ರೇಯಸ್ಯಾ ಓ.	ಪಪೀ + ಅ = ಪಪ್ಯಾ
” ... Plural.	” + ಭಿಸ್ = ಪ್ರಥಮೇಭ್ಯಃ	” + ಭಿಸ್ = ಪ್ರಥಮೇಭ್ಯಃ	ಬಹುಶ್ರೇಯಸೀಭ್ಯಾಂ ಓ.	ಪಪೀಭ್ಯಾಂ
			ಬಹುಶ್ರೇಯಸೀಭ್ಯಃ ಓ.	ಪಪೀಭ್ಯಃ

Dat... Singular.	” @ ಯ್ for $f + \text{ಎ}$ = ಪ್ರಥ್ಯೇ (1 to 3.)	ಧೀ @ ಇಯ್ for $f + \text{ಎ}$ = ಧಿಯೇ (4 to 6.)	ಬಹುಶ್ರೇಯಸೀ + ಆ + ಎ = ಬಹುಶ್ರೇಯಸ್ಯೈ ಓ.	ಪಪೀ + ಎ = ಪಪ್ಯೇ
” ... Dual.	or, ” @ ಯ್ for $f + \text{ಆ}$ + ಎ = ಪ್ರಥ್ಯೈ (2.)	or ಧೀ @ ಇಯ್ for $f + \text{ಆ}$ + ಎ = ಧಿಯೈ (5)		
” ... Plural.	ಪ್ ಧೀಭ್ಯಾಂ	ಧೀಭ್ಯಾಂ	ಬಹುಶ್ರೇಯಸೀಭ್ಯಾಂ ಓ.	ಪಪೀಭ್ಯಾಂ
Abl... Singular.	ಪ್ರ ಧೀ + ಭ್ಯಸ್ = ಪ್ರ ಧೀಭ್ಯಃ ” @ ಯ್ for $f + \text{ಅನ್}$ = ಪ್ರಥ್ಯಃ (1. 2. 3.)	ಧೀ @ ಇಯ್ for $f + \text{ಅನ್}$ = ಧಿಯಃ (4 to 6.)	ಬಹುಶ್ರೇಯಸೀ + ಆ + ಅನ್ = ಬಹುಶ್ರೇಯಸ್ಯಾಃ ಓ.	ಪಪೀ + ಅನ್ = ಪಪ್ಯಃ
” ... Dual.	or ಪ್ರ ಧೀ @ ಯ್ for $f +$ ಆ + ಅನ್ = ಪ್ರಥ್ಯಾಃ (2.)	or ಧೀ @ ಇಯ್ for $f + \text{ಆ}$ + ಅನ್ = ಧಿಯಾಃ (5.)		
” ... Plural.	ಪ್ರ ಧೀಭ್ಯಾಂ ಪ್ರ ಧೀಭ್ಯಃ	ಧೀಭ್ಯಾಂ ಧೀಭ್ಯಃ	ಬಹುಶ್ರೇಯಸೀಭ್ಯಾಂ ಓ. ಬಹುಶ್ರೇಯಸೀಭ್ಯಃ ಓ.	ಪಪೀಭ್ಯಾಂ ಪಪೀಭ್ಯಃ
Gen... Singular.	ಪ್ರಥ್ಯಃ (1. 2. 3) or ಪ್ರಥ್ಯಾಃ (2.)	ಧಿಯಾಃ (4 to 6.) or ಧಿಯಾಃ (5.)	ಬಹುಶ್ರೇಯಸ್ಯಾಃ ಓ.	ಪಪ್ಯಃ

	of the 1st, 2nd, & 3rd kinds. e. g. ಪ್ರಧೀ.	of the 4th, 5th, & 6th kinds. e. g. ಧೀ.	of the 7th, 8th, 9th & 10th kinds. e. g. ಬಹುಶ್ರೇಯಸೀ, ಅತಿಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀ.	of the 11th & 12th kinds. e. g. ವಪೀ.
Gen... Dual.	ಪ್ರಧೀ @ ಯ್ for $f + \text{ಪಿನ್}$ = ಪ್ರಥೇಯಃ	ಧೀ @ ಇಯ್ for $f + \text{ಪಿನ್}$ = ಧೀಯಃ	ಬಹುಶ್ರೇಯಸೀ + ಪಿನ್ = ಬಹುಶ್ರೇಯಸೇಯಃ ಓಂ.	ವಪೀ + ಪಿನ್ = ವವೇಯಃ
” ... Plural.	” @ ಯ್ for $f + \text{ಅಂ}$ = ಪ್ರಧ್ಯಾಂ (1 to 3.) or ಪ್ರಧೀ + ನ್ + ಅಂ = ಪ್ರಧೀನಾಂ (2.)	” @ ಇಯ್ for $f + \text{ಅಂ}$ = ಧೀಯಾಂ (4 to 6) or ಧೀ + ನ್ + ಅಂ = ಧೀ ನಾಂ (5)	” + ನ್ + ಅಂ = ಬಹುಶ್ರೇಯಸೀನಾಂ ಓಂ.	” + ಅಂ = ವವಯಾಂ
Loc... Singular.	ಪ್ರಧೀ @ ಯ್ for $f + \text{ಇ}$ = ಪ್ರಥ್ಯಿ (1 to 3.) or ಪ್ರಧೀ @ ಯ್ for $f +$ ಅಂ = ಪ್ರಥ್ಯಾಂ (2.)	ಧೀ @ ಇಯ್ for $f + \text{ಇ}$ = ಧೀಯಿ (4 to 6.) or ಧೀ @ ಇಯ್ for $f +$ ಅಂ = ಧೀಯಾಂ (5).	” + ಅಂ = ಬಹುಶ್ರೇಯಸ್ಯಾಂ ಓಂ.	” + ಇ = ವಪೀ
” ... Dual.	ಪ್ರಥೇಯಃ	ಧೀಯಃ	ಬಹುಶ್ರೇಯಸೇಯಃ ಓಂ.	ವವೇಯಃ
” ... Plural.	ಪ್ರಧೀ + ಸು = ಪ್ರಧೀಷು	ಧೀಷು	ಬಹುಶ್ರೇಯಸೀಷು ಓಂ.	ವವೀಷು

(B). BASES ENDING IN ಉ.

	of the 1st, 2nd, & 3rd kinds. e. g. ವಿಲಾಃ	of the 4th, 5th, & 6th kinds. e. g. ಲಾಃ	of the 7th, 8th, 9th & 10th kinds. e. g. ಅತಿಕುರೂ, ಬಹುವಧೂ	of the 11th & 12th kinds. e. g. ನೃತೂಃ
Nom. Singular.	ವಿಲಾಃ + ಸ್ = ವಿಲಾಃ	ಲಾಃ + ಸ್ = ಲಾಃ	ಅತಿಕುರೂ + ಸ್ = ಅತಿ ಕುರೂ	ನೃತೂಃ + ಸ್ = ನೃತೂಃ
” ... Dual.	” @ ವ್ for f + ಔ = ವಿಲ್ಯೌ.	” @ ಉವ್ for f + ಔ = ಲುವೌ	” + ಔ = ಅತಿಕುರೌತ್ಯಾ ಓಃ.	” + ಔ = ನೃತೌತ್ಯಾಃ
” ... Plural.	” @ for f + ಅಸ್ = ವಿಲ್ಯಾಃ	” @ ಉವ್ for f + ಅಸ್ = ಲುವಾಃ	” + ಅಸ್ = ಅತಿಕು ರ್ವ್ಯಾಃ ಓಃ.	” + ಅಸ್ = ನೃತ್ಯಾಃ
Voc... Singular.	” + ಸ್ = ವಿಲಾಃ (1. 2. 3.) or ” @ sf + ಸ್ = ವಿಲಾ (2).	” + ಸ್ = ಲಾಃ (4. 5. & 6). or ” @ sf + ಸ್ = ಲಾ (5)	” @ sf ಸ್ = ಅ ತಿಕುರು ಓಃ.	” + ಸ್ = ನೃತೂಃ

	of the 1st, 2nd, & 3rd kinds. e. g. ವಿಲಾ.	of the 4th, 5th, & 6th kinds. e. g. ಲಾ.	of the 7th, 8th, 9th & 10th kinds. e. g. ಅತಿಕುರೂ, ಏಕಾವಧೂ	of the 11th & 12th kinds. e. g. ನೃತೂ.
Voc... Dual.	ವಿಲೌಃ	ಲಾವೌ	ಅತಿಕುರೌಃ &c.	ನೃತೌಃ &c.
” ... Plural.	ವಿಲ್ವಃ	ಲಾವಃ	ಅತಿಕುರೃಃ &c.	ನೃತೃಃ
Acc... Singular.	” @ 5 for f + ಅಂ = ವಿಲ್ಯಂ	” @ ಉವ್ for f + ಅಂ = ಲಾವಂ	” + ಮ = ಅತಿಕು ರೂಂ &c.	” + ಮ = ನೃತೂಂ
” ... Dual.	ವಿಲೌಃ	ಲಾವೌ	ಅತಿಕುರೌಃ &c.	ನೃತೌಃ
” ... Plural.	ವಿಲ್ವಃ	ಲಾವಃ	” + ನ = ಅತಿಕು ರೂನ್ &c. (7 & 9.)	ನೃತೂ + ನ = ನೃತೂನ್ (11)
Inst... Singular.	” @ 5 for f + ಆ = ವಿಲ್ಯಾ	” @ ಉವ್ for f + ಆ = ಲಾಽ	” + ಸ = ಅತಿಕು ರಾಃ (8 & 10).	” + ಸ = ನೃತೂಃ (12)
” ... Dual.	ವಿಲೌಃ	ಲಾವೌ	” + ಆ = ಅತಿಕು ರಾಃ &c.	” + ಆ = ನೃತೌಃ
” ... Plural.	ವಿಲ್ವಃ	ಲಾವಃ	ಅತಿಕುರೂಭ್ಯಾಂ &c. ಅತಿಕುರೂಭಿಃ &c.	ನೃತೂಭ್ಯಾಂ ನೃತೂಭಿಃ

Dat., Singular.	,, @ ವ್ for $f + \text{ಎ}$ = ವಿಲ್ವೇ (1 to 3).	,, @ ಉವ್ for $f + \text{ಎ}$ = ಲುವೇ (4 to 6.)	,, + ಆ + ಎ = ಅತಿ ಕುರೈಯ್ ಓಂ.	,, + ಎ = ಸೈತೈ
,, ... Dual.	or ,, @ ವ್ for $f + \text{ಆ} + \text{ಎ}$ = ವಿಲ್ವೈ (2).	or ,, @ ಉವ್ for $f + \text{ಆ} + \text{ಎ}$ = ಲುವೈ (5)		
,, ... Plural.	ವಿಲೂಭ್ಯಾಂ	ಲೂಭ್ಯಾಂ	ಅತಿಕುರೂಭ್ಯಾಂ ಓಂ.	ಸೈತೂಭ್ಯಾಂ
Abl., Singular.	ವಿಲೂಭ್ಯಃ	ಲೂಭ್ಯಃ	ಅತಿಕುರೂಭ್ಯಃ ಓಂ.	ಸೈತೂಭ್ಯಃ
	,, @ ವ್ for $f + \text{ಅಸಃ}$ = ವಿಲ್ವಃ (1 to 3.)	,, @ ಉವ್ for $f + \text{ಅಸಃ}$ = ಲುವಃ (4 to 6.)	,, + ಆ + ಅಸಃ = ಅತಿಕುರೈಯ್ ಓಂ.	,, + ಅಸಃ = ಸೈತೈ
	or ,, @ ವ್ for $f + \text{ಆ} + \text{ಅಸಃ}$ = ವಿಲ್ವಃ (2).	or ,, @ ಉವ್ for $f + \text{ಆ} + \text{ಅಸಃ}$ = ಲುವಃ (5)		
	ವಿಲೂಭ್ಯಾಂ	ಲೂಭ್ಯಾಂ	ಅತಿಕುರೂಭ್ಯಾಂ	ಸೈತೂಭ್ಯಾಂ
	ವಿಲೂಭ್ಯಃ	ಲೂಭ್ಯಃ	ಅತಿಕುರೂಭ್ಯಃ	ಸೈತೂಭ್ಯಃ
Gen., Singular.	ವಿಲ್ವಃ (1 to 3.)	ಲುವಃ (4 to 6.)	ಅತಿಕುರೈಯ್ ಓಂ.	ಸೈತೈ
	or ವಿಲ್ವಃ (2.)	or ಲುವಃ (5.)		
	,, @ ವ್ for $f + \text{ಓಸಃ}$ = ವಿಲ್ವೋಃ	,, @ ಉವ್ for $f + \text{ಓಸಃ}$ = ಲುವೋಃ	,, + ಓಸಃ = ಅತಿಕುರೈಯ್ ಓಂ.	,, + ಓಸಃ = ಸೈತೈಯೋಃ

	of the 1st, 2nd, & 3rd kinds. e. g. ವಿಲಾಸ.	of the 4th, 5th, & 6th kinds. e. g. ಲಾಸ.	of the 7th, 8th, 9th & 10th kinds. e. g. ಅತಿಕುರೂ, ಬಹುವದೇಶ	of the 11th & 12th kinds. e. g. ನೈತೂ.
Gen... Plural.	<p>” @ ವ್ for $f + \text{ಅಂ}$ =ವಿಲಾಸಂ (1 to 3.)</p> <p>or ” + ನ್ + ಅಂ = ವಿ ಲಾಸಂ (2.)</p>	<p>” ಉವ್ for $f + \text{ಅಂ}$ = ಲಾವಂ (4 to 6.)</p> <p>or ” + ನ್ + ಅಂ = ಲಾ ಸಂ (5.)</p>	<p>” + ನ್ + ಅಂ = ಅತಿ ಕರೂಣಾಂ &c.</p>	<p>” + ಅಂ = ನೈತಾಂ</p>
Loc... Singular.	<p>” @ ವ್ for $f + \text{ಇ}$ = ವಿವ್ವಿ (1 to 3).</p> <p>or ” @ ವ್ for $f + \text{ಅಂ}$ =ವಿಲ್ವಾಂ (2).</p>	<p>” @ ಉವ್ for $f + \text{ಇ}$ = ಬಿವಿ (4 to 6)</p> <p>or ” @ ಉವ್ for $f +$ ಅಂ = ಬಾವಾಂ (5)</p>	<p>” + ಅಂ = ಅತಿಕು ರಾಂ &c.</p>	<p>” + ಇ = ನೈತ್ವಿ</p>
” ... Dual.	ವಿಲಾಸೀ	ಲಾವೋ	ಅತಿಕುರೂೀ &c.	ನೈತೋೀ
Loc... Plural.	ವಿಲಾಸು	ಲಾಸು	ಅತಿಕುರೂಪು &c.	ನೈತೂಪು

VIII. BASES ENDING IN ಋ.

	Bases ending in ತೃನ್ or ತೃಙ್ e. g.		Bases not ending in ತೃನ್ or ತೃಙ್ e. g.
	Masculine. ಧಾತ್ಯ	Neuter. ಧಾತ್ಯ	Masculine. ಪಿತ್ಯ
Nom. Sing.	ಧಾತ್ಯ @ ಆ for f + ₄ ಸು = ಧಾತಾ	ಧಾತ್ಯ + 1 ಸು = ಧಾ ತ್ಯ	ಪಿತ್ಯ @ ಆ for f + ₄ ಸು = ಪಿತಾ
,, Dual.	,, @ vf + ಔ = ಧಾತಾರೌ	,, + ನ್ + ಈ = ಧಾತ್ಯಣೀ	,, @ gf + ಔ = ಪಿತರೌ
,, Plural.	,, @ vf + ಅಸಃ = ಧಾತಾರಃ	,, @ lf + ನ್ + ಇ = ಧಾತ್ಯಾಣಿ	,, @ gf + ಅಸಃ = ಪಿತರಃ
Voc. Sing.	,, @ gf + ₄ ಸು = ಧಾತರಃ = ಧಾ ತಃ	,, @ gf + 1 ಸು or ,, + 1 ಸು = ತಃ or ಧಾತ್ಯ	,, @ gf + ₄ ಸು = ಪಿತರಃ = ಪಿತಃ
,, Dual.	ಧಾತಾರೌ	ಧಾತ್ಯಣೀ	ಪಿತರೌ
,, Plural.	ಧಾತಾರಃ	ಧಾತ್ಯಾಣಿ	ಪಿತರಃ
Acc. Sing.	,, @ vf + ಅಂ = ಧಾತಾರಂ	ಧಾತ್ಯ	,, @ gf + ಅಂ = ಪಿತರಂ
,, Dual.	,, @ vf + ಔ = ಧಾತಾರೌ	ಧಾತ್ಯಣೀ	,, @ gf + ಔ = ಪಿ ತರೌ
,, Plural.	,, @ lf + ನ್ = ಧಾತ್ಯಾನ್	ಧಾತ್ಯಾಣಿ	ಪಿತ್ಯಾನ್
Inst. Sing.	,, + ಆ = ಧಾತ್ರ	,, + ನ್ + ಆ or ,, + ಆ = ಧಾತ್ಯಣಾ or ಧಾತ್ರ	ಪಿತ್ರ
,, Dual.	,, + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ಧಾ ತ್ಯಭ್ಯಾಂ	ಧಾತ್ಯಭ್ಯಾಂ	ಪಿತ್ಯಭ್ಯಾಂ
,, Plural.	,, + ಭಿಸಃ = ಧಾ ತ್ಯಭಿಃ	ಧಾತ್ಯಭಿಃ	ಪಿತ್ಯಭಿಃ

	Bases ending in ತೃನ್ or ತೃಚ್ e. g.		Bases not ending in ತೃನ್ or ತೃಚ್ e. g.
	Masculine. ಧಾತ್ಯ	Neuter. ಧಾತ್ಯ	Masculine. ಧಾತ್ಯ
Dat. Sing.	„ + ಎ=ಧಾತ್ರೇ	„ + ನ್ + ಎ or ಎ=ಧಾತ್ಯಣೇ or ಧಾತ್ರೇ	ಪಿತ್ರೇ
„ Dual.	ಧಾತ್ಯಭ್ಯಾಂ	ಧಾತ್ಯಭ್ಯಾಂ	ಪಿತೃಭ್ಯಾಂ
„ Plural.	„ + ಜ್ಯಸ್ = ಧಾ ತ್ಯಭ್ಯಃ	ಧಾತ್ಯಭ್ಯಃ	ಪಿತೃಭ್ಯಃ
Abl. Sing.	„ @ ಉರ್ for f + ಸ್ = ಧಾತುಃ	„ + ನ್ + ಅಸ್ = ಧಾತ್ಯಣಃ or „ @ ಉರ್ for f + ಸ್ = ಧಾತುಃ	„ @ ಉರ್ for f + ಸ್ = ಪಿತುಃ
„ Dual.	ಧಾತ್ಯಭ್ಯಾಂ	ಧಾತ್ಯಭ್ಯಾಂ	ಪಿತೃಭ್ಯಾಂ
„ Plural.	ಧಾತ್ಯಭ್ಯಃ	ಧಾತ್ಯಭ್ಯಃ	ಪಿತೃಭ್ಯಃ
Gen. Sing.	„ @ ಉರ್ for f + ಸ್ = ಧಾತುಃ	„ + ನ್ + ಅಸ್ or „ @ ಉರ್ for f + ಸ್ = ಧಾತ್ಯಣಃ or ಧಾತುಃ	ಪಿತುಃ
„ Dual.	„ + ಓಸ್ = ಧಾ ತೋಃ	„ + ನ್ + ಓಸ್ or ಓ ಸ್ = ಧಾತ್ಯಣೋಃ or ಧಾತೋಃ	ಪಿತೋಃ
„ Plural.	„ @ lf + ನ್ + ಅಂ = ಧಾತ್ಯಾಣಾಂ	ಧಾತ್ಯಾಣಾಂ	ಪಿತೃಾಣಾಂ
Loc. Sing.	„ @ gf + ಇ = ಧಾತರಿ	„ + ನ್ + ಇ or „ @ gf + ಇ = ಧಾ ತ್ಯಣಿ or ಧಾತರಿ	„ @ gf + ಇ = ಪಿ ತರಿ
„ Dual.	„ ಧಾತೋಃ	ಧಾತೋಃ	ಪಿತೋಃ
„ Plural.	„ ಧಾತ್ಯಮ್	ಧಾತ್ಯಮ್	ಪಿತೃಮ್

IX. BASES ENDING IN ಒ.

		Masculine. ಗೋ	Feminine. ದೋ
Nom ... Singular.		ಗೋ @ vf + ಸ್ = ಗೋಃ	ದೋ @ vf + ಸ್ = ದೋಃ
„ ... Dual.		„ @ vf + ಔ = ಗಾವೌ	„ @ vf + ಔ = ದ್ಯಾವೌ
„ ... Plural.		„ @ vf + ಅಸ್ = ಗಾವಃ	„ @ vf + ಅಸ್ = ದ್ಯಾವಃ
Voc ... Singular.		„ @ vf + ಸ್ = ಗೋಃ	„ @ vf + ಸ್ = ದೋಃ
„ ... Dual.		„ @ vf + ಔ = ಗಾವೌ	„ @ vf + ಔ = ದ್ಯಾವೌ
„ ... Plural.		„ @ vf + ಅಸ್ = ಗಾವಃ	„ @ vf + ಅಸ್ = ದ್ಯಾವಃ
Acc ... Singular.		„ @ ಆ for f + ಮ = ಗಾಂ	„ @ ಆ for f + ಮ = ದ್ಯಾಂ
„ ... Dual.		„ @ vf + ಔ = ಗಾವೌ	„ @ vf + ಔ = ದ್ಯಾವೌ
„ ... Plural.		„ @ ಆ for f + ಸ್ = ಗಾಃ	„ @ ಆ for f + ಸ್ = ದ್ಯಾಃ
Inst ... Singular.		„ + ಆ = ಗವಾ	„ + ಆ = ದ್ಯವಾ
„ ... Dual.		„ + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ಗೋಭ್ಯಾಂ	„ + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ದೋಭ್ಯಾಂ
„ ... Plural.		„ + ಭಿಸ್ = ಗೋಭಿಃ	„ + ಭಿಸ್ = ದೋಭಿಃ
Dat ... Singular.		„ + ಎ = ಗವೇ	„ + ಎ = ದ್ಯವೇ
„ ... Dual.		„ + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ಗೋಭ್ಯಾಂ	„ + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ದೋಭ್ಯಾಂ
„ ... Plural.		„ + ಭ್ಯಸ್ = ಗೋಭ್ಯಃ	„ + ಭ್ಯಸ್ = ದೋಭ್ಯಃ
Abl ... Singular.		„ + ಸ್ = ಗೋಃ	„ + ಸ್ = ದೋಃ
„ ... Dual.		„ + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ಗೋಭ್ಯಾಂ	„ + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ದೋಭ್ಯಾಂ
„ ... Plural.		„ + ಭ್ಯಸ್ = ಗೋಭ್ಯಃ	„ + ಭ್ಯಸ್ = ದೋಭ್ಯಃ
Gen ... Singular.		„ + ಸ್ = ಗೋಃ	„ + ಸ್ = ದೋಃ
„ ... Dual.		„ + ಓಸ್ = ಗವೋಃ	„ + ಓಸ್ = ದ್ಯವೋಃ
„ ... Plural.		„ + ಆಂ = ಗವಾಂ	„ + ಆಂ = ದ್ಯವಾಂ
Loc ... Singular.		„ + ಇ = ಗವಿ	„ + ಇ = ದ್ಯವಿ
„ ... Dual.		„ + ಓಸ್ = ಗವೋಃ	„ + ಓಸ್ = ದ್ಯವೋಃ
„ ... Plural.		„ + ಸು = ಗೋಷು	„ + ಸು = ದೋಷು

X. BASES ENDING IN ಔ.

	Masculine. ಗೌ.	Feminine. ನೌ.
Nom .. Singular.	ಗೌ + ಸ್ = ಗೌಃ	ನೌ + ಸ್ = ನೌಃ
„ ... Dual.	„ + ಔ = ಗೌವೌ	„ + ಔ = ನೌವೌ
„ ... Plural.	„ + ಅಸ್ = ಗೌವಃ	„ + ಅಸ್ = ನೌವಃ
Voc ... Singular.	„ + ಸ್ = ಗೌಃ	„ + ಸ್ = ನೌಃ
„ ... Dual.	„ + ಔ = ಗೌವೌ	„ + ಔ = ನೌವೌ
„ ... Plural.	„ + ಅಸ್ = ಗೌವಃ	„ + ಅಸ್ = ನೌವಃ
Acc ... Singular	„ + ಅಂ = ಗೌವಂ	„ + ಅಂ = ನೌವಂ
„ ... Dual.	„ + ಔ = ಗೌವೌ	„ + ಔ = ನೌವೌ
„ ... Plural.	„ + ಅಸ್ = ಗೌವಃ	„ + ಅಸ್ = ನೌವಃ
Inst ... Singular.	„ + ಆ = ಗೌವಾ	„ + ಆ = ನೌವಾ
„ ... Dual.	„ + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ಗೌಭ್ಯಾಂ	„ + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ನೌಭ್ಯಾಂ
„ ... Plural.	„ + ಭಿಸ್ = ಗೌಭ್ಯಃ	„ + ಭಿಸ್ = ನೌಭ್ಯಃ
Dat ... Singular.	„ + ಎ = ಗೌವೇ	„ + ಎ = ನೌವೇ
„ ... Dual.	„ + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ಗೌಭ್ಯಾಂ	„ + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ನೌಭ್ಯಾಂ
„ .. Plural.	„ + ಭ್ಯಸ್ = ಗೌಭ್ಯಃ	„ + ಭ್ಯಸ್ = ನೌಭ್ಯಃ
Abl ... Singular.	„ + ಅಸ್ = ಗೌವಃ	„ + ಅಸ್ = ನೌವಃ
„ ... Dual.	„ + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ಗೌಭ್ಯಾಂ	„ + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ನೌಭ್ಯಾಂ
„ ... Plural.	„ + ಭ್ಯಸ್ = ಗೌಭ್ಯಃ	„ + ಭ್ಯಸ್ = ನೌಭ್ಯಃ
Gen ... Singular.	„ + ಅಸ್ = ಗೌವಃ	„ + ಅಸ್ = ನೌವಃ
„ ... Dual.	„ + ಓಸ್ = ಗೌವೋಃ	„ + ಓಸ್ = ನೌವೋಃ
„ ... Plural.	„ + ಆಂ = ಗೌವಾಂ	„ + ಆಂ = ನೌವಾಂ
Loc ... Singular.	„ + ಇ = ಗೌವಿ	„ + ಇ = ನೌವಿ
„ ... Dual.	„ + ಓಸ್ = ಗೌವೋಃ	„ + ಓಸ್ = ನೌವೋಃ
„ ... Plural.	„ + ಸು = ಗೌವುಃ	„ + ಸು = ನೌವುಃ

XI. Bases ending in any other consonants than ತ, ನ, & ಸ as also bases ending in ತ not being formed by ಶತ್ವ or by affixes ending in ಅತ್ (ಅತು) and bases ending in ಷ without being *shat*. e. g. ಸರ್ವಶಕ್, ಚಿತ್ರಲಿಖ, ಸುವಲ್, ಸುಶ್ಲಾಘ, ಜಲಮುಚ, ಮ್ಲೇಚ್ಛ, ಸುಯುಜ, ಜರ್ಘ, ಅಟ, ಲುಠ, ತುಡ, ಡುಂಡ, ಸುಗಣ, ವಿಶ್ವಜಿತ್, ಅಗ್ನಿಮತ್, ಸುಹೃದ, ಬುಧ, ಗುಪ, ಗುಘ, ಲಂಬ, ಶುಭ, ಪ್ರಶಾನ್, ದಯ, ಚರ, ಚಲ, ಜೀವ, ನಿಶ, ದ್ವಿಷ, and ಲಿಹ.

	Masculine and Feminine.	Neuter.
Nom. & Voc. Sing.	<p>ಸರ್ವಶಕ್ &c. + 4 ಸು = ಸರ್ವಶಕ್ or ಸರ್ವಶಗ್ ; ಚಿತ್ರಲಿಕ್ or ಚಿತ್ರಲಿಗ್ ; ಸುವಲ್ ; ಸುಶ್ಲಾಕ್ or ಸುಶ್ಲಾಗ್ ; ಜಲಮುಕ್ or ಜಲಮುಗ್ ; ಮ್ಲೇಚ್ಛ or ಮ್ಲೇಡ್ ; ಸುಯುಕ್ or ಸುಯುಗ್ ; ಜರ್ಘ ; ಅಟ or ಅಡ್ ; ಲುಟ or ಲುಡ್ ; ತುಟ or ತುಡ್ ; ಡುನ್ ; ಸುಗಣ ; ವಿಶ್ವಜಿತ್ or ವಿಶ್ವಜಿಡ್ ; ಅಗ್ನಿಮತ್ or ಅಗ್ನಿಮದ್ ; ಸುಹೃತ್ or ಸುಹೃದ್ ; ಭುತ or ಭುದ್ ; ಗುಪ or ಗುಬ್ ; ಗುಘ or ಗುಬ್ ; ಲನ್ ; ಶುಪ or ಶುಬ್ ; ಪ್ರಶಾನ್ ; ದಯ ; ಚರ ; ಚಲ ; ಜೀವ ; ವಿಟ or ವಿಡ್ ; ದ್ವಿಟ or ದ್ವಿಡ್ ; ಲಿಟ or ಲಿಡ್.</p>	<p>ಸರ್ವಶಕ್ &c. + 1 ಸು = ಸರ್ವಶಕ್ or ಸರ್ವಶಗ್ &c.</p>

		Masculine and Feminine.	Neuter.
Nom. & Voc. Dual.		„ &c. + ಔ = ಸರ್ವ ಶಕೌ &c.	ಸರ್ವಶಕ್ &c. + ಈ = ಸ ರ್ವಶಕ್ತೇ &c.
„ Plur.		„ &c. + ಅಸೌ = ಸ ರ್ವಶಕಃ &c.	„ &c. + ನ್ for f + ಇ = ಸರ್ವಶಂಕಿ &c.
Acc. Sing.		„ &c. + ಅಂ = ಸ ರ್ವಶಕಂ &c.	„ &c. + ಿ ಅಂ = ಸರ್ವಶಕ್ or ಸರ್ವ ಶಗ್ &c.
„ Dual.		ಸರ್ವಶಕೌ &c.	„ &c. + ಈ = ಸರ್ವ ಶಕ್ತೇ &c.
„ Plur.		ಸರ್ವಶಕಃ &c.	„ &c. + ನ್ + ಇ = ಸ ರ್ವಶಂಕಿ &c.
Inst. Sing.		„ &c. + ಆ = ಸರ್ವಶಕಾ &c.	
„ Dual.		„ &c. + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ಸರ್ವಶಗ್ಭ್ಯಾಂ &c.	
„ Plur.		„ &c. + ಭಿಸ್ = ಸರ್ವಶಗ್ಭ್ಯಃ &c.	
Dat. Sing.		„ &c. + ಎ = ಸರ್ವಶಕ್ತೇ &c.	
„ Dual.		„ &c. + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ಸರ್ವಶಗ್ಭ್ಯಾಂ &c.	
„ Plur.		„ &c. + ಭ್ಯಸೌ = ಸರ್ವಶಗ್ಭ್ಯಃ &c.	
Abl. Sing.		„ &c. + ಅಸೌ = ಸರ್ವಶಕಃ &c.	
„ Dual.		„ &c. + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ಸರ್ವಶಗ್ಭ್ಯಾಂ &c.	
„ Plur.		„ &c. + ಭ್ಯಸೌ = ಸರ್ವಶಗ್ಭ್ಯಃ &c.	
Gen. Sing.		„ &c. + ಅಸೌ = ಸರ್ವಶಕಃ &c.	
„ Dual.		„ &c. + ಓಸೌ = ಸರ್ವಶಕ್ತೋಃ &c.	
„ Plur.		„ &c. + ಆಂ = ಸರ್ವಶಕಾಂ &c.	
Loc. Sing.		„ &c. + ಇ = ಸರ್ವಶಕಿ &c.	
Loc. Dual.		„ &c. + ಓಸೌ = ಸರ್ವಶಕ್ತೋಃ &c.	
„ Plur.		„ &c. + ನು = ಸರ್ವಶಕ್ತುಃ &c.	

XII. Bases ending in ತ being formed by an affix ending in
ಅತ್ (ಅತು) ಂ.ಶ. ಶಾಂತವತ್.

	Masculine.	Neuter.
Nom ... Singular.	ಶಾಂತವತ್ @ $lf + \bar{n}$ before $f + \bar{4}$ ಸು = ಶಾಂತವಾನ್	ಶಾಂತವತ್ + $\bar{1}$ ಸು = ಶಾಂತವತ್
„ ... Dual.	„ + ನ್ before $f + \bar{4}$ = ಶಾಂತವಂತೌ	„ + ಈ = ಶಾಂತವತ್ತಿ
„ ... Plural.	„ + ನ್ before $f + \bar{4}$ ಸ್ = ಶಾಂತವಂತಃ	„ + ನ್ before $f + \bar{4}$ ಸು = ಶಾಂತವಂತಿ
Voc ... Singular.	„ + ನ್ before $f + \bar{4}$ ಸು = ಶಾಂತವತ್	„ + $\bar{1}$ ಸು = ಶಾಂತವತ್
„ ... Dual.	ಶಾಂತವಂತೌ	„ + ಈ = ಶಾಂತವತ್ತಿ
„ ... Plural.	ಶಾಂತವಂತಃ	ಶಾಂತವಂತಿ
Acc ... Singular.	„ + ನ್ before $f + \bar{4}$ ಮ್ = ಶಾಂತವಂತಂ	„ + $\bar{1}$ ಅಂ = ಶಾಂತವತ್
„ ... Dual.	ಶಾಂತವಂತೌ	ಶಾಂತವತ್ತಿ
„ ... Plural.	„ + ಅಸ್ = ಶಾಂತವಂತಃ	ಶಾಂತವಂತಿ
Inst. ... Singular.	„ + ಆ = ಶಾಂತವತಾ	
„ ... Dual.	„ + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ಶಾಂತವದ್ಭ್ಯಾಂ	
„ ... Plural.	„ + ಭಿಸ್ = ಶಾಂತವದ್ಭಿಃ	
Dat ... Singular.	„ + ಎ = ಶಾಂತವತೇ	
„ ... Dual.	„ + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ಶಾಂತವದ್ಭ್ಯಾಂ	

	Masculine.	Neuter.
Dat ... Plural.	„ + ಭೃಸ = ಶಾಂತವದ್ಭೃಃ	
Abl ... Singular.	„ + ಅಸ = ಶಾಂತವತಃ	
„ ... Dual.	„ + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ಶಾಂತವದ್ಭ್ಯಾಂ	
„ ... Plural.	„ + ಭೃಸ = ಶಾಂತವದ್ಭೃಃ	
Gen ... Singular.	„ + ಅಸ = ಶಾಂತವತಃ	
„ ... Dual.	„ + ಓಸ = ಶಾಂತವತೋಃ	
„ ... Plural.	„ + ಆಂ = ಶಾಂತವತಾಂ	
Loc ... Singular.	„ + ಇ = ಶಾಂತವತಿ	
„ ... Dual.	„ + ಓಸ = ಶಾಂತವತೋಃ	
„ ... Plural.	„ + ಸು = ಶಾಂತವತ್ಸು	

XIII. Bases ending in ತ, being bases formed by the affix ಕೃತ್ಯ whether as present or future participle affix from FP roots and as only a present participle affix from roots of the 3rd class e. g. ದದತ್, ಜಾಜ್ಞತ್, ಜಾಜ್ಞಾಸ್ಯತ್, and ಜಹ್ವತ್.

	Masculine.	Neuter.
Nom ... Singular.	ದದತ್ &c. + 4 ಸು = ದದತ್ &c.	ದದತ್ &c. + 1 ಸು = ದದತ್ &c.
„ ... Dual.	„ + ಔ = ದದತೌ &c.	„ + ಈ = ದದತಿ &c.
„ ... Plural.	„ + ಅಸ = ದದತಃ &c.	„ + ಇ or + ನ್ before ಫ + ಇ = ದದತಿ or ದದಂತಿ

	Masculine.	Neuter.
Voc ... Singular.	ದದತ್ &c.	ದದತ್ &c.
„ ... Dual.	ದದತ್ೌ &c.	ದದತ಼್ಿ &c.
„ ... Plural.	ದದತಃ &c.	ದದತಿ or ದದಂತಿ.
Acc ... Singular.	„ &c. + ಅಂ = ದದ ತಂ &c.	„ + ಿ ಅಂ = ದದ ತ್ &c.
„ ... Dual.	„ + ಛಿ = ದದತ್ೌ &c.	ದದತ಼್ಿ &c.
„ ... Plural.	„ + ಅಸಃ = ದದತಃ &c.	ದದತಿ or ದದಂತಿ &c.
Inst ... Singular.	„ &c. + ಆ = ದದತಾ &c.	
„ ... Dual. †	ದದದ್ವಾಭ್ಯಾಂ &c.	
„ ... Plural.	ದದದ್ಭಿಃ &c.	
Dat ... Singular.	ದದತ಼್ೇ &c.	
„ ... Dual.	ದದದ್ವಾಭ್ಯಾಂ &c.	
„ ... Plural.	ದದದ್ಭ್ಯಃ &c.	
Abl ... Singular.	ದದತಃ &c.	
„ ... Dual.	ದದದ್ವಾಭ್ಯಾಂ &c.	
„ ... Plural.	ದದದ್ಭ್ಯಃ &c.	
Gen ... Singular.	ದದತಃ &c.	
„ ... Dual.	ದದತೋಃ &c.	
„ ... Plural.	ದದತಾಂ &c.	
Loc ... Singular.	ದದತಿ &c.	
„ ... Dual.	ದದತೋಃ &c.	
„ ... Plural.	ದದತ್ಸು &c.	

XIV. Bases ending in ತ not being formed from FP roots and roots of the 3rd class as above though formed by the affix ಶತ್ವ from roots e. g. ಪಚತ್, X ಚೋರಯತ್, C ಭೋಧಯತ್, D ಬುಭೋಧಿಷತ್ (present ಕಪ್), ದೀವ್ಯತ್ (present ಕ್ಯನ್), ಯಾತ್ (present. 2nd class ending in ಆ), ತುದತ್ (present ಕ), and ಸುನ್ವತ್ (present not being formed from roots as above), ದಾಸ್ಯತ್, ಭವಿಷ್ಯತ್ &c. (formed by ಶತ್ವ as future participle from other than FP roots).

		Masculine.	Neuter.
Nom. & Voc. Sing.		ಪಚತ್ &c. + ನ before f + 4 ಸು=ಪಚನ್ &c.	ಪಚತ್ &c. + 1 ಸು=ಪಚ ತ್ &c.
„	Dual.	„ + ನ್ before f + ಔ =ಪಚನ್ತಾ &c.	ಪಚತ್ &c. (ಶವ್) + ನ್ before f + ಈ=ಪಚನ್ತೀ, ಚೋರಯನ್ತೀ, ಬುಬೋಧಿಷ ನ್ತೀ, ದೀವ್ಯತ್ (ಶೈನ್) + ನ್ before f + ಈ=ದೀವ್ಯ ನ್ತೀ, ಯಾತ್ (2nd class in ಅ) + ಈ or ಯಾತ್ + ನ್ before f + ಈ = ಯಾತಿ or ಯಾನ್ತೀ, ತುದತ್ (ಶ) + ಈ or ತುದತ್ + ನ್ before f + ಈ=ತುದತೀ or ತುದ ನ್ತೀ, ದಾಸ್ಯತ್ &c. (future) + ಈ or ದಾಸ್ಯತ್ &c. + ನ್ before f + ಈ=ದಾಸ್ಯತೀ &c. or ದಾಸ್ಯನ್ತೀ &c. ಸು ನ್ಯತ್ (others) + ಈ = ಸುನ್ಯತೀ.
„	Plur.	„ + ಅಸು=ಪಚತಃ &c.	„ &c. + ನ್ before f + ಇ=ಪಚನ್ತಿ &c.
Acc. Sing.		„ &c. + ನ್ before f + ಅಂ = ಪಚನ್ತಂ &c.	„ &c. + 1 ಅಂ = ಪ ಚತ್ &c.
„	Dual.	ಪಚನ್ತಾ &c.	„ &c. as in the nom. dual.
„	Plur.	ಪಚತಃ &c.	ಪಚನ್ತಿ &c.
		„ &c. + ಆ = ಪಚತಾ &c. as in the case of ದದತ್ above.	

XV. Bases ending in ಅನ್ *i. e.* in ನ with an antecedent ಅ, the ಅ of ಅನ್ being preceded by ವ or ಮ which is itself preceded by a consonant. *e. g.* ಸುಚರ್ಮನ್, ಸುಯುಧ್ಯನ್.

	Masculine and Feminine	Neuter.
Nom ... Singular.	ಸುಚರ್ಮನ್ &c. @ <i>lp</i> - <i>f</i> + 4ಸು = ಸುಚ ರ್ಮನ್ &c.	ಸುಚರ್ಮನ್ &c. - <i>f</i> + 1ಸು = ಸುಚರ್ಮನ್ &c.
„ ... Dual.	„ @ <i>lp</i> + ಔ = ಸು ಚರ್ಮಣೌ &c.	„ + ಈ = ಸುಚರ್ಮ ಣೀ &c.
„ ... Plural.	„ @ <i>lp</i> + ಅಸ್ = ಸುಚರ್ಮಾಣಃ &c.	„ @ <i>lp</i> + ಇ = ಸು ಚರ್ಮಾಣಿ
Voc ... Singular.	„ + 4ಸು = ಸುಚ ರ್ಮನ್ &c.	„ + 1ಸು or „ - <i>f</i> + 1ಸು = ಸುಚರ್ಮ ನ್ &c. or ಸುಚ ರ್ಮನ್ &c.
„ ... Dual.	ಸುಚರ್ಮಣೌ &c.	ಸುಚರ್ಮಣೀ &c.
„ ... Plural.	ಸುಚರ್ಮಾಣಃ &c.	ಸುಚರ್ಮಾಣಿ &c.
Acc ... Singular.	„ &c. @ <i>lp</i> + ಅಂ = ಸುಚರ್ಮಾಣಂ &c.	ಸುಚರ್ಮನ್ &c.
„ ... Dual.	ಸುಚರ್ಮಣೌ &c.	ಸುಚರ್ಮಣೀ &c.
„ ... Plural.	„ &c. + ಅಸ್ = ಸುಚ ರ್ಮಾಣಃ &c.	ಸುಚರ್ಮಾಣಿ &c.
Inst ... Singular.	„ &c. + ಅ = ಸುಚರ್ಮಣಾ &c.	
„ ... Dual.	„ - <i>f</i> + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ಸುಚರ್ಮಭ್ಯಾಂ &c.	
„ ... Plural.	„ - <i>f</i> + ಭಿಸ್ = ಸುಚರ್ಮಭಿಃ &c.	
Dat ... Singular.	„ + ಎ = ಸುಚರ್ಮಣೇ &c.	
„ ... Dual.	„ - <i>f</i> + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ಸುಚರ್ಮಭ್ಯಾಂ &c.	
„ ... Plural.	„ - <i>f</i> + ಭ್ಯಸ್ = ಸುಚರ್ಮಭ್ಯಃ &c.	
Abl ... Singular.	„ + ಅಸ್ = ಸುಚರ್ಮಾಣಃ &c.	

	Masculine and Feminine.		Neuter.
Abl ... Dual.	„	-f + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ಸುಚರ್ಮಭ್ಯಾಂ &c.	
„ ... Plural.	„	-f + ಭ್ಯಸ್ = ಸುಚರ್ಮಭ್ಯಃ &c.	
Gen ... Singular.	„	+ ಅಸ್ = ಸುಚರ್ಮಣಃ &c.	
„ ... Dual.	„	+ ಓಸ್ = ಸುಚರ್ಮಣೋಃ &c.	
„ ... Plural.	„	+ ಆಂ = ಸುಚರ್ಮಣಾಂ &c.	
Loc ... Singular.	„	+ ಇ = ಸುಚರ್ಮಣಿ &c.	
„ ... Dual.	„	+ ಓಸ್ = ಸುಚರ್ಮಣೋಃ &c.	
„ ... Plural	„	-f + ಸು = ಸುಚರ್ಮಸು &c.	

XVI. Other bases ending in ಮನ್ (M. F. and N.) or in ಅನ್ (M. N.) e. g. ಪಾಮನ್ (M. F. N.) ರಾಜನ್ (M.) ನಾಮನ್ (N.)

	Masculine and Feminine.		Neuter.
Nom ... Singular.	ಪಾಮನ್ @ lp &c. -f + ಫ಼ ಸು = ಪಾಮಾ, ರಾ ಜಾ.	ಪಾಮನ್ -f + ಫ಼ ಸು = ಪಾ ಮ, ನಾಮ	
„ ... Dual.	„ @ lp + ಫ಼಼ = ಪಾ ಮಾನೌ, ರಾಜಾನೌ	„ + ಈ or „ - p + ಈ = ಪಾಮನೀ or ಪಾಮ್ನೀ; ನಾಮನೀ or ನಾಮ್ನೀ	
„ ... Plural.	„ @ lp + ಅಸ್ = ಪಾ ಮಾಃ, ರಾಜಾಃ	„ @ lp + ಇ = ಪಾ ಮಾನಿ, ನಾಮಾನಿ	
Voc ... Singular.	„ + ಫ಼ ಸು = ಪಾಮ ನ್, ರಾಜನ್	„ + ಫ಼಼ ಸು or „ -f + ಫ಼಼ ಸು = ಪಾಮನ್ or ಪಾಮ; ನಾಮನ್ or ನಾಮ	

			Masculine and Feminine.	Neuter.
Acc	...	Dual.	ಪೊಮಾನೌ, ರಾಜಾನೌ	ಪೊಮನೀ or ಪೊವಿನ್ನಾ; ನಾ ಮನೀ or ನಾವಿನ್ನಾ
		Plural.	ಪೊಮಾನಃ, ರಾಜಾನಃ	ಪೊಮಾನಿ, ನಾಮಾನಿ
	...	Sing.	,, @ $lp +$ ಅಂ = ಪೊ ಮಾನಂ, ರಾಜಾನಂ	,, $-f + \bar{I}$ ಅಂ = ಪೊ ಮ, ನಾಮ
		Dual.	ಪೊಮಾನೌ, ರಾಜಾನೌ	ಪೊಮನೀ or ಪೊವಿನ್ನಾ; ನಾ ಮನೀ or ನಾವಿನ್ನಾ
	...	Plural.	,, $-p +$ ಅಸಃ = ಪೊ ಮ್ನಃ, ರಾಜ್ಞಃ	ಪೊಮಾನಿ, ನಾಮಾನಿ
Inst	...	Singular.	ಪೊಮನ್ $-p +$ ಆ = ಪೊಮನ್ನಾ, ರಾಜ್ಞಾ, ನಾಮನ್ನಾ	
,,	...	Dual.	,, $+ ಭ್ಯಾಂ =$ ಪೊಮಭ್ಯಾಂ, ರಾಜಭ್ಯಾಂ, ನಾಮ ಭ್ಯಾಂ	
,,	...	Plural.	,, $+ ಭಿಸಃ =$ ರಾಜಭಿಃ, ನಾಮಭಿಃ	
Dat	...	Singular.	,, $-p +$ ಎ = ಪೊಮ್ಮೇ, ರಾಜ್ಞೇ, ನಾಮ್ನೇ	
,,	...	Dual.	,, $-f + ಭ್ಯಾಂ =$ ಪೊಮಭ್ಯಾಂ, ರಾಜಭ್ಯಾಂ, ನಾ ಮಭ್ಯಾಂ	
,,	...	Plural.	,, $-f + ಭ್ಯಃ =$ ಪೊಮಭ್ಯಃ, ರಾಜಭ್ಯಃ, ನಾಮ ಭ್ಯಃ	
Abl	...	Singular.	,, $-p +$ ಅಸಃ = ಪೊಮ್ಮಃ &c.	
,,	...	Dual.	,, $-f + ಭ್ಯಾಂ =$ ಪೊಮಭ್ಯಾಂ &c.	
,,	...	Plural.	,, $-f + ಭ್ಯಃ =$ ಪೊಮಭ್ಯಃ &c.	
Gen	...	Singular.	,, $-p +$ ಅಸಃ = ಪೊಮ್ಮಃ &c.	
,,	...	Dual.	,, $-p +$ ಓಸಃ = ಪೊಮ್ಮೋಃ &c.	
,,	...	Plural.	,, $-p +$ ಆಂ = ಪೊಮ್ಮಾಂ &c.	
Loc	...	Singular.	,, $+ ಇ$ or $-p + ಇ =$ ಪೊಮನಿ or ಪೊವಿನ್ನಿ &c.	
,,	...	Dual.	,, $-p +$ ಓಸಃ = ಪೊಮ್ಮೋಃ &c.	
,,	...	Plural.	,, $-f + ಸು =$ ಪೊಮಸು &c.	

XVII. Numerals ending in ಅನ್ (*shat*) e. g. ಪಂಚನ್.

	Masculine, Feminine, and Neuter.
Nom. Voc. & Acc. Plural.	ಪಂಚನ್ + 1, ಅಸ್ = ಪಂಚೆ
Inst. ... Plural.	,, -f + ಭಿಸ್ = ಪಂಚೆಭಿಃ
Dat. Abl. Plural.	,, -f + ಭ್ಯಸ್ = ಪಂಚೆಭ್ಯಃ
Gen. ... Plural.	,, @ lp -f + ನಾಂ (ನ್ + ಆಂ) = ಪಂಚಾನಾಂ
Loc. ... Plural.	,, -f + ಸು = ಪಂಚೆಸು

XVIII. Bases ending in ಇನ್, i. e. in ನ್ with an antecedent ಇ, ನರ್ತಿನನ್.

	Masculine.	Neuter.
Nom ... Singular.	ನರ್ತಿನನ್ @ lp -f + 4 ಸು = ನರ್ತೀ	ನರ್ತಿನನ್ -f + 1 ಸು = ನರ್ತೀ
,, ... Dual.	,, + ಔ = ನರ್ತಿನೌ	,, + ಈ = ನರ್ತಿನೀ
,, ... Plural.	,, + ಅಸ್ = ನರ್ತಿನಃ	,, @ lp + ಇ = ನರ್ತೀನಿ
Voc ... Singular.	,, + 4 ಸು = ನರ್ತಿನನ್	,, + 1 ಸು or -f + 1 ಸು = ನರ್ತಿನನ್ or ನರ್ತೀ
,, ... Dual.	,, + ಔ = ನರ್ತಿನೌ	ನರ್ತಿನೀ
,, ... Plural.	,, + ಅಸ್ = ನರ್ತಿನಃ	ನರ್ತೀನಿ
Acc ... Singular.	,, + ಅಂ = ನರ್ತಿನಂ	,, -f + 1 ಅಂ = ನರ್ತೀ
,, ... Dual.	,, + ಔ = ನರ್ತಿನೌ	ನರ್ತಿನೀ
,, ... Plural.	,, + ಅಸ್ = ನರ್ತಿನಃ	ನರ್ತೀನಿ

		Masculine.	Neuter.
Inst	... Singular.	ನರ್ತಿನ + ಆ = ನರ್ತಿನಾ	
„	... Dual.	„ -f + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ನರ್ತಿನಭ್ಯಾಂ	
„	... Plural.	„ + ಭ್ಯಸ್ = ನರ್ತಿನಭ್ಯಃ	
Dat	... Singular.	„ + ಎ = ನರ್ತಿನೇ	
„	... Dual.	„ -f + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ನರ್ತಿನಭ್ಯಾಂ	
„	... Plural.	„ -f + ಭ್ಯಸ್ = ನರ್ತಿನಭ್ಯಃ	
Abl	... Singular.	„ + ಅಸ = ನರ್ತಿನಃ	
„	... Dual.	„ -f + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ನರ್ತಿನಭ್ಯಾಂ	
„	... Plural.	„ -f + ಭ್ಯಸ್ = ನರ್ತಿನಭ್ಯಃ	
Gen	... Singular.	„ + ಅಸ = ನರ್ತಿನಃ	
„	... Dual.	„ + ಓಸ = ನರ್ತಿನೋಃ	
„	... Plural.	„ + ಆಂ = ನರ್ತಿನಾಂ	
Loc	... Singular.	„ + ಇ = ನರ್ತಿನಿ	
„	... Dual.	„ + ಓಸ = ನರ್ತಿನೋಃ	
„	... Plural.	„ -f + ಸು = ನರ್ತಿನೈಃ	

XIX. Bases ending in ನ not having a penultimate ಅ or ಇ
e. g. ಧಾನ್.

		Masculine.	Neuter.
Nom	... Singular.	ಧಾನ್ -f + ಸು = ಧಾ	ಧಾನ್ -f + ಿ ಸು = ಧಾ
„	... Dual.	„ + ಔ = ಧಾನ್ೌ	„ + ಈ = ಧಾನೀ
„	... Plural.	„ + ಅಸ = ಧಾನಃ	„ + ಇ = ಧಾನಿ
Voc	... Singular.	ಧಾನ್	„ + ಿ ಸು or -f + ಿ ಸು = ಧಾನ್ or ಧಾ
„	... Dual.	ಧಾನ್ೌ	ಧಾನೀ
„	... Plural.	ಧಾನಃ	ಧಾನಿ
Acc	... Singular.	ಧಾನಂ	„ -f + ಿ ಅಂ = ಧಾ
„	... Dual.	ಧಾನ್ೌ	ಧಾನೀ
„	... Plural.	ಧಾನಃ	ಧಾನಿ
Other cases.		As in the case of ಪಾಮನ್ &c. above.	

XX. Bases ending in ಅಸೆ *i. e.* in ಸೆ with an antecedent ಅ, being formed by the affix ವಸು without the augment ಇಟ್.

	Masculine.	Neuter.
Nom ... Singular.	ವಿದ್ವಸೆ @ lp + ನ before f + ಫೆ = ವಿದ್ವಾನ್	ವಿದ್ವಸೆ + ಿ ಸು = ವಿದ್ವಸ್ = ವಿದ್ವತ್ or ವಿದ್ವದ್
„ ... Dual.	„ @ lp + ನ before f + ಫೆ = ವಿದ್ವಾಂಸೌ	„ @ sam. (p + ap) + ಈ = ವಿದುಷೀ
„ ... Plural.	„ @ lp + ನ before f + ಅಸೆ = ವಿದ್ವಾಂ ಸಃ	„ @ lp + ನ before f + ಇ = ವಿದ್ವಾಂಸಿ
Voc ... Singular.	„ + ನೆ + ಫೆ ಸು = ವಿ ದ್ವನ್	ವಿದ್ವತ್ or ವಿದ್ವದ್
„ ... Dual.	ವಿದ್ವಾಂಸೌ	ವಿದುಷೀ
„ ... Plural.	ವಿದ್ವಾಂಸಃ	ವಿದ್ವಾಂಸಿ
Acc ... Singular.	„ @ lp + ನ before f + ಅಂ = ವಿದ್ವಾಂ ಸಂ	ವಿದ್ವತ್ or ವಿದ್ವದ್
„ ... Dual.	ವಿದ್ವಾಂಸೌ	ವಿದುಷೀ
„ ... Plural.	„ @ sam. (p + ap) + ಅಸೆ = ವಿದುಷಃ	ವಿದ್ವಾಂಸಿ
Inst ... Singular.	ವಿದ್ವಸೆ @ sam. (p + ap) + ಆ = ವಿದುಷಾ	
„ ... Dual.	„ @ ದ್ for f + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ವಿದ್ವದ್ಭ್ಯಾಂ	
„ ... Plural.	„ @ ದ್ for f + ಭಿಸೆ = ವಿದ್ವದ್ಭಿಃ	
Dat ... Singular.	„ @ sam. (p + ap) + ಎ = ವಿದುಷೇ	
„ ... Dual.	ವಿದ್ವದ್ಭ್ಯಾಂ	
„ ... Plural	„ @ ದ್ for f + ಭ್ಯಸೆ = ವಿದ್ವದ್ಭ್ಯಃ	
Abl ... Singular.	„ @ sam. (p + ap) + ಅಸೆ = ವಿದುಷಃ	
„ ... Dual.	ವಿದ್ವದ್ಭ್ಯಾಂ	
„ ... Plural.	ವಿದ್ವದ್ಭ್ಯಃ	

	Masculine.	Neuter.
Gen ... Singular.	ವಿದುಷಃ	
,, ... Dual.	,, @ sam. (p + ap) + ಓನ್ = ವಿದುಷೋಃ	
,, ... Plural.	,, @ sam. (p + ap) + ಆಂ = ವಿದುಷಾಂ	
Loc ... Singular.	,, @ sam. (p + ap) + ಇ = ವಿದುಷಿ	
,, ... Dual.	ವಿದುಷೋಃ	
,, ... Plural.	,, ದ್ for f + ಸು = ವಿದ್ಯತ್ಸು	

XXI. Bases ending in ಅಸ್ being formed by the affix ವಸು with the augment ಇಟ್ e. g. ಪೇಚಿವಸ್.

As in the case of ವಿದ್ಯಸ್, with this difference that when the ವ of ವಸು is *samprásaranated* the ಇ of the augment ಇಟ್ should be rejected e. g. ಪೇಚುಷಃ, ಪೇಚುಷಾ, ಪೇಚುಷೇ, ಪೇಚುಷೋಃ, ಪೇಚುಷಾಂ, ಪೇಚುಷಿ, (Neuter dual) ಪೇಚುಷೀ.

XXII. Bases ending in ಅಸ್ being formed by affixes having indicatory ಉಕ್ other than ವಸು e. g. ಗರೀಯಸ್.

	Masculine and Feminine.	Neuter.
Nom ... Singular.	ಗರೀಯಸ್ @ lp + ನ್ before f + 4 ಸು = ಗರೀಯಾನ್	ಗರೀಯಸ್ + 1 ಸು = ಗರೀಯಸ್
,, ... Dual.	,, @ lp + ನ್ before f + ಔ = ಗರೀಯಾಂಸೌ	,, + ಈ = ಗರೀಯಸೀ
,, ... Plural.	,, @ lp + ನ್ before f + ಅಸ್ = ಗರೀಯಾಂಸಃ	,, @ lp + ನ್ before f + ಇ = ಗರೀಯಾಂಸಿ

	Masculine and Feminine.		Neuter.
Voc ... Singular.	„ + ನ್ before f	ಗರೀಯಾಃ	
	+ ४ ಸು = ಗರೀಯಾನ್		
„ ... Dual.	ಗರೀಯಾಂಸೌ	ಗರೀಯಸೀ	
„ .. Plural.	ಗರೀಯಾಂಸಃ	ಗರೀಯಾಂಸಿ	
Acc ... Singular.	„ @ lp + ನ್ before f	„ + 1 ಅಮ್ =	
	fore f + ಅಂ = ಗರಿ	ಯಾಃ	
	ಯಾಂಸಮ್		
„ ... Dual.	ಗರೀಯಾಂಸೌ	ಗರೀಯಸೀ	
„ Plural.	„ + ಅಸಃ = ಗರೀಯಾಃ	ಗರೀಯಾಂಸಿ	
	ಸಃ		
Inst ... Singular.	ಗರೀಯಾಸ್ + ಆ = ಗರೀಯಾಸೌ		
„ ... Dual.	„ + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ಗರೀಯೋರ್ಭ್ಯಾಂ		
„ ... Plural.	„ + ಭಿಸಃ = ಗರೀಯೋರ್ಭಿಃ		
Dat ... Singular.	„ + ಎ = ಗರೀಯಸೇ		
„ ... Dual.	„ + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ಗರೀಯೋರ್ಭ್ಯಾಂ		
„ ... Plural.	„ + ಭ್ಯಸಃ = ಗರೀಯೋರ್ಭ್ಯಃ		
Abl ... Singular.	„ + ಅಸಃ = ಗರೀಯಾಸಃ		
„ ... Dual.	„ + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ಗರೀಯೋರ್ಭ್ಯಾಂ		
„ ... Plural.	„ + ಭ್ಯಸಃ = ಗರೀಯೋರ್ಭ್ಯಃ		
Gen ... Singular.	„ + ಅಸಃ = ಗರೀಯಾಸಃ		
„ ... Dual.	„ + ಓಸಃ = ಗರೀಯಸೋಃ		
„ ... Plural.	„ + ಆಂ = ಗರೀಯಾಸಾಂ		
Loc ... Singular.	„ + ಇ = ಗರೀಯಸಿ		
„ ... Dual.	„ + ಓಸಃ = ಗರೀಯಸೋಃ		
„ ... Plural.	„ + ಸು = ಗರೀಯಸ್ಸು		

XXIII. Bases ending in ಅಸೆ not being formed by affixes having indicatory ಉಕ್ and not being formed from roots by ಕೈಪೆ e. g. ಸುಮನಸೆ.

	Masculine and Feminine.	Neuter.
Nom ... Singular.	ಸುಮನಸೆ @ lf + 4ಸು = ಸುಮನಾಃ	ಸುಮನಸೆ + 1 ಸು = ಸು ಮನಃ
„ ... Dual.	„ + ಔ = ಸುಮನ ಸೌ	„ + ಈ = ಸುಮನ ಸೀ
„ ... Plural.	„ + ಅಸೆ = ಸುಮ ನಃ	„ @ lf + ನ before f + ಇ = ಸುಮ ನಾಂಸಿ
Voc ... Singular.	„ + 4 ಸು = ಸುಮ ನಸಃ	ಸುಮನಃ
„ ... Dual.	„ + ಔ = ಸುಮನ ಸೌ	ಸುಮನಸೀ
„ ... Plural.	„ + ಅಸೆ = ಸುಮ ನಸಃ	ಸುಮನಾಂಸಿ
Acc ... Singular.	„ + ಅಂ = ಸುಮನ ಸಮ್	„ + 1 ಅಂ = ಸು ಮನಃ
„ ... Dual.	„ + ಔ = ಸುಮನ ಸೌ	ಸುಮನಸೀ
„ ... Plural.	„ + ಅಸೆ = ಸುಮ ನಸಃ	ಸುಮನಾಂಸಿ
Inst ... Singular.	ಸುಮನಸೆ + ಆ = ಸುಮನಸಾ	
„ ... Dual.	„ + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ಸುಮನೋಭ್ಯಾಂ	
„ ... Plural.	„ + ಭಿಸ್ = ಸುಮನೋಭಿಃ	
Dat ... Singular.	„ + ಎ = ಸುಮನಸೇ	
„ ... Dual.	„ + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ಸುಮನೋಭ್ಯಾಂ	
„ ... Plural.	„ + ಭ್ಯಸ್ = ಸುಮನೋಭ್ಯಃ	

	Masculine and Feminine.	Neuter.
Abl ... Singular.	„ + ಅಸ್ = ಸುಮನಸಃ	
„ ... Dual.	„ + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ಸುಮನೋಭ್ಯಾಂ	
„ ... Plural.	„ + ಭ್ಯಸ್ = ಸುಮನೋಭ್ಯಃ	
Gen ... Singular.	„ + ಅಸ್ = ಸುಮನಸಃ	
„ ... Dual.	„ + ಓಸ್ = ಸುಮನಸೋಃ	
„ ... Plural.	„ + ಆಂ = ಸುಮನಸಾಂ	
Loc. ... Singular.	„ + ಇ = ಸುಮನಸಿ	
„ ... Dual.	„ + ಓಸ್ = ಸುಮನಸೋಃ	
„ ... Plural.	„ + ಸು = ಸುಮನಸ್ಸು	

XXIV. Bases ending in ಅಸ್ being formed by ಕ್ವಿಪ್ from roots *e. g.* ಗ್ರಸ್ as in ಪಿಂಡಗ್ರಸ್.

	Masculine and Feminine.	Neuter.
Nom. & Voc. Sing.	ಗ್ರಸ್ + ४ ಸು = ಗ್ರಃ	ಗ್ರಸ್ + १ ಸು = ಗ್ರಃ
„ Dual.	„ + ಔ = ಗ್ರಸೌ	„ + ಈ = ಗ್ರಸೀ
„ Plur.	„ + ಅಸ್ = ಗ್ರಸಃ	„ + ನ್ before f + ಇ = ಗ್ರಂಸಿ
Voc. Sing.	„ + ಅಂ = ಗ್ರಸಂ	„ + १ ಅಂ = ಗ್ರಃ
„ Dual.	„ + ಔ = ಗ್ರಸೌ	ಗ್ರಸೀ
„ Plur.	„ + ಅಸ್ = ಗ್ರಸಃ	ಗ್ರಂಸಿ
Other cases.	As in the case of ಗರೀಯಸ್	

XXV. Bases ending in ಸ without a penultimate ಅ. *e. g.*
 ಸುಜ್ಯೋತಿಸ್, ಸುಜ್ಞೋತಿಸ್, ಸುಪಿಸ್, ಸುಕಂಠಿಸ್, ಸುತುತಿಸ್.

		Masculine and Feminine.	Neuter.
Nom.& Voc. Sing.		ಸುಜ್ಯೋತಿಸ್ &c. + ४ ಸು = ಸುಜ್ಯೋತಿಃ &c.	ಸುಜ್ಯೋತಿಸ್ + १ ಸು = ಸು ಜ್ಯೋತಿಃ &c.
„	Dual.	„ + ಔ = ಸುಜ್ಯೋತಿ ಷೌ &c.	„ + ಈ = ಸುಜ್ಯೋತಿ ಷೀ &c.
„	Plur.	„ + ಅಸ್ = ಸುಜ್ಯೋತಿ ಷಃ &c.	„ @ lp + ९ before f + ಇ = ಸುಜ್ಯೋ ತಿರಂಘಿ &c.
Acc.	Sing.	„ + ಅಂ = ಸುಜ್ಯೋತಿ ಷಂ &c.	„ + १ ಅಂ = ಸುಜ್ಯೋ ತಿಃ &c.
„	Dual.	„ + ಔ = ಸುಜ್ಯೋತಿ ಷೌ &c.	ಸುಜ್ಯೋತಿಷೀ &c.
„	Plur.	„ + ಅಸ್ = ಸುಜ್ಯೋ ತಿಷಃ &c.	ಸುಜ್ಯೋತಿರಂಘಿ &c.
Inst.	Sing.	ಸುಜ್ಯೋತಿಸ್ &c. + ಆ = ಸುಜ್ಯೋತಿಷಾ &c.	
„	Dual.	„ + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ಸುಜ್ಯೋತಿಭ್ಯಾಂ &c.	
„	Plur.	„ + ಭಿಸ್ = ಸುಜ್ಯೋತಿರ್ಭಿಃ &c.	
Dat.	Sing.	„ + ಎ = ಸುಜ್ಯೋತಿಷೇ &c.	
„	Dual.	„ + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ಸುಜ್ಯೋತಿಭ್ಯಾಂ &c.	
„	Plur.	„ + ಭ್ಯಸ್ = ಸುಜ್ಯೋತಿರ್ಭ್ಯಃ &c.	
Abl.	Sing.	„ + ಅಸ್ = ಸುಜ್ಯೋತಿಷಃ &c.	
„	Dual.	„ + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ಸುಜ್ಯೋತಿಭ್ಯಾಂ &c.	
„	Plur.	„ + ಭ್ಯಸ್ = ಸುಜ್ಯೋತಿರ್ಭ್ಯಃ &c.	

		Masculine and Feminine.	Neuter.
Gen.	Sing.	„	+ ಅಸಃ = ಸುಜ್ಯೋತಿಷಃ &c.
„	Dual.	„	+ ಓಸಃ = ಸುಜ್ಯೋತಿಷೋಃ &c.
„	Plur.	„	+ ಆಂ = ಸುಜ್ಯೋತಿಷಾಂ &c.
Loc.	Sing.	„	+ ಇ = ಸುಜ್ಯೋತಿಷಿ &c.
„	Dual.	„	+ ಓಸಃ = ಸುಜ್ಯೋತಿಷೋಃ &c.
„	Plur.	„	+ ಸು = ಸುಜ್ಯೋತಿಸ್ಸು or ಸುಜ್ಯೋ ತಿನು &c.

XXVI. Numerals ending in ಷ. (*shat*) e. g. ಷಷ್.

		Masculine, Feminine, and Neuter.
Nom. Voc. & Acc.	Plural.	ಷಷ್ + 1 ಅಸಃ = ಷಷ್ = ಷಟ್ or ಷಷ್
Inst. ...	Plural.	„ + ಭಿಸಃ = ಷಡ್ಭಿಃ
Dat. & Abl.	Plural.	„ + ಭ್ಯಸಃ = ಷಡ್ಭ್ಯಃ
Gen. ...	Plural.	„ + ನ್ + ಆಂ = ಷಣ್ಣಾಂ
Loc. ...	Plural.	„ + ಸು = ಷಟ್ಸು

OBSERVATIONS.

(1.) ಎಕ which, as we have seen, is a *sarvanāma* word as well as a numeral should be declined like ಸರ್ವ, but in the plural only when it means “some” and in the singular only when it means “one.”

(2.) The words signifying “two” “three” and “four” are irregular as regards declension and will be referred to by and bye.

(3). The declension of numbers from five upwards is according to the models already given; only their gender as well as their final letters should be borne in mind. Thus, ವಿಂಶತಿ is to be declined like a feminine base in ಇ; ತ್ರಿಂಶತ್ and other numbers ending in ತ, like a feminine base in ತ; and ಶತ like a masculine or neuter base in ಏ.

(4). Numbers like ವಿಂಶತಿ and others which cannot be used in all genders, even when they qualify words of a different gender, should be used only in their own gender *e. g.* ವಿಂಶತೀಃ ಪುರುಷಾನ್ ವಶ್ಯ “see twenty men”; ಪಂಚಾಶದ್ಭಿಃ ಹಯೈಃ “with fifty horses.” But they may be used also in the form of their singular whatever may be the number of the words they qualify, agreeing with them only in case (M. M. 258). *e. g.* ವಿಂಶತಿಂಪುರುಷಾನ್ ವಶ್ಯ “see twenty men; ಪಂಚಾಶತಾಹಯೈಃ “with fifty horses”; ತ್ರಿಂಶತಾವೃದ್ಧೈಃ “by thirty elders”; ಷಷ್ಠಿಃ ಶಿಶವಃ “sixty boys”; ಶತಂ ಫಲಾನಿ “hundred fruits.”

(5) The above numbers which cannot be used in all genders may at option be used as substantives, the words which they qualify being put in the genitive case (M. M. 258.) *e. g.* ಶತ್ರುಣಾಂವಿಂಶತಿಃ=ವಿಂಶತಿಃ ಶತ್ರುವಃ “twenty enemies”; ದಾಸೀನಾಂಶತಂ=ಶತಂದಾಸ್ಯಃ “a hundred slaves.”

(6) The *sarvanāma* words ಉಭ and ಉಭಯ are of course to be declined like ಸರ್ವ; only it should be remembered that the former is dual only while the latter is singular and plural only.

(7) The declension of the words ನೇಮ, ಪೂರ್ವ, ಪರ, ಅವರ, ದಕ್ಷಿಣ, ಉತ್ತರ, ಅಪರ, ಅಧರ and ಸ್ವ which are said to be optionally *sarvanāma* in certain cases may be like that of ಸರ್ವ or of ಕಾಂತ at option in those cases, though in other cases it must be like that of ಸರ್ವ only *e. g.* *nom.* and *voc. pl* ನೇಮ, ಪೂರ್ವ, ಪರ, ಅವರ, ದಕ್ಷಿಣ, ಉತ್ತರ, ಅಪರ, ಅಧರ, ಸ್ವ = ನೇಮೇ or ನೇವಾಃ; ಪೂರ್ವೇ or ಪೂರ್ವಾಃ; ಪರೇ or ಪರಾಃ; ಅವರೇ or ಅವರಾಃ; ದಕ್ಷಿಣೇ or ದಕ್ಷಿಣಾಃ; ಉತ್ತರೇ or ಉತ್ತರಾಃ; ಅಪರೇ or ಅಪರಾಃ; ಅಧರೇ or ಅಧರಾಃ; ಸ್ವೇ or ಸ್ವಾಃ.

(8) The words ಪ್ರಥಮ, ಚರಮ, ಅಲ್ಪ, ಅರ್ಧ and ಕತಿಪಯ which are optionally *sarvanāma* in the nominative and vocative plural without being *sarvanāma* in other cases may have their form in those cases and number like that of ಸರ್ವ or of ಕಾಂತ at option, though in other cases they should be declined only like ಕಾಂತ *e. g.* ಪ್ರಥಮೇ or ಪ್ರಥಮಾಃ ; ಚರಮೇ or ಚರಮಾಃ ; ಅಲ್ಪೇ or ಅಲ್ಪಾಃ ; ಅರ್ಧೇ or ಅರ್ಧಾಃ ; ಕತಿಪಯೇ or ಕತಿಪಯಾಃ.

(9). The declension of *sarvanāma* words ವಿಶ್ವ, ಸಮ, ಸಿಮ, and ಎಕತರ is exactly like that of ಸರ್ವ and of the words ತ್ವತ್ and ಭವತ್ (ಭವತು) like that of similar *non-sarvanāma* words ending in ತ. *i. e.* like that of ಶಾಂತವತ್ and ಧನವತ್ respectively.

(10) The declension of the *sarvanāma* words ಕತರ, ಕತಮ, ತತರ, ತತಮ, ಯತರ, ಯತಮ, ಎಕತಮ, ಅನ್ಯ, ಅನ್ಯತರ, and of all the pronouns is irregular and will be referred to by and by.

(11) Secondary nouns are declined in accordance with the rules relating to other crude nouns. But those formed from words denoting time by the affixes ತರಪ್ and ತಮಪ್ and by ತನ (ಛ್ಯ &c.) provided they are appellative words ending in consonants or ಅ is in the locative case not only made to take the case affix after the secondary affixes, but also the case affix may optionally be inserted before the secondary affixes and after the original crude words, this latter case affix being such as the crude words would have taken if they were themselves to take the case affix. (VI. 3. 9 ; VI. 3. 17.) *e. g.* ಪೂರ್ವಾಹ್ನ = ಪೂರ್ವಾಹ್ನ ತರೇ, ಪೂರ್ವಾಹ್ನತಮೇ, ಪೂರ್ವಾಹ್ನತನಿ or ಪೂರ್ವಾಹ್ನೇತರೇ, ಪೂರ್ವಾಹ್ನೇತಮೇ, ಪೂರ್ವಾಹ್ನೇತನೇ ; but ರಾತ್ರಿ = ರಾತ್ರಿತರಾಯಾಂ &c.



PART V.

Compound and irregular nouns and noun roots.

CHAPTER I.

COMPOUND NOUNS.

1. The additional meaning conveyed by an expression, besides its literal meaning, or besides the meaning of its separate portions, is called the *ವೃತ್ತಿ*, “function” of that expression. (B. 964).

2. Sanskrit grammarians reckon five such functions belonging to five different kinds of expressions :—

(I). *ಸನಾದ್ಯಂತಧಾತುರೂಪವೃತ್ತಿ*, or *that which belongs to roots that end in ಸನ್ or in other verbal derivation affixes.*

(II). *ಕೃದ್ವೃತ್ತಿ*, or *that which belongs to words ending in primitive affixes.*

(III). *ಎಕಶೇಷವೃತ್ತಿ*, “partial remainder” or *that which invests a noun with the power to represent other similar nouns which the sense of an expression includes but which do not actually appear in that expression.*

(IV). *ತದ್ಧಿತವೃತ್ತಿ*, or *that which belongs to what ends with a secondary affix.*

(V). *ಸಮಾಸವೃತ್ತಿ*, or *that which belongs to compound words.* (B. 964).

3. An expression explanatory of the force of the function is called its *ವಿಗ್ರಹ*, “analysis or solution.” This is of two kinds,

(1) ಲೌಕಿಕ, “ popular,” and ಅಲೌಕಿಕ, “ technical.” For example, taking the compound word ಭೂತಪೂರ್ವ, the explanation “ ಪೂರ್ವಂ ಭೂತಃ,” is the popular solution, but “ ಪೂರ್ವ+ಅಹ್, ಭೂತ+ಸು,” is the technical analysis of the expression (B. 964).

4. A ಸಮೂಹ, compound, means an “ aggregation” (B. 961), and this is effected by compounding a word or words with another word. But this rule, as being a rule which relates to complete words, not merely to affixes and roots or other crude bases out of which the words are constructed, is to be understood to apply only to those words which are ಸಮರ್ಥ, that is, words the senses of which are connected. For example, taking the rule which will hereafter be noticed, and according to which one noun may combine with another which is in the genitive case, supposing that there are two such expressions as “ a binder of sheaves” and “ ignorant of books,” we cannot make such a compound word as “ a binder of books” or “ bookbinder,” by taking the word *books* from the second expression, and the word *binder* from the first expression, because the word *binder* in the instance above mentioned is connected in sense not with *books*, but with *sheaves* (B. 962).

5. Classified with reference to the nature of the words compounded, compounds range themselves under the following classes :—

(I). Those formed by joining a word ending with personal affixes to another word ending in the same manner.

(II). Those formed by compounding a word ending as above, with a word ending in a case affix.

(III). Those formed by compounding a word ending in a case affix, with another word ending in a personal affix.

(IV). Those formed by compounding a word ending in a case affix with a word ending in the primitive affix ಕ್ವಿಪ್ or in other primitive affixes.

(V). Those formed by compounding a word ending in a

case affix with another word ending in the same manner. (Sid. I. 450).

6. The following are examples of the first four kinds :—

(I). ಖಾದತಮೋದತಾ, *an operation wherein there was the expression “ Eat and rejoice.”*

(II). ಕೃಂತೆವಿಚಕ್ಷಣಾ, *an operation wherein there was the command “ Cut O skilful one !”*

(III). ಪರೈಭೂಷಯತ, *he decorated fully.*

(IV). ಕಟಮೌ, *a dice player* ; ವ್ಯಾಘ್ರೀ, *a tigress* ; ಅಶ್ವಕ್ರೀತೀ, *a female bought in exchange for a horse (a cow or the like)* ; ಕಚ್ಛಪೀ, *a female tortoise.*

7. In ordinary language there are only two instances of the use of compounds which fall under the first three of the above-mentioned classes *viz.*, (1) that in which the negative particle ನ್ನ in the form of ಅ is used with verbs in order to express censure of the action denoted by the verbs, and (2) that in which the verb ಜಃ is used with a word which is its object, in order to denote an agent who frequently does the act signified by the verb. *e. g.*, (1) ಅ+ಪಚನ in such a sentence as ಅಪಚ್ಛೇತ್ವಂಜಾಲ್ಛ. “ You scoundrel, do you cook badly ?” (Sid. I. 370) (2) ಜಃಸ್ತಂಜಃ, *a “ habitual mountain-destroyer.”* (II. 1. 72 ; Sid. I. 369).

8. If these two instances are kept out of account, the compounds which are admissible in ordinary language, as distinguished from the language of the Vedas, will be found to consist of the last two classes. (Sid. I. 320). These compounds are of five kinds. The first is that which is destitute of any peculiar name, being merely a compound. The second is that called ಅವೈಯಾಭಾವಃ, *avayibhāvaḥ*, in which, for the most part, the sense of the first of its elements is the main one, or the independent one on which the other depends. The third is that called ತತ್ಪುರುಷಃ, *tatpurushaḥ*, in which for the most part the sense of the last of its elements is the main one. A sub-division of the *tatpurusha*

class is called ಕರ್ಮಧಾರಯಃ, *karmadhārayah*. A sub-division of the *karmadhāraya* class is called ದ್ವಿಗುಃ *dviguḥ*. The fourth kind is called ಬಹುವ್ರೀಹಿಃ, *bahuvrihiḥ*, in which for the most part the sense of some different word is the main one to which the sense of the compound epithet is subordinate. The fifth is that called ದ್ವಂದ್ವಃ *dvandvaḥ* in which for the most part the sense of both the elements is the main one, neither being subordinate to the other (B. 961). A more detailed explanation of these different kinds of compounds is as follows.

9. The first kind of compound consists of those which are formed by a word entering into composition with ಇವ. Thus, ವಾಗ್ಧಾರ್ವಿವ, “*like a word and its meaning.*” So also where the privative ನञ್ in the form of ನ with no other alteration than what it has sustained by dropping its indicatory final letter enters into composition with the word ಏಕದಾ or the *like*. (B. 965, 1011). Thus ನ+ಏಕದಾ=ನೈಕದಾ, *not at one time*. So also, ನ+ಮೇರು=ನಮೇರು ನಾರಾಚ, ನಾನ್ತರೀಯ. (Sid. I. 370).

10. The *avyayībhāva* compounds are formed when an indeclinable word is compounded with another word, the indeclinable having the sense of a *case affix*, or *near to*, or *prosperity*, or *adversity*, or *absence of the thing*, or *departure*, or *not now*, or *the production of some sound*, or *after*, or *order of arrangement*, or *simultaneousness*, or *likeness*, or *possession*, or *totality*, or *termination*, or *according to*, (including under it the idea of *correspondence*, *severality*, *succession*, *not passing beyond something*, and *likeness*). (II. 1. 6.) Examples illustrating the formation of these compounds will be given hereafter.

11. Observe that the sense of *likeness* occurs above twice i. e., once as one of the principal senses enumerated, and again as one of the four subordinate senses included under the principal sense of *according to*. This is owing to the fact that an *avyayībhāva* compound in the sense of “*likeness*” can be made when the likeness refers to a quality, as well as when it refers to other things. Thus ಸಹಿ which means “*like ಹರಿ*” may be employed as an adverb when some one is said to do an act as Hari does

it, as well as an adjective when it means that a person resembles Hari in his qualities. (Sid. I. 326).

12. But notwithstanding the above grammatical rule as to *avyayībhāva* compounds being formed only from indeclinables having certain senses, modern practice allows such compounds to be formed from all indeclinables, whatever their senses may be. (Sid. I. 321).

13. But some indeclinable words can be compounded with other words to form *avyayībhāva* compounds only in certain senses and under certain circumstances as follows :—

(1). ನೌ only when it signifies *absence of* and not *difference between*. (Sid. I. 369). e. g., ಅನೌ as an *avya.* comp.=*the absence of a horse* but not *that which is different from a horse* which it may mean if taken as a *tatp.* comp.

(2). ಯಥಾ when it does not signify *likeness*. (II. 1. 7) e. g., ಯಥಾವೃದ್ಧಂ ಭ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣಾನಾಮನ್ತ್ರಯಸ್ವ, *call all those brahmans who are old*; here ಯಥಾವೃದ್ಧಂ is *avya* comp, but ಯಥಾದೇವದತ್ತಃ ತಥಾಯಜ್ಞದತ್ತಃ; *as is Devadatta, so is Yagnādatta*; here likeness is meant, and so the comp. is not *avya* comp.

(3) ಯಾವತ್ when it does not refer to an unknown quantity. (II. 1. 8). e. g., ಯಾವದಮತ್ರಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣಾನಾಮನ್ತ್ರಯಸ್ವ; “as many brahmans call, as there are plates;” here as the number of plates is an ascertained quantity, the comp. is an *avya*, but ಯಾವದ್ವತ್ತಂ ತಾವದ್ಭುಕ್ತಂ “as much as was given, so much was eaten”; here the quantity is not known, and so there is no *avya* comp.

(4). ಅಭಿ and ಪ್ರತಿ signifying *towards*, only when the sense of the word with which they are to be compounded, taken along with the action in connection with which the compound word is to be used, is directly connected in sense with the latter word, as a sign is in respect of that which it indicates (II. 1. 14). e. g., ಅಭ್ಯಗ್ನಿಶಲಭಾಃಪತಂತಿ, *the insects fall towards the fire*; ಪ್ರತ್ಯಗ್ನಿಶಲಭಾಃಪತಂತಿ, *the insects fall towards the fire*; here as the falling of the insects towards the fire is directly connected in sense with

the fire, because the insects purposely fall into the fire, owing to the attraction of the fire, the comp. is *avya* ; bnt ವೈಕ್ಲಂಪ್ರತಿಶಲಛಾಃ ಪತೆನ್ನಿ, *the insects fly about the tree* ; here the sense is not of “ towards” and there is no *avya* comp. ಗ್ರಾಮಂಪ್ರತಿಗತಃ, *he returned to the village* ; here ಪ್ರತಿ only gives the sense of returning to a place from which the person returning had previously come and so there is no *avya* comp.

(5). ಅನು signifying *near to* or *alongside of*, only when the word with which it is to be compounded is circumstanced as described in the case of ಅಭಿ and ಪ್ರತಿ above (II. 1. 15, 16). *e. g.*, ಅನು ವನಮಶನಿರ್ಗತಃ, “ the lightning went near the forest.”

14. And no composition can take place with the following indeclinables to form *avya* compounds :—

(1). ಸಮಯಾ, ನಿಕಷಾ, ಆರಾತ್ (Sid. I. 324) ;

(2). ಪಶ್ಚಾತ್ (Sid. I. 325) ;

(3). ಸ್ವಯಂ, ಸಾಮಿ (II. 1. 25, 27).

15. And in some cases compounds formed by the composition of indeclinables with other words do not become *avya* compounds, but *tatp* compounds (see *tatp* comp).

16. In some cases, however, words not being indeclinables are compounded with other words to form *avya* compounds. These are only exceptional cases and are as follows :—

(1). Words called *sankhya* with words denoting family ; the word *family* signifying not only ancestors and descendants together, but also teachers and pupils spoken of as constituting one set of scholars (II. 1. 19). *e. g.*, ದ್ವೌ+ಮುನೀ ; ವಿಕವಿಶತಿ+ಭಾರವ್ಯಾ ಜಾಃ. (see *tat* comp).

(2). Optionally the words ಪಾರಂ and ಮಧ್ಯಂ becoming respectively ಪಾರೆ and ಮಧ್ಯೈ with words in the genitive case (II. 1. 18). *e. g.*, ಪಾರೆ+ಗಂಗಾಯಾಃ=ಮಧ್ಯೈ+ಗಂಗಾಯಾಃ (see *tatp* comp).

(3). Words called *sankhya* with words denoting rivers if the compound word formed is intended to express an aggregate. (II. 2. 20). *e. g.*, ಸಪ್ತ+ಗಂಗಾಃ ಪಂಚ+ನದಯಃ (see *tatp* comp).

(4). Words denoting rivers, with other words, when the compound words formed are intended to denote things other than that expressed by the compound words, and are appellative. (II. 1. 21). *e. g.*, ಉನ್ನತತ್ರಾ+ಗಂಗಾ because the compound word is to express the name of a country. But no *avya* compound can be formed between ಕೃಷ್ಣಾ and ವೇಣಿ, as these together do not express a thing different from that denoted by them. Nor can an *avya* compound be formed between ಶಿಫ್ರಾ and ಗಂಗಾ though they together express a country, since they do not form the name of that country. (see *bah* comp).

17. Observe that the *avyayibhava* compounds formed by the composition of *sankhya* words with words denoting a set of scholars may be used to express figuratively their doctrine also. (Sid. I. 332).

18. And it must be remarked that the term *avyayibhava* includes also all other kinds of compounds, which, after being formed, become indeclinable, as they sometimes do, as will be seen by and by (I. 1. 41).

19. When a word which governs another word, or which qualifies another word, or which otherwise determines the sense of another word is compounded with it, the compound word so formed is called a *tatpuruṣa* compound. And it is of two kinds :—

(1). That in which the meanings of both the members of the compound refer to the same person or thing; this is called ಸಮಾನಾಧಿಕರಣತತ್ಪುರುಷಃ and it is also called *karmadhārayaḥ* (I. 2. 42).

(II). That in which the meanings of the members of the compound refer to different persons or things (B. 995). This may be called ವ್ಯಾಧಿಕರಣತತ್ಪುರುಷಃ.

20. The word *tatpuruṣa* which is a compound word belonging to the class of compounds under consideration shows by its form alone how one of the most common kinds of this class is to be formed ; for like ತತಃ in the expression, which is=ತಸ್ಯ minus the case affix, there should be a word in the genitive case, and it should be compounded with another word, which, like ಪುರುಷಃ, is connected in sense with it as a governing word. .e. g., ರಾಜ್ಯಾಃ+ಪುರುಷಃ and ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣಸ್ಯ+ಕಂಬಲಃ are *tatp.* compounds.

21. The rule that the word to be compounded with the word in the genitive case should be a governing word necessarily requires that these words should not be in apposition (ಸಮಾನಾಧಿಕರಣ) with each other, i. e. should not denote the same thing. (II. 2. 11). Thus, there can be no composition of the *tatpuruṣa* kind between such word as ತಕ್ಷಕಸ್ಯ, and ಸರ್ಪಸ್ಯ, if both ತಕ್ಷಕ and ಸರ್ಪ denote the same thing.

22. And it has been said specially that there can be no composition between a word in the genitive case and the following words :—

(1). An indeclinable ; (2) an ordinal number ; (3) words which mean satisfied ; (4) words formed by the primitive affixes ಕತ್ಯ, ಕಾನಚ್, and ತವ್ಯ (not ತವ್ಯತ್) (II. 2. 11).

23. And it has been also said that the word to be compounded with the word in the genitive case should not be a word denoting qualities simply, as distinguished from words denoting qualities in connection with those who have them, and from words denoting the state or condition of qualities. Thus, between the words ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣಸ್ಯ and ಶುಕ್ಲಾಃ there could be no composition, if the word ಶುಕ್ಲ means white simply, and not a white thing such as tooth &c. (II. 2. 11 ; Sid. I. 345).

24. And there can be no composition between a word in the genitive case and the following words :—

(1). A passive present participle formed by the primitive affix ಕ್ತ from verbal roots denoting desire, knowledge, worship, or respect. (II. 2. 12). *e. g.*, ರಾಜ್ಯಾಂ, cannot be compounded with ಮತಃ or ಬುದ್ಧಃ or ಪೂಜಿತಃ.

(2). A word formed, in order to give the sense of location, by the primitive affix ಕ್ತ from verbal roots denoting fixedness, motion, or eating (II. 2. 13). *e. g.*, ರಾಜ್ಯಾಂ cannot be compounded with ಅಸಿತಂ or ಗತಂ or ಭುಕ್ತಂ.

(3). Words formed by the primitive affix ತೃಚ್, or by the primitive affix ಅಕ in the sense of agent (II. 2. 15), except when the word formed by the affix ಅಕ is used with a word in the genitive case in order to form a compound word denoting profession or occupation, (ಜೀವಕಾ) (II. 2. 17), and except when the words ending in ಕ are ಯಾಜಕ, ಪೂಜಕ, ಪರಿಚಾರಕ, ಪರಿಪೇಚಕ, ವೇದಕ, ಸ್ನಾಪಕ, ಅನ್ಯಾಪಕ, ಉತ್ಪಾದಕ, ಉದ್ವರ್ತಕ, ಹೋತೃ, ಭರ್ತೃ, ರಥಗಣಕ, ಪತಿಗಣಕ. (II. 2. 9). *e. g.*, there is no composition between ಅಸಾಂ and ಸ್ರಷ್ಟಾ or between ಒದನಸ್ಯ and ಪಾಚಕಃ. But ಇಕ್ಷೋಣಂ+ಭಕ್ಷಿಕಾ; for in ಭಕ್ಷಿಕಾ, ಅಕ has not the sense of an agent and ದಂತಾನಾಂ+ಲೇಖಕಃ; for the compound word applies to a profession.

25. And words cannot be compounded with words in the genitive case when the latter words are circumstanced as follows :—

(1). When the genitive affix of the word has the sense of *among*. Thus between ನೃಣಾಂ and ದ್ವಿಜಃ, there is no composition when they occur in the phrase ನೃಣಾಂ ದ್ವಿಜಃಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠಃ (II. 2. 10). But there can be composition between ನೃಣಾಂ and ಶ್ವೇತತರಃ.

(2). When the genitive affix is used with the force of an accusative case in connection with a word formed by primitive affixes from roots by reason of the former word being the object of the action denoted by the roots, the word denoting the agent of the action being at the same time used along with the latter word. (II. 3. 66 ; 2. 14) *e. g.* there can be no composition between ಗವಾಂ and ಹೋಹಃ in the expression ಗವಾಂ ಹೋಹಃ ಗೋಪೇನ.

(3). When the word in the genitive case being used with words formed from roots by the primitive affix ಅಕ expresses the agent of the action denoted by the latter words. (II. 2. 16) *e. g.*, there is no composition between ರಾಜ್ಯಾಃ and ಸಾಯಿಕಾ.

(4). When the genitive affix is used with the force of an accusative affix as it may be, when the intention is merely to point out the bare connection between the word having the affix and the nouns derived from the following verbal roots :—

(a) (1) ದಹ, (2) ಈಶ, (3) ಕೃಷ್ಣ in the sense it takes when preceded by ಉಪ+ಸುಟ, *i. e.*, in the sense of *to alter* (4) ನಾಥ in the sense of *to bless* (5) X ಜಸು *to injure* (6) X ಜಸು *to beat* (7) ಹನ್ preceded by ನಿ + ಪ್ರ or ನಿ, or ಪ್ರ, or ಪ್ರ+ನಿ, and used in the sense of *to smite or slay* (8) X ಕ್ರಧ್ *to injure or kill* (9) X ಪಿಷ್ *to injure* (10) X ನಟ *to injure* (11) ಪಣ and (12) ಹೃ preceded by ಪಿ+ಅವ, the last two roots meaning *to stake at play or to deal or bargain* (II. 3. 53, 55. to 57).

(b). Roots giving the sense of *to remember or to recollect* (II. 3. 52).

(c). Roots giving the sense of affliction by disease, the agent of the action being a word derived from the same roots by affixes signifying their state or condition (II. 3. 54). *e. g.*, there is no composition between (1) ಸರ್ಪಿಷಃ and ದಯನಂ or ಈಶನಂ (2) ಎಧೊದಕಸ್ಯ and ಉಪಸ್ಕರಣಂ, (3) ಸರ್ಪಿಷಃ and ನಾಥನಂ, (4) ಚೌರಸ್ಯ and ಉಜ್ಜ್ವಾಸನಂ, (5) ಚೌರಸ್ಯನಿಪ್ರಹಣನಂ or ನಿಹನನಂ or ಪ್ರಹಣನಂ or ಪ್ರಣಿಹನನಂ ; (6) ಚೌರಸ್ಯ and ಉನ್ನಾಟನಂ or ಕ್ರಾಧನಂ or ವಿಷಣಂ ; (7) ಶತಸ್ಯ and ವ್ಯವಹರಣಂ or ಪಣನಂ ; (8) ಮಾತುಃ and ಸ್ಮರಣಂ ; (9) ಚೌರಸ್ಯ and ರುಜಂ (10) ರೋಗಸ್ಯ and ರುಜಂ.

(d) When the genitive affix is used with the force of the instrumental affix as it may be when the intention is merely to point out the bare connection between the word having the affix, and the nouns derived from the root ಜ್ಞ used not in the sense

of knowledge. *e. g.*, there is no composition between ಸರ್ವಜ್ಞಃ and ಜ್ಞಾನಂ (II. 3. 51).

(e). When the genitive affix is used with the force of the locative affix, as it may be, when the word taking the affix is a word denoting time, and is used in conjunction with another word formed by affixes having the force of the secondary affix ಕೃತ್ವಸುಚ್ (II. 3. 64), the intention being merely to point out the bare connection between the former and the latter word. *e. g.*, there is no composition between ದ್ವಿರನ್ಯಃ and ಭೋಜನಂ and ಪಂಚಕೃತ್ಯಾನ್ಯಃ and ಭೋಜನಂ.

26. The following however are words with which, contrary to the above rules, a word in the genitive case can be compounded; *viz.*,

(A) Words denoting qualities.

Words formed by the secondary affix ತರಸಃ (Sid. I. 343):
e. g., ಸರ್ವೇಷಾಂ+ಶೈತತರಃ.

(B). Ordinal numbers.

(1). The word ದ್ವಿತೀಯ, ತೃತೀಯ, ಚತುರ್ಥ, and ತುರೀಯ, provided that the word in the genitive case signifies a thing having parts, and is numerically distinguished by unity (II. 2. 3). *e. g.*, ಬಿಕಾಯಾಃ+ದ್ವಿತೀಯಂ, &c. But there can be no composition between ಭಿಕ್ಷಾಣಾಂ and ದ್ವಿತೀಯಂ, &c.

27. And though, as has been said, the relation between words forming *tatp.* compounds should be that which exists between a governing and a governed word, still such a compound can be formed in one instance between words in the genitive case and other words, though the relation between them is not strictly of that kind. This is when the latter words are words denoting time, and the words in the genitive case are words denoting the agent of an action the duration of which is measured by that time (II. 2. 5). *e. g.*, ಜಾತಸ್ಯ+ಮಾಸಃ.

28. And it may be observed that in a *tatp.* compound of

the common form, the composition is generally between two words. But in one case there may be more than two words, *i. e.*, when words denoting time are compounded with words denoting the agent of an action the duration of which is measured by that time; for in such a case the words denoting time, as well as the numerals which qualify them, may be compounded with the words denoting the agent of the action whose duration is measured by that time. *e. g.*, ದೈಅಕ್ಷನೀ+ಜಾತಸ್ಯ (Sid. I. 35.)

29. And the name *tatpuruṣha* is by an extension of its original signification applied also to compounds formed somewhat differently and which consist mainly of compounds formed by the composition,

(1). of words denoting objects of comparison, with words denoting objects with which the comparison is made. *e. g.*, ಘನಃ ಇವ+ಶ್ಯಾಮಃ ಕುಸಸ್ಯ ಇವ+ಗದ್ಗದಾ. (II. 1. 57).

(2). of words denoting objects that are qualified, with words denoting objects that qualify. *e. g.*, ನಿಲಂ+ಉತ್ಪಲಂ. (II. 1. 57).

(3). of words which when used along with other words have, by implication, attached to them the sense of the affix *ಜೈ*, with the latter words. (II. 1. 51). *e. g.*, ಶ್ರೇಣಯಃ+ಕೃತಾಃ.

(4). of the words ಕತರ and ಕತಮ with other words called *jati* for the purpose of interrogation. (II. 1. 63). *e. g.* ಕತರಃ+ಕಟಃ ಕತಮಃ+ಕಟಃ

(5). of the word ಕಿಂ, when it implies contempt or censure, with other words. (II. 1. 64). *e. g.* ಕಿಂ+ರಾಜಾ in ಕಿಂರಾಜಾಯಾನರಕ್ಷತಿ, “what king is he who does not protect?”

(6). of words denoting colours with other words of the same description. (II. 1. 69). *e. g.*, ಕೃಷ್ಣಃ+ಸಾರಂಗಃ.

(7). of the indeclinable primitive ನೌ in the form of ಅ before words beginning with consonants, and of ಅನ್ before words beginning with vowels, with words whose sense it determines, (II. 2. 6 ; V. 3. 73, 74) provided that the compound word de-

notes what is different from and not simply the absence of that which is denoted by the latter words. (Sid. I. 368). *e. g.*, ಅನನ್ಯತೆ (See *avya comp*).

(8). of the indeclinable particle ಕೃ, with other words (II. 2. 18). *e. g.*, ಕೃವುರುಷಃ.

(9). of the indeclinable word ಸ್ವಯಂ and ಸಾಮಿ, with words formed by the primitive affix ಕ್ತ (II. 1. 25, 27). *e. g.*, ಸ್ವಯಂ or ಸಾಮಿ+ಕ್ತೇ or ಪೀತೇ or ಭುಕ್ತೇ.

(10). of the words called *upapadáh* in connection with particular verbal affixes, with primitive nouns formed by those affixes, provided these nouns are not indeclinables, and if indeclinables are only indeclinables ending in ಅಮ್, *i. e.*, are formed by the affix ಣಮೂಲ್ and similar affixes (II. 2. 19, 20). *e. g.*, ಕುಂಭಕಾರಃ, ಸ್ವಾದುಂ ಕಾರಂಭುಜ್ಞ (indeclinable ending in ಅಮ್); but ಕಾಲಃಭೂಕ್ತಂ (no composition, because the indeclinable does not end in ಅಮ್)

(11). Provided however that :—

(a). no composition should take place with a primitive indeclinable noun ending in ಅಮ್ in the case in which the words ಅಗ್ರಿ, ಪ್ರಥಮಂ, and ಪೂರ್ವಂ are the *upapadáh* upon which indeclinables formed by ಣಮೂಲ್ are dependent (III. 4. 24 ; II. 2. 20. Sid. I. 380). *e. g.*, ಅಗ್ರಿಭೂಜಃ ; ಪ್ರಥಮಂಭೂಜಂ; ಪೂರ್ವಂಭೂಜಂ (no comp).

(b). composition may or may not take place with an indeclinable ending in ಅಮ್ in the following cases :—

Section. A.

(i). Between the word ಉಪದಂಶಂ which is such an indeclinable, and the word in the instrumental case upon which it is dependent. (III. 4. 47 ; II. 2. 21). *e. g.*, ಮೂಲಕೋನೋಪದಂಶಂ (no comp) or ಮೂಲಕೋಪದಂಶಂ (comp).

(ii). Between indeclinable primitive words formed by ಣಮೂಲ್ from roots having the sense of “ to give pain, injure, or kill” and the word in the instrumental case upon which they are dependent, provided that another word derived from a root and governing the same object as the indeclinable word itself is used along with that word (III. 4. 48 ; II. 2. 21). *e. g.*, ದಂತೋಪಘಾತಂ or ದಂತೇನೋಪಘಾತಂಗಾಕಾಲಯತಿ. But ದಂತೇನಜೋರಮಾಹತ್ಯೆಗಾಕಾಲಯತಿ (here ಆಹತ್ಯೆ governing ಜೋರಂ and ಕಾಲಯತಿ governing ಗಾ, there is no composition).

(iii). Between ಉಪಪೀಡಂ, ಉಪರೋಧಂ, and ಉಪಕರ್ಮತಿ (from I ಕೃಷ್, not VI ಕೃಷ್) and the words in the instrumental or locative case upon which they are dependent (III. 3. 49 ; II. 2. 21). *e. g.*, ಪಾಶೋಪಪೀಡಂ or ಪಾಶ್ವಯೋರುಪಪೀಡಂಶೇತೆ ; ಪಾಶೋಪಪೀಡಂ or ಪಾಶೋಪಪೀಡಂಭ್ರಾಮುಪಪೀಡಂಶೇತೆ ; ವೃಜೋಪರೋಧಂ or ವೃಜೋಪರೋಧಂ or ವೃಜೋನೋಪರೋಧಂ ಗಾಸಾಧಯತಿ ; ಪಾಣ್ಯೋಪಕರ್ಮಂ or ಪಾಣ್ಯಾವಕರ್ಮಂ or ಪಾಣ್ಯೋಪಕರ್ಮಂ, ಧಾನಾಸಂಗ್ರಹಾಣ್ತಿ.

(iv). Between words formed by ಣಮೂಲ್ and the instrumental or locative words upon which they are dependent, when close contact or measure of length is implied. (III. 3. 50 ; II. 2. 21). *e. g.*, ಕೇಶಗ್ರಾಹಂ or ಕೇಶೇನಗ್ರಾಹಂ or ಕೇಶೇನುಗ್ರಾಹಂಯುಧ್ಯಂತೆ ದ್ವೈಂಗುಲೋತ್ಕರ್ಮಂ or ದ್ವೈಂಗುಲೋತ್ಕರ್ಮಂ or ದ್ವೈಂಗುಲೋತ್ಕರ್ಮಂ, ತಂಭಿನತಿ.

(v). Between words formed by ಣಮೂಲ್ and accusative or ablative words upon which they are dependent, when haste or eagerness is implied (III. 4. 52, 53 ; II. 2. 21). *e. g.*, ಯಷ್ಟಿಗ್ರಾಹಂ or ಯಷ್ಟಿಗ್ರಾಹಂಯುಧ್ಯಂತೆ ; ಸೇಯ್ಯೋತ್ಥಾಯಂ or ಸೇಯ್ಯೋತ್ಥಾಯಂಯುಧ್ಯಂತೆ ; ರಂಧ್ರಾಪಕರ್ಮಂ or ರಂಧ್ರಾಪಕರ್ಮಾತ್ಪಯಃಪಿಬತಿ ; ಭ್ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಾಪಕರ್ಮಂ or ಭ್ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಾಪಕರ್ಮಮಪೂಸಾನ್ಭಕ್ಷಯತಿ.

(vi). Between a word formed by ಣಮೂಲ್ and the accusative word upon which it is dependent, provided it is (a) a *svanga* word which denotes a transient thing (ಅಭ್ರವಸ್ವಾಂಗಂ) or (b) any other *svanga* word, if the sense implies that what is denoted by it is fully affected. (III. 4. 54. 55. II. 2. 21). *e. g.*, (a) ಭ್ರಾವಿಕ್ಷೇಪಂ or ಭ್ರಾವಿಕ್ಷೇಪಂಕಥಯತಿ “ he says with a frown.” (b) ಅಕ್ಷಿಪಿ

ಕಾಣಂ or ಅಕ್ಷಿಣೀನಿಕಾಣಂಜಲ್ಪತಿ. “He speaks with shut eyes” ಉರ್ದ ಪ್ರತಿಷೇಷಂ or ಉರಃಪ್ರತಿಷೇಷಯುಧ್ಯಂತಿ “they fight with breasts rubbed (against each other).”

(vii). Between words formed by ಣಮೂಲ್ from the roots ವಿಕ್, ಪತ್, ಪದ್, and ಸ್ಕಂದ್, and words in the accusative case upon which they are dependent, provided the sense implied in connection with the latter words is that of “all,” and the sense implied in connection with the former words is “frequently,” i. e., when, if the words are used without composition, the former or latter words will have to be repeated. (III. 4. 56 ; Sid. I. 475 ; II. 2. 21). e. g., ಗೇಹಮನುಪ್ರವೇಶಂ or ಗೇಹಂಗೇಹಮನುಪ್ರವೇಶಂ or ಗೇಹಮನುಪ್ರವೇಶಮನುಪ್ರವೇಶಮಾಸ್ತೆ ; ಗೇಹಮನುಪ್ರಸೂತಂ or ಗೇಹಂಗೇಹಮನುಪ್ರಸೂತಂ or ಗೇಹಮನುಪ್ರಸೂತಮಾಸ್ತೆ ; ಗೇಹಮವಸ್ಕಂದಮಾಸ್ತೆ ; and so on.

(viii). Between ಅತ್ಯಾಸಂ and ತರ್ಪಂ in the sense of interval and an accusative word denoting time upon which they are dependent. (III. 4. 57 ; II. 2. 21). e. g., ದ್ವೈಹಾತ್ಯಾಸಂ or ದ್ವೈಹತರ್ಪಂ or ದ್ವೈಹಮತ್ಯಾಸಂ or ದ್ವೈಹತರ್ಪಂಗಾಘಾಪಾಯಯತಿ.

(ix). Between ಆದೇಶಂ and ಗ್ರಾಹಂ and the accusative word upon which they are dependent. III. 4. 58 ; II. 2. 21). e. g., ನಾಮಾದೇಶಂ or ನಾಮಗ್ರಾಹಂ or ನಾಮಆದೇಶಂ or ನಾಮಗ್ರಾಹಂ ಆಹ್ವಯತಿ.

Section. B.

(x). Between ಕಾರಂ and other indeclinables when irony is implied (III. 4. 5. II. 2. 21). e. g., ಉಚ್ಛೇಷಿಕಾರಂ ; ನಿಘ್ಛೇಷಿಕಾರಂ.

(xi). Between ಕಾರಂ and ತಿರ್ಯಕ್ if the sense implied is that of completion. (III. 4. 60 ; II. 2. 21). e. g., ತೀರ್ಯಕ್ಕಾರುಗತಂ “having completed it, he went away.”

(xii). Between ಕಾರಂ and ಭಾವಂ, and secondary words formed from *svanga* words by the affixes ತಸಿ or ಥಾ, and the words

ವಿನಾ and ನಾನಾ. (III. 4. 61, 62 ; II. 2. 21). *e. g.* ಮುಖತಃಕಾರಂ, ಮುಖತಃಭಾವಂ, ನಾನಾಕಾರಂ, ನಾನಾಭಾವಂ, ವಿನಾಕಾರಂ, ವಿನಾಭಾವಂ, ಏಕಧಾಕಾರಂ, ಏಕಧಾಭಾವಂ.

(xiii). Between ಭಾವಂ and (1) ತೂಷ್ಣೀಂ, and (2) ಅನ್ವಿಕೃ, if the sense is that of 'agreement' or 'concord' (III. 4. 63, 64) *e. g.*, ತೂಷ್ಣೀಭಾವಂ, ಅನ್ವಿಗ್ಭಾವಂ.

(12). And provided further that in the cases mentioned in section B. the words ಕೃತ್ಯ and ಭೂಯ or ಕೃತ್ವಾ and ಭೂತ್ವಾ may optionally be substituted for ಕಾರಂ and ಭಾವಂ, composition taking place when ಕೃತ್ಯ and ಭೂಯ are so used (II. 20 22 ; III. 4. 59 to 64). *e. g.*, ಉದ್ವೇಷಕೃತ್ಯ ; ಉದ್ವೇಷಕೃತ್ವಾ ; ನೀಚೈಕಕೃತ್ಯ ; ನೀಚೈಕಕೃತ್ವಾ ; ತೀರ್ಯಕೃತ್ಯ ; ತೀರ್ಯಕೃತ್ವಾ ; ಮುಖತಃಕೃತ್ಯ ; ಮುಖತಃಕೃತ್ವಾ ; ಮುಖತಃಭೂಯ ; ಮುಖತಃಭೂತ್ವಾ ; ನಾನಾಕೃತ್ಯ ; ನಾನಾಕೃತ್ವಾ ; ನಾನಾಭೂಯ ; ನಾನಾಭೂತ್ವಾ ; ವಿನಾಕೃತ್ಯ ; ವಿನಾಕೃತ್ವಾ ; ವಿನಾಭೂಯ ; ವಿನಾಭೂತ್ವಾ ; ಏಕಧಾಕೃತ್ಯ ; ಏಕಧಾಕೃತ್ವಾ ; ಏಕಧಾಭೂಯ ; ಏಕಧಾಭೂತ್ವಾ ; ತೂಷ್ಣೀಂಭೂಯ ; ತೂಷ್ಣೀಂಭೂತ್ವಾ ; ಅನ್ವಿಗ್ಭೂಯ ; ಅನ್ವಿಗ್ಭೂತ್ವಾ.

(13). Of the particles in list I. Chapter 2 of Part I. with words other than primitive, when they are not *Karmapravachanīyāḥ* (II. 2. 18. Sid. I. 376, 377). *e. g.*, ದುಷ್ಟುರುಷಃ.

(14). Of the same particles when they operate as *gati* prefixes, as well as the words entitled, as we have already seen, to that technical name by an extension of its meaning, with the primitive words from the roots with reference to which they are said to be *gati* prefixes (II. 2. 18). *e. g.*, ಉಪಚಾರಃ; ಉರರೀಕೃತಂ.

30. The words which can be compounded thus specially to form *tatp.* compounds are, it must be noted, in the same case (ಸಮಾನಾಧಿಕರಣಂ) except when *upapadāḥ* are compounded with nouns as stated above and except when the particles in list I of Chapter II. Part I. are compounded with words other than primi-

tive, for, in the latter case, the words to be compounded with them should stand as follows :—(Sid. I. 376).

Secondary member in the comp. ...	Principal member in the comp. ...	Examples.
(a) (1) ಪ if it qualifies words meaning “gone” & so forth. ...	Words in the nominative case. ...	ಪಗತೆ+ಅರ್ಚಾಯಃ
(b) (1) ಅತಿ if it qualifies words meaning “went over or beyond” and so forth. ...	Words in the accusative case. ...	ಅತಿಕೃಂತೆ+ಮಾಲಾಂ
(c) ಅವ if it qualifies words meaning “cried out” and so forth. ...	Words in the instrumental case. ...	ಅವಕೃಪ್ಪತಿ+ಕೊಕಿಲಃ
(d) ವರಿ if it qualifies words meaning “weary” and so forth. ...	Words in the dative case. ...	ವರಿಗ್ಲಾನಃ+ಅಧ್ಯಯನಾಯಾ
(e) ನಿರ್ if it qualifies words meaning “gone out” and so forth. ...	Words in the ablative case. ...	ನಿಷ್ಕ್ರಾಂತಃ+ಕೃತಶಾಙ್ಗಾಃ

31. But notwithstanding anything said to the contrary above, no composition can take place between words expressive of equality or similarity, or words formed by passive primitive affixes, and words called *jāti*. (II. 1. 68 ; Sid. I. 365) or between the word ಈಷತ್ and words which do not denote qualities (II. 2. 7, Sid. I. 368). *e. g.*, ಬೊಪ್ಪದನಃ (no comp.) ಈಷದ್ವೀತಂ (no comp).

32. The following also are compounds to which the name *tatpurusha* has been extended.

Secondary member in the comp. ...	Principal member in the comp. ...	Examples.
Words in the accusative case. (II. 1. 24, Sid. I. 337, 376) ...	(1) ಶೈತ (2) ಅತೀತ (3) ಪತಿತ (4) ಗತ (5) ಅತ್ಯಸ್ತ (6) ಗಮಿ (7) ಗಾಮಿ (8) ಬುಭುಕ್ಷು (9) ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತ (10) ಆಪನ್ನ.	(1) ಕೃಷ್ಣಂ+ಶೈತ (2) ದುಃಖಂ+ಅತೀತ (3) ನರಕಂ+ಪತಿತ (4) ಗ್ರಾಮಂ+ಗತ (5) ತರಂಗಾ+ಅತ್ಯಸ್ತ (6) ಗ್ರಾಮಂ+ಗಮಿ (7) ಗ್ರಾಮಂ+ಗಾಮಿ (8) ಅನ್ನಂ+ಬುಭುಕ್ಷು (9) ಸುಖಂ+ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತ (10) ಜೀವಿಕಾಂ+ಆಪನ್ನ.
Words denoting time in the accusative case. (II. 1. 28) ...	Words formed by the primitive affix ಕ್ತ or its sub.	ವಾಸಂ+ಪ್ರಮಿತ.
ಏತಃ in the accusative case, provided the compound word formed is intended to imply censure. (II. 1. 26).	Do Do	ಏತಃ+ರೂಢಃ (a rash person) ಏತಃ+ಪುತ್ರಃ (an undutiful person).
Words denoting time in the accusative case. (II. 1. 29) ...	Words which though not formed by the primitive affix ಕ್ತ or its sub. denote whatever is connected throughout with the time expressed by the secondary member.	ಮುಹೂರ್ತಂ+ಸುಖಂ. ಸರ್ವರಾತ್ರಿಂ+ಶೋಭನಾ

Words in the instrumental case. (II. 1. 30). ...

Words denoting quality, the quality being that which is caused instrumentally by what is denoted by the secondary member...

ಶಂಕುಲಯಾ+ಖಂಡೆ ; ಕಿರಿಣಾ+ಕಾಣ. But no composition between ಅಕ್ಷಾ "by the eye," and ಕಾಣ "blind," for the blindness is not caused by the eye.

Do. (II. 1. 30) ...

The word ಅರ್ಥ, "wealth," the wealth being caused by what is denoted by the secondary member. ...

ಧಾನ್ಯೇನ+ಅರ್ಥಃ

Do. (II. 1. 31 ; Sid. I. 339) ...

The words ಮಾವ್, ಸದೃಶ, ಸಮ, ಕಲಹ, ನಿಪುಣ, ಮಿಶ್ರ, whether preceded by *upasargāḥ* or otherwise and ಶ್ಲಕ್ಷಣ and ಅವರ. ...

(1) ಮಾಸೇನ+ಪೂರ್ವ (2) ಮಾತಾ)+ಸದೃಶ (3) ಪಿತಾ)+ಸಮ (4) ಅಸಿನಾ+ಕಲಹ. (5) ವಾಚಾ+ನಿಪುಣ. (6) ತಿಲೇನ+ಮಿಶ್ರ ; ಗುಡೇನ+ಸಂಮಿಶ್ರ (7) ಆಚಾರೇಣ+ಶ್ಲಕ್ಷಣ (8) ಮಾಸೇನ+ಅವರ.

Words in the instrumental case. (II. 1. 31) ...

Words denoting "less," "minus," "deficient" "defective." ...

(1) ಮಾಪೇನ+ಉನ (2) ಮಾಪೇನ+ವಿಕಲ.

Words in the instrumental case in the sense of 'agent' or "instrument." (II. 1. 32, 33; Sid. I. 340, note 24) ...

Words formed by primitive affixes whether or not preceded by *gati* or words having the special relation called ಕಾರಕ (*Kāraka*)

ಹರಿಣಾ+ತ್ರಾತ, ಹರಿಣಾ+ಪರಿತ್ರಾತ, ಹರಿಣಾ+ಭಯತ್ರಾತ, ಹರಿಣಾ+ಭಯಪರಿತ್ರಾತ, ನಖೈಃ+ಭಿನ್ನ, ನಖೈಃ ನಿರ್ಭಿನ್ನ, ಕಾಕೇನ+ಪೇಯ, ವಾತೇನ+ಭೇದ್ಯ

which will be explained hereafter.

Words denoting condiments and being in the instrumental case. (II. 1. 34). ...

Words denoting food. ...

ದಧ್ನಾ+ಓದನಃ

Words denoting things mixed with food and being in the instrumental case. (II. 1. 35)...

Do Do ...

ಗುಡೇನ+ಮಿಶ್ರ

Words in the dative case. (II. 1. 36). ...

Words which denote that which is a material for the purpose of being made into that which is denoted by the secondary member of the comp. ...

(1) ಯಾಪಾಯ+ದಾರು
(2) ಕುಂಡಲಾಯ+ಹಿರಣ್ಯ.
But no composition between ರಂಧನಾಯ and ಸ್ಥಾಲೀ, for the ರಂಧನಂ is not a product of the vessel.

Words in the dative case. (II. 1. 36). ...

The word ಅರ್ಥ "on account of" and the words ಬಲಿ, ಹಿತ, ಸುಖ, and ರಕ್ಷಿತ ...

(1) ಬಾ)ಕ್ಯಣಾಯ+ಅರ್ಥಂ
(2) ಕುಬೇರಾಯ+ಬಲಿ
(3) ಗವೇ+ಹಿತಂ or ಸುಖಂ or ರಕ್ಷಿತಂ

Do. (Sid. I. 391).

ಅಲಂ. ...

ಕುಮಾರ್ಯೈ+ಅಲಂ

Words in the ablative case. (II. I. 37). ...

The words ಭಯ, ಭೀತ, ಭೀತಿ, ಭೀಮ, ನಿರ್ಗತ, ಜುಗುಪ್ಸಿತ, ಉಪರತ.

(1) ಕೋರಾತ್+ಭಯ or ಭೀತ or ಭೀತಿ or ಭೀಮ
(2) ಗ್ರಾಮಾತ್+ನಿರ್ಗತ
(3) ಅಧರ್ಮಾತ್+

ಜುಗುಪ್ಸಿತೆ, (4) ಯಾಗಾತ್
+ಉಪರತೆ.

Words in the
ablative case. (II.
1. 38).

The words ಅಪೇತ,
ಅಪೋಥೆ, ಮುಕ್ತ, ಪತಿತ,
ಅವತ್ರಸ್ತ. ...

(1) ಸುಖಾತ್+ಅಪೇತ
(2) ಕಲ್ಪನಾತ್+ಅಪೋಥೆ
(3) ಚಕ್ರಾತ್+ಮುಕ್ತ (4)
ಸ್ವರ್ಗಾತ್+ಪತಿತ (5)
ತರಂಗಾತ್+ಅವತ್ರಸ್ತ.

Words signify-
ing (1) "a little"
(2) "near" and (3)
"far" and also the
word ಕೃಚ್ಛ) in the
ablative case. (II.
1. 39).

Words formed by
the primitive affix
ಕ್ತ or its sub. ...

(1) ಸ್ತೋಕಾತ್ or ಅ
ಲ್ಪಾತ್+ಮುಕ್ತ (2) ಅನ್ತಿ
ಕಾತ್ or ದೂರಾತ್ or ಕೃ
ಚ್ಛಾತ್+ಅಗತಃ.

Words in the
locative case (II. 1.
40, 41).

The words (1) ಕೌಂಡ
(2) ಧೂರ್ತಃ (3) ಕಿತವಃ
(4) ವ್ಯಾಥೆ (5) ಪ್ರವೀಣ
(6) ಸಂವಿತ (7) ಅನ್ತರ
(meaning "midst")
(8) ಅಧಿ (meaning a
thing that exists)
(9) ಪಟು (10) ಪಣಿಕ
(11) ಕುಶಲ (12) ಚಪ
ಲ (13) ನಿಪುಣ (14)
ಸಿದ್ಧ (15) ಕುಷ್ಕ
(16) ಪಕ್ವ (17) ಬಂಧ.

(1) ಅಕ್ಷೇಷು+ಕೌಂಡಃ
or ಧೂರ್ತಃ or ಕಿತವಃ ;
(2) ಸಾಂಕಾಸ್ಯೆ+ಸಿದ್ಧಃ (3)
ಆತಪಿ+ಕುಷ್ಕಃ (4) ಸ್ಥಾ
ಲ್ಯಾಂ+ಪಕ್ವ (5) ಚಕೆ)+
ಬಂಧಃ.

Do (II. 1. 42)..

Words meaning
aquatic birds, the
compound words
formed denoting
censure. ...

ತಿರ್ಥೇ+ಧ್ಯಾಂಹಃ or ಕಾ
ಕಃ.

Do (II. 1. 43)... Words formed by the passive primitive affix ಯತ್, this affix signifying “necessity”.
 ವೂಸೆ+ದೇಯಂ, ಪೂರ್ವಾಹ್ನಿ+ಗೇಯಂ.

Do (II. 1. 44).. Words denoting anything, if the compound words are intended to be appellative. ...
 ಅರಣ್ಯೈ+ತಿಲಕಾಃ;ವನೆ+ಕನೇರುಕಾಃ

The word ತತ್ರ, and words in the locative case denoting parts of the day or the night (II. 1. 45, 46). And also any word in the locative case, if the compound word formed is to express contempt (II. 1. 47). ...
 Words formed by the primitive affix ಕ್ತ.or its sub...
 (1) ತತ್ರ+ಭುಕ್ತಂ ; (2) ಪೂರ್ವಾಹ್ನಿ or ಅಪರರಾತ್ರಿ+ಕೃತಂ ; (3) ಅವತಪ್ತೆ+ನಕುಲಸಿಂಹತಂ (4) ಉದಕೇ+ವಿಶೀರ್ಣಂ (5) ಪ್ರವಾಹೇ+ಮಾತೃತಂ (6) ಭಸ್ಮನಿ+ಹುತಂ.

33. Observe that in a few cases there can be no composition to form *tatp.* compounds between words in the instrumental case in the sense of agent or instrument, and words formed by primitive affixes. Thus ಲೂನವಾ and ಛಿನ್ನವಾ cannot be compounded with ದಾತ್ರೀಣ or ವರಶುನಾ(ಆಕೃತಿಗಣಃ) (Kás. on II. 1. 32).

34. It must further be noted that the words ಅವೇತ,ಅವೋಢಮುಕ್ತ,ವತೀತ,and ಅವತ್ರಸ್ತ can be compounded with only a few words in the ablative case, most words in that case not being compoundable with the words in question. So, there can be no composition between the words ಭೋಜನಾತ್ and ಅವತ್ರಸ್ತ or between ಪ್ರಾಸಾದಾತ್ and ವತೀತ (ಆಕೃತಿಗಣಃ).

35. And contrary to the rules permitting the composition of words denoting objects qualified with those which denote the objects that qualify, composition is specially forbidden in the following cases :—

(1) In such expressions as ರಾಮೋಜಾಮದಗ್ನ್ಯಃ ; ಅರ್ಜುನಃ ಕಾರ್ತವೀರ್ಯಃ (ಆಕೃತಿಗಣಃ) (Sid. I. 360).

(II) When the qualifying word is a word signifying a point of the compass or a number (II. 1. 50), except in the following cases :—

(a) When the sense of the comp. is that of an appellative. Thus, there may be a composition between ಪೂರ್ವ and ಇಕ್ಷುಕಾಮಸಾವಿರಾ, and between ಸಪ್ತ and ಋಷಯಃ, the resultant compounds being ಪೂರ್ವೀಕ್ಷುಕಾಮಸಾವಿರಾ, “the town of ಇಕ್ಷುಕಾಮಸಾವಿರಾ in the east’ and ಸಪ್ತಋಷಯಃ, ‘the seven sages’ (the constellation of the Great Bear). But there could be no composition in ಉತ್ತರಾ ವೃಕ್ಷಾಃ “northern trees,” and in ಪಂಚಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣಾಃ “five brahmans.”

(b) When the comp. is to take a secondary affix (II. 1. 51). Thus, ಪೂರ್ವ and ಶಾಲಾ may be compounded when the comp. is afterwards to take the secondary affix ಇ, the comp. word being ಪೂರ್ವಶಾಲಃ “one who is in the eastern hall ;” again ಷಷ್ and ಮಾತುರ್ from ಮಾತೃ when they are to take the secondary affix ಅಣ್ may be compounded making the comp. word ಷಷ್ಮಾತುರಃ; “one who has six mothers.”

(c) When the comp. would take an additional member after it, as in the case of a *bah.* comp. being formed; consisting of the former comp. and another word. Thus, ಪಂಚ and ಗೋ may be compounded as a *tatp.* comp. when this comp. together with the word ಧನ has to be formed into the *bah.* comp. ಪಂಚಗವಧನ “whose wealth consists of five cows.” So ದ್ವಿ and ಅಹನಿ may be compounded into a *tatp.* comp. when this comp. together with the word ಜಾತಸ್ಯ has to be formed into a *tatp.* comp. as has been already seen.

36. There are three other cases in which a numeral may be compounded with another word to form a *tatp.* comp. and they are

(I) when the words with which it is to be compounded are the names of rivers, the sense implying their junction. *e. g.*, ಪಂಚ+ಗಂಗಾ=ಪಂಚಗಂಗಾ, “at the meeting of the five rivers Ganges”; and ದ್ವಿ+ಯಮುನಾ=ದ್ವಿಯಮುನಾ “at the meeting of the two rivers Jamna.”

(II). when the sense of the comp. formed by joining it with another word is that of an aggregate. *e. g.*, ಪಂಚ+ಗೋ=ಪಂಚಗವಾಂ “an aggregate of five cows” (II. 4. 17).

(III). when the numeral is ಎಕ *e. g.*, ಎಕ+ನಾಥಃ. (II. 1. 49).

37. When a numeral notwithstanding the general restriction admits of composition in the manner referred to in (b) and (c) of para 35, and in (11) of para 36, the comp. formed is called a *dvigu* comp. (II. 1. 52).

38. There is a class of *karmadhāraya* compounds in which only a part of the member which is the qualifying word remains in the comp. the other part being *lopated*. Thus, in the example ಕಕಸಾರ್ಥವ, the king beloved by the people of his era, the proper analysis of which consists of the words ಕಕಸ್ಯಪ್ರಿಯಸಾರ್ಥವಃ, the word ಪ್ರಿಯಃ ‘beloved’ is *lopated* (B. 1008). So also is the formation of the comp. (1) ದೇವಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣಃ, (2) ಕಾಕಸಾರ್ಥವಃ, (3) ಕುತವಸಾಕುತಃ, (4) ಅಜಾತಶತ್ರುಃ. But nowhere in *Pāṇini* or in other works a list of such compounds is given.

39. Other better defined cases are,

(a) When words denoting objects of comparison are compounded with those which denote the objects with which they are compared; for in this case the word ಇವ which occurs when the comp. is resolved into its elements is invariably *lopated*. *e. g.*, ಘನ+ಇವ+ಶ್ಯಾಮಃ=ಘನಃ+ಶ್ಯಾಮಃ. (II. 1. 55).

(b). When a word formed by the affix ತರಪಃ is compounded

with another word ; in this case the expression ತರ is invariably *lopated*. e. g., ನೃಣಾಂ+ಶ್ವೇತತರಃ=ನೃಣಾಂ+ಶ್ವೇತಃ. (Sid. I. 343).

40. When a collection of more words than one employed to denote the same thing as another word, is compounded, the comp. thus formed is a *bahuvrīhi* comp. (II. 2. 23, 24) and the comp. is called ಸಮಾನಾಧಿಕರಣ ಪದಬಹುವ್ರೀಹಿಃ, when the words compounded refer in sense to the same thing before composition, and ವೈಧಿಕರಣಪದಬಹುವ್ರೀಹಿಃ, when they refer to different things. Thus, ಫೀತಃ +ಅಂಬರಃ, employed to denote one “whose garments are yellow,” i. e., *Hari*, when compounded, is a ಸಮಾನಾಧಿಕರಣ ಪದಬಹುವ್ರೀಹಿಃ. So the indeclinable ಅಸ್ತಿ+ಕ್ಷೀರಂ employed to denote whatever has milk, i. e., a cow, is a compound of the same kind. In these examples, the two words compounded refer to the same thing. But in the examples ದೇವಾಕೃತಿಃ, “one who has the shape of God,” and ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ಪ್ರಭಃ, “one who has the brightness of the lightning,” the words compounded refer before their union to different things, and the compounds come therefore under the class of ವೈಧಿಕರಣಪದಬಹುವ್ರೀಹಿಃ.

41. There are certain *bah.* compounds, of this description in which one of the words in entering into composition may drop a portion of it by *lopation*. These words are those derived from a root coming after ಷ) and other *upasargáh*, and the parts *lopated* are those that follow the *upasargáh*. Thus, from the words ಷ)ಪತಿತಃ and ಪರ್ಣಃ used to denote “a tree of which the leaves are all fallen,” the parts ಪತಿತಃ being omitted in the first word, the comp. ಪ್ರಪರ್ಣಃ may be formed (B. 1038). So also when words denoting existence and having the negative ನೌ prefixed are compounded with another word to form a *bah.* compound. Thus, ಅ+ವಿದ್ಯಮಾನಃ+ಪುತ್ರಃ=ಅಪುತ್ರ “one of whom there exists not a child.” i. e., “a childless man.”

42. The name *bahuvrīhi* is given also to some compounds not formed as above stated. These compounds are as follows :—

(1). Compounds formed by compounding *sankhya* words meaning not merely numbers, but persons or things numbered, with indeclinables, alluding, as they may do by an enlarged application of their meaning, to persons or things that exist in the manner denoted by them, or with the words ಆಸನ್ನ or ಅದೂರ or ಅಧಿಕ. (II. 2. 25) *e. g.*, ಉಪದಶಾಃ. “Those who are near ten” *i. e.* 9 or 11 persons. So ಆಸನ್ನದಶಾಃ, ಅದೂರದಶಾಃ, ಅಧಿಕದಶಾಃ.

(2) Compounds formed by compounding the common names of the quarters in the genitive case (ದಿಕ್) with other common names of quarters in the genitive case to express the interval between them (II. 2. 26). *e. g.*, ಉತ್ತರಪಶ್ಚಿಮಾ, ಪೂರ್ವೋತ್ತರಾ, ಪಶ್ಚಿಮದಕ್ಷಿಣಾ.

(3) Compounds formed by compounding nouns with other nouns of the same form and sense to express the manner in which a war or other action takes place, the nouns being circumstanced as follows :—

(a). the nouns being in the locative case and the manner of the war or other action referring to the agents holding or seizing and so forth. *e. g.*, ಕೆಶಾ ಕೆಶಿ, ಕಚಾ ಕಚಿ ;

(b). the nouns being in the instrumental case and the manner of the war or other action referring to the reciprocal striking and so forth of the agents (II. 2. 27). *e. g.*, ದಂಡಾದಂಡಿ, ಮುಸಲಾ ಮುಸಲಿ.

(4). Compounds formed by compounding the word ಸಹ with nouns in the instrumental case, when the sense of ಸಹ is generally that the person or thing denoted by the noun in the instrumental case takes part in an action suffered or done by the person or thing denoted by the compound (II. 2. 28) and rarely even when the sense denotes simple existence in company (Sid I. 413). *e. g.*, ಸಪುತ್ರಃಆಗತಃ “he has come with the son” ; here both the father and the son have performed the act of coming; but ಸಹದಶಭಿಃ ಪುತ್ರೈಃಭಾರಂ ವಹತೀರ್ಧಭಿಃ “the she-ass carries the load with (accompanied by) her ten colts” ; here there is no composition, for the action of carrying is the act of the ass only. Still in ಸಕರ್ಮಕಃ and ಸಲೋಮಕಃ

and so forth, we find expressions in which the idea is only that of the existence of one thing together with another thing.

43. We now come to the *dvandva* compounds. *Dvandva* means doubling or coupling. These are formed by compounding words ending with case affixes when they stand in the relation expressible by the word "and." The meanings that may be indicated by "and" are "community of reference" (ಸಮಾಚ್ಛೇದ) "collateralness of reference" (ಅನ್ವಾಚೇದ) "mutual conjunction" (ಇತರೇತರಯೋಗ) and "aggregating." (ಸಮಾಹಾರ). For example, take the sentence, ಈಶ್ವರಂ ಗುರುಂಚ ಭಜನ್ಯ, "reverence God and thy teacher;" here, the dependence on one and the same verb of the mutually unrelated set of words is what is called "*community of reference*." In the sentence ಭಿಕ್ಷಾಮೇಟಗಾಂಚಾನಯ, "go for alms and bring the cow," the relation founded on the one or the other being a collateral action is what is called "*collateralness of reference*." In these two cases, composition should not take place, because the words are not directly related to one another. In the sentence "ಧವುದಿರೌಛಿಧಿ," "cleave the mimosa and the grisea," the relation of the two mixed up as the joint object of one action is what is called "mutual conjunction." "Aggregation" is taking things in a collective sense, as in the example ಸಂಜ್ಞಾಪರಿಭಾಷಂ "an appellative, and a maxim of interpretation." In these two latter cases, composition may take place the comp. in the former of these cases being called ಇತರೇತರಯಾಗದ್ವಂದ್ವ್ಯಃ and in the latter, ಸಮಾಹಾರದ್ವಂದ್ವ್ಯಃ. (B. 1054).

44. It is to be observed that *dvandva* composition may take place also between more than two words, as between two. But in the latter case, the words may be compounded in two ways, viz. (1) by compounding the words as they are, or (2) by compounding two of these first and then compounding the resultant comp. with the remaining word, or with other compounds formed in the same manner from the remaining words according to circumstances. (Sid. I. 431)

45. But though composition into *dvandva* compounds may take place optionally by *mutual conjunction* or by *aggregation*, in the case of certain words there is a restriction as follows :—

A. Cases in which *aggregation* alone is admissible.

(1). Between words denoting animals between which there is permanent enmity (II. 4. 9) *e. g.*, ಮಾರ್ಜಾಲಮೂಷಕಂ, "cat and rat."

(2). Between words denoting persons belonging to the different *charanas* of the *Vedas* when they are used along with the aorist derived from the roots ಸ್ಥಾ and ಇಣ್ in the sense of recitation of the *charanas* as already learnt, as distinguished from learning them the first time (II. 4. 3). *e. g.*, ಉದಗಾತ್ಯುಚಕಲಾಪಮ್ ; ಪ್ರತ್ಯಷ್ಟಾತ್ಯುಚಕೌಘಮಃ.

(3). Between words denoting persons who have studied subjects which are close to each other in respect of the order of their study (II. 4. 5). *e. g.*, ಪದಕಕ್ರಮಕಂ.

(4). Between words denoting ಶೂದ್ರಾಃ (Sudras) who can eat in vessels used by each other (II. 4. 10) ತಕ್ಷಾ ಯಸ್ಮಾರಂ, ರಜಕತಸ್ತುವಾಯಂ.

(5). Between words denoting players, singers, or dancers, or between words denoting the component parts of an army not being elephants, horses, and other domestic animals, or between words denoting the members of the bodies of animals (II. 4. 2). *e. g.*, ಮಾರ್ದಂಗಕಪಾಣವಿಕಮ್, ವೀಣಾವಾದಕಪರಿವಾದಕಮ್, ರಥಿಕಾಶ್ವಾರೋಹಂ, ರಥಿಕಪಾದಾತಮ್, ಪಾಣಿಪಾದಮ್, ಶಿರೋಗ್ರೀವಮ್.

(6). Between words denoting small animals, *i. e.*, those which are not bigger than a mongoose (II. 4. 8 ; Sid. I. 436), provided the words are taken not with reference to the individuals but generally (ಒಕುಪ್ರಕೃತಿಃ) (Sid. I. 438). *e. g.*, ಯೂಕಾಲಿಕ್ಷಮ್.

(7). Between words of different genders and denoting rivers (ನದೀ as well as ನದ), countries, cities, (ನಗರ), not towns (ಗ್ರಾಮ) (II. 4. 7 ; Sid. I. 436 note 28). *e. g.*, ಗಂಗಾ (feminine)+ಶೋಣ (masculine). So ಕುರುಕುರುಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಂ, ಮಥುರಾಪಾಟಲೀಪುತ್ರಂ. But there is no composition between ಗಂಗಾ (river) and ಪಾಟಲೀಪುತ್ರ (city ; between ಗಂಗಾ and ಯಮುನಾ (both, though denoting rivers, are not words of different genders).

(8). Between words denoting sacrifices performed by the recitation of the *Yajur Vedas*, provided they are words never used in the neuter gender (II. 4. 4 ; Sid. I. 435). *e. g.*, ಅಕಾಶ್ಯಮೇಧಃ ; but ರಾಜಸೂಯನಾಜಮೇಯೌ (no aggregation).

(9). Between *jatī* words being the names of substances, not qualities and actions, and used with a view to give prominence in sense to the *genus* instead of to the individuals comprised in the name, (II. 4. 6 ; Sid. I. 436) provided that the words in question are not those referred to in from (5) to (8) above and do not denote (a) animals, (b) trees, (c) grain (d) grass, and (e) condiments. *e. g.*, ಆರಾಶಸ್ತ್ರ ; ಧಾನಾಶಮ್ಭಲಿ ; but ರೂಪರಸೌ ; (qualities) ಗಮನಾಕುಂಚನೆ (actions) ; ಬದರಾಮಲಿಕಾನಿ (individuals referred to) ; ವಿಷ್ಣುದ್ರಾಃ ; (persons).

B. Cases in which aggregation is admissible optionally.

(1). Between words denoting domestic animals, such as elephants, horses, and so on (II. 4. 12 ; Sid. I. 433) and not small animals or animals having permanent enmity. (II. 4. 8,9). *e. g.*, ಅಶ್ವಬಡಬಂ or ಅಶ್ವಬಡಚೌ ; ಗೋಮಹಿಷಂ or ಗೋಮಹಿಷಾಃ.

(2). Between words denoting wild animals and not being small animals and animals which are permanently inimical to each other, provided the words are taken in a general sense, and not with reference to the individuals. (II. 4. 12, 8. 9; Sid. I. 438) *e. g.*, ರುರುಪೃಷತಃ or ರುರುಪೃಷತಾಃ.

(3). Between words denoting birds and not small animals and animals which are permanently inimical to each other. (II. 4. 12, 8, 9 ; Sid. I. 438), provided the words are taken not with reference to the individuals but generally. *e. g.*, ತಿತ್ತಿರಿಕಪಿಂಜಲಂ or ತಿತ್ತಿರಿಕಪಿಂಜಲಾಃ.

(4). Between words denoting trees provided the words are taken generally and not with reference to the individuals. (II. 4. 12. Sid. I. 438). *e. g.*, ಪ್ಲಕ್ಷನೈಗ್ರೋಧಂ or ಪ್ಲಕ್ಷನೈಗ್ರೋಧಾಃ.

(5). Between words denoting grain provided the words are taken generally and not with reference to the individuals. (II. 4. 12. Sid. I. 438). *e. g.*, ವ್ರಿಹಿಯಮಂ or ವ್ರಿಹಿಯಮಾಃ.

(6). Between words denoting grass provided the words are taken generally and not with reference to the individuals (II. 4. 12. Sid. I. 438). *e. g.*, ಕೌಶಕಾಶಂ or ಕೌಶಕಾಶಾಃ.

(7). Between words denoting condiments provided the words are taken generally and not with reference to the individuals. (II. 4. 12. Sid. I. 438). *e. g.*, ದಧಿಘೃತಂ or ದಧಿಘೃತಾಃ.

(8). Between words denoting substances and not being words referred to in A and in paras (I) to (7) above, provided the things denoted by them are naturally capable of co-existence. (II. 4. 13; Sid. I. 439). *e. g.*, ನಂದಕಪಾಂಚಜನ್ಯೈ or ನಂದಕಪಾಂಚಜನ್ಯಂ.

(9). Between words not denoting substances. *e. g.*, words denoting qualities and actions respectively, provided the things denoted by them are naturally incapable of co-existence. (II. 4. 13. Sid. I. 4. 39). *e. g.*, ಶೀತೋಷ್ಣಂ or ಶೀತೋಷ್ಣಿ, ಸುಖದುಃಖಾ or ಸುಖದುಃಖಿ, ಜೀವಿತಮರಣಂ or ಜೀವಿತಮರಣಿ; but ಶೀತೋಷ್ಣಲುದಕೇ (substance); ಕಾಮಕೋಧೌ (cannot co-exist).

46. It is, however, with reference to the above rules relating to the process of aggregation, to be observed that whether the process is prescribed absolutely or optionally by them, it should in no case take place when the compounds are intended to be used in such a manner as to express definitely the number of things that are denoted by them (II. 4. 15); and 2ndly that in a case in which the process is absolutely prescribed, it should be held to be optional, if the compounds are intended to be used in such a manner as to express only approximately the number of those that are denoted by them. (II. 4. 16). *e. g.*, ದಶದಂತೋಷ್ಪಾಃ; "ten elephants and camels," (here there is no composition) ಉಪದಶಾಃ ದಂತೋಷ್ಪಾಃ or ಉಪದಶಂದಂತೋಷ್ಪಾಃ, "about ten elephants and camels."

47. Upon another principle, compounds may be divided into two classes, :—

(I). those in which the compounded words are compounded only optionally, that is to say, when it is wished to use the

words in the form of a comp. word instead of separately as they are, and

(II) those in which the compounded words should invariably be so compounded.

48. For the most part, that which is invariably compounded has no corresponding expression made up of separate words, or its analysis must, for the most part, be made in words different from those forming the comp. (B. 967.)

49. The following compounds belong to the second of the above mentioned classes :—

(I) *Dvandva* or a *tatp.* comp. followed by an additional member as in the case of forming a *bah.* comp. by uniting those compounds with another word (B. 1000). *e. g.*, ರಜತ+ಸುವರ್ಣ in ರಜತ ಸುವರ್ಣ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಃ, “one which has the brightness of silver and gold,” ಪಂಚ+ಗೌ in ಪಂಚಗವಧನಃ “one whose wealth consists of five cows.”

(II) A *karmadhāraya* comp. such as ಕೃಷ್ಣಸರ್ಪಃ (B. 1006) and the like. (ಆತ್ಮತೀರ್ಣಃ).

(III) A *tatp.* comp. formed by the composition of a word in the genitive case with a word formed by the primitive affix ಅಕ in order to the formation of an expression denoting particular kinds of play (II. 2. 17) *e. g.* ಉದ್ಭೂತಕೃಷ್ಣಾಣಾಂ+ಭಂಜಿಕಾ.

(IV) A *tatp.* comp. formed by the composition of a word in the genitive case with a word formed by the primitive affix ಅಕ in the sense of agent in order to the formation of an expression denoting profession or occupation. (II. 2. 17) *e. g.*, ದಂತಾನಾಂ+ಲೇಖಕಃ.

(V) A *tatp.* comp. formed by the composition of the word ಖಟ್ಯಾ in the accusative case with words formed by the primitive affix ಕ್ತ (Sid. I. 337) to express censure. *e. g.*, ಖಟ್ಯಾ+ರೂಢಃ in the expression ಖಟ್ಯಾರೂಢಃ ಜಾಲ್ಯಃ.

(V) A *tatp.* comp. formed by the composition of the word

అర్థ “on account of” with words in the dative case (B. 988). *e. g.* ద్వీప+అర్థ in the sentence ద్వీపార్థంవయః.

(VI) A *tatp.* comp. formed by the composition of a word in the locative case with another word to form an appellative (Sid. I. 353). *e. g.*, అరణ్యే+తిలకాః ; వనీ+కనరుక్మాః.

(VII) A *tatp.* comp. formed by the composition of the particles and other words with other words as explained in (13) and (14) of para 29 above (Sid. I. 376 note 151). *e. g.*, ప్ర+అజాయాః ; లూరి+కృత్యే. ప్ర+సహ్య.

(VIII) A comp. formed by the composition of *upapada* with primitive declinable nouns as has been already explained. (Sid. I. 378). *e. g.*, కుంభం+కారః.

(IX) An *avya.* comp. (II. 1. 6). *e. g.*, అధి+పరిణి. లుప+కృష్ణస్య. సు+మద్రాణాం. దుర్+యవనానాం. వి+మద్ధి. నిర్+మక్షికాణాం. నిర్+హిమస్య. అతి+నిద్రా. ఇతి+హరి. అను+విష్ణోః. అను+జ్యేష్ఠస్య. స+చక్రేణ. స+సఖ్యాః. స+క్షత్రాణాం. స+తృణం. స+అగ్నిం. అను+రూపస్య. ప్రతి+అర్థం. యథా+శక్తం. స+హరేః.

50 The following however are exceptions to the above rule, the compounds belonging therefore to the first class.

(1) అప, పరి, బహిః, and all indeclinables formed from the root అంಚు, taken in connection with words in the ablative case. (II. 1. 12). *e. g.*, అపత్రిగతం or అపత్రిగతభ్యః ; పరిత్రిగతం or పరిత్రిగతభ్యః ; బహిర్గామేష్ or బహిర్గామోత్ ; పౌగ్నాగ్రమేష్ or పౌగ్నాగ్రమోత్.

(2) ఆజ్ signifying “until” or “as far as” taken in connection with words in the ablative case. (II. 1. 13). ఆపాటిపుత్రం or ఆపాటిపుత్రాత్.

(3) అభి and ప్రతి signifying “towards” and అను signifying “near to” or “alongside of” (II. 1. 14 to 16). అభ్యగ్ని or అగ్నిమభి శలభాః పతన్తి ; ప్రత్యగ్ని or అగ్నింప్రతిశలభాఃపతన్తి ; అనువనం or వనమను అశనిర్గతః.

51. Some words in the compounds are called secondary.
(ಉಪಸರ್ಜನಂ) These words are as follows :—

(A) In *avya* compounds.

The *indeclinables* in the compounds (I. 2. 43).

(B) In *tatp.* Compounds.

(1) As between a word that is qualified and a word that qualifies, *the latter word.* (I. 2. 43).

(2) As between a word denoting object of comparison and a word denoting the object compared with, *the latter word* (I. 2. 43).

(3) As between a governed word and a governing word, or as between any other word whose sense is determined and a word which determines the sense, *the former word.* (I. 2. 43).

(C) In *bah.* compounds.

All words in the compounds.

(D) In *dvandva* compounds.

None.

52. It may be comprehensively said, except as to compounds formed from qualifying and qualified words, that that word is secondary which when the comp. is resolved into its elements will always be in one fixed case, whilst the other member may vary its case according to circumstances (I. 2. 44). For example, for the *tatp.* comp. ಕೃಷ್ಣಶ್ರೀತಃ the analysis is ಕೃಷ್ಣಂ+ಶ್ರೀತಃ. Again for the comp. ಕೃಷ್ಣಶ್ರೀತೇನ, the analysis is ಕೃಷ್ಣಂ+ಶ್ರೀತೇನ. Here in both cases, it will be found that the word ಕೃಷ್ಣಂ occurs in the accusative case. So, the word would appear in the same case whatever may be the case of the word ಶ್ರೀತ as connected therewith, *i. e.*, whether ಶ್ರೀತಃ becomes ಶ್ರೀತಾಯ, ಶ್ರೀತಾತ್, and so forth. Again, in the example, ಅತಿ+ಮೂಲಾಂ, the expression ಅತಿ, which stands for ಅತಿಕ್ರಾಂತಃ, which is in the nominative case, may change its case, taking the accusative, instrumental, and so on and becoming thus ಅತಿಕ್ರಾಂತಂ, ಅತಿಕ್ರಾಂತೇನ, ಅತಿಕ್ರಾಂತಾತ್, and so on,

according as it is wished to make the comp. an attribute of another word in the corresponding cases; but the word ಮೂಲಾಂ when in composition with ಅತಿ, must always be in the accusative case, and can never be in any other case, being therefore only ಮೂಲಾಂ, whether ಅತಿ stands for ಅತಿಕ್ರಾಂತಂ or ಅತಿಕ್ರಾಂತೇನ and so on, or ಅತಿಕ್ರಾಂತಂ only. So, ನಿರ್ which stands for ನಿಷ್ಕ್ರಾಂತಃ may stand for ನಿಷ್ಕ್ರಾಂತಃ, ನಿಷ್ಕ್ರಾಂತೇನ, and so on; but the word ಕೌಶಾಂಬೀ, to be fit for being compounded with ನಿರ್, whatever may be the case represented by it, as applied in any particular case, must always appear in the analysis in the ablative case only, and in no other. So, in regard to the words ಪುಷ್ಪಃ and ಅಪನ್ನಃ taken along with another word in the accusative case, such as ಜೀವಿಕಾಂ and so forth.

53. It is to be remarked with reference to compounds composed of a qualifying and a qualified word, that the question as to what should be taken as the qualifying word will frequently arise, and has to be clearly determined. The only answer that can be given generally on this point is, that the decision will vary according to the nature of the words in question. For instance, a word denoting a quality or action, when it is taken along with a word denoting a genus, should necessarily be taken as the qualifying word, and the latter word can never come properly under the category. Thus, as between the words ನೀಲಂ and ಉತ್ಪಲಂ, the former word can never be a qualified word and the latter a qualifying word. Thus, also, in the case of the words ಪಾಚಕಃ, *cooking*, and ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣಃ, *Brahman*. But when words both denoting actions, or one denoting a quality, whilst the other denotes an action, are taken together, there is no restriction as in the above case. Thus, taking the pairs of words, ಖಂಜ, *lame*, and ಕುಬ್ಜ, *hunchbacked*, or ಪಾಚಕ, *cooking*, and ಪಾಠಕ, *singing*, or ಖಂಜ and ಪಾಠಕ, any one word in these pairs may be taken as the qualifying word, the other word being taken as the word qualified (II. 1 ; 57 ; II 2. 35 ; Sid I. 360 note 88).

54. The following however are specialities to be noted in this connection, :—

(1) Between words denoting actions, that which denotes an action naturally preceding the action signified by the other word should be taken as the qualifying word. (II. 1. 49). *e. g.*, between స్నాతః and అనులిప్తః, స్నాతః is the qualifying word.

(2) Between words denoting actions and formed by the primitive affix క్త, when to only one of them the negative particle నజ, whether in the form of అ or అన్, is attached, no such particle being attached to the other, the latter word should be taken as the qualifying word (II. 1. 60). *e. g.*, between కృత and అకృత or అశిత and అనశిత, the words కృత and అశిత should be taken as the qualifying word

(3) So, the words (1) సర్వ (2) జరత్ (3) పురాణ (4) నవ (5) కేవల (6) పూర్వ (7) అపర (8) ప్రథమ (9) చరమ (10) జఘన్య (11) సమాన (12) మధ్యమ (13) మధ్య and (14) విర should be taken as the qualifying words when compounded with other words (II. 1. 49. 58). *e. g.*, సర్వదేవః ; జరత్స్థిరః, పురాణాన్నం, నవాన్నం, కేవలాన్నం పూర్వపురుషః, అపరపురుషః, ప్రథమపురుషః, చరమపురుషః, జఘన్యపురుషః ; సమానపురుషః ; మధ్యమపురుషః ; మధ్యపురుషః ; విరపురుషః.

(4). So the word (1) సత్, (2) మహత్, (3) పరమ, (4) ఉత్కృష్ట should be taken as the qualifying words when compounded with other words to imply that the persons or things denoted by these words are worthy of respect. (II. 1. 61). *e. g.*, సత్పురుషః, మహాపురుషః, పరమపురుషః, ఉత్కృష్టపురుషః.

(5). The words యువా and యువతి should be taken as qualifying words when compounded with the words (1) ఖలిత, (2) పలిత, (3) బలిన, (4) జరత్. (II. 1. 67). *e. g.*, యువాఖలితః, యువాపలితః ; యువాపలితః, యువాపలితా ; యువాబలిన, యువాబలినా ; యువాజరన్, యువాజరతి.

(6). Words expressive of equality or similarity and also words formed by passive primitive affixes should be taken as qualifying words when compounded with other words. (II. 1. 68) *e. g.*, తుల్యశీప్తితః ; సదృశమహాన్ ; భోజ్యోష్ణం ; పానియశీతం.

(7). The word ಈಷತ್ should be taken as the qualifying word when compounded with words denoting qualities. (II. 2. 7) e. g., ಈಷತ್ಪಿಂಗಲಃ ; ಈಷತ್ಕುಡಾರಃ.

55 The rules as to what words should stand first in the compounds are as follows :—

(A) For *bah.* compounds.

(a). In a comp. formed by the composition of *sarvanāma* words with a *sankhya* word the latter should stand first. (Sid. I. 428) but in other compounds, the following words in them in preference to others in the order stated :—

(a). a word in the locative case. (II. 2. 35).

(b). a *sarvanāma* word. (Sid. I. 428).

(c). a *sankhya* word. (Sid. I. 428).

(d). a word qualifying another word (ವಿಶೇಷಣಂ), (II. 2. 35), unless it is the word ಪ್ರಿಯ, for this word may stand optionally in any other than the first place. (Sid. I. 429).

(e). a word formed by *nishtā*. (II. 2. 36). except when it is compounded with a word denoting time or with the word ಸುಖ or with most of the *jati* words. (Sid. I. 429). e. g., ದ್ವೈನ್ಯಃ (a *sarvanāma* compounded with a *sankhya*) ಕಂಠಿಕಾಲಃ (a) ಸಮಸ್ಯೇತಃ, (b) ತ್ರಿಕುಕ್ಷುಃ, (c) ಚಿತ್ರಸುಃ ; but ಪ್ರಿಯಗುಡಃ, or ಗುಡಪ್ರಿಯಃ ; (d) ಕೃತಕೃತ್ಯಃ ; but ಮಾಸಜಾತಾ, ಸುಖಜಾತಾ, ಸಾರಂಗಜಗ್ಧಾ (e) ; in ಕೃತಕ ಜಃ, ಕಟ is a *jati* word and still it is not put first because this is one of the exceptional cases alluded to by the word “most” in connection with *jati* words in (e).

B. For *dvandva* compounds.

(a). Words denoting the four castes should stand in the order of their precedence. (Sid. I. 433) e. g., ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣಕ್ಷತ್ರಿಯವಿಜ್ಞಾ ದ್ರಾಃ.

(b). words denoting seasons (ಋತು) or asterisms (ನಕ್ಷತ್ರ)

should stand in the order of the precedence of the seasons or asterisms provided the words have the same number of syllables. (Sid. I. 433). *e. g.*, ಹೇಮಂತ ಶಿಶಿರವಸಂತಾಃ ; ಕೃತ್ತಿಕಾರೋಹಿಣ್ಯಾಃ ; but ಗ್ರೀಷ್ಮವಸಂತಾಃ.

(c). Words denoting those worthy of more prominent mention or regard should stand before those less so (Sid. I. 433) *e. g.*, ವಾಸುದೇವಾರ್ಜುನೌ.

(d). Words having short vowels should precede those which have other vowels (Sid. I. 433). *e. g.*, ಕುಶಕಾಶಮ್.

(e). Words having fewer syllables precede those which have more syllables provided the words are only two (II. 2. 34). *e. g.*, ಇಂದ್ರವರಾಣೌ ; but ಶಂಖದುಂದುಭಿವೀಣಾಃ.

(f). Words beginning with vowels and ending in ಅ should precede *ghi* words as well as those which are not *ghi* provided the words in the comp. are only two (II. 2. 33 ; Sid. I. 433). *e. g.*, ಈಶಕೃಷ್ಣಾಃ ; ಇಂದ್ರಾಗ್ನೀ ; but ಅಶ್ವರಥಂದ್ರಾಃ ; ಇಂದ್ರಾಶ್ವರಥಾಃ.

(g). Words called *ghi* should precede other words not being words beginning with vowels and ending in ಅ, and in this case, provided the words in the comp. are more than two and there are more than one *ghi* word, the restriction does not apply except as to one of the *ghi* words (II. 2. 32 ; Sid. I. 432). *e. g.*, ಹರಿಹರೌ ; but ಹರಿಗುರುಹರಾಃ or ಹರಿಹರಗುರವಃ.

C. For *tatp.* and *avya.* compounds.

(a) Generally, the secondary word should stand first in the comp. For example in

(1) ನೀಲಂ+ಉತ್ಪಲಂ, ನೀಲಂ should stand first (II. 1. 57)

(2) ಕು+ಪುರುಷಃ, ಕು Do (II. 2. 18)

(3) ಕೃಷ್ಣಂ+ಶ್ರೀತಃ, ಕೃಷ್ಣಂ Do (II. 1. 24)

(4) ಚೋರೇಭ್ಯಃ+ಭಯಂ, ಚೋರೇಭ್ಯಃ Do (II. 1. 37)

(5) ರಾಜ್ಞಃ+ಪುರುಷಃ, ರಾಜ್ಞಃ Do (II. 2. 8)

(6) ಅಕ್ಷೇಮ+ಶಾಂಡಃ, ಅಕ್ಷೇಮ Do (II. 1. 40)

(7) ಕರಿಣಿ+ಅಧಿ, ಅಧಿ Do (II. 2. 30)

(b) But contrary to the general rule the following words come as the first member in the comp.

(1) ಅರ್ಧಂ (neuter) which signifies "halves" when used as a governing word along with a word in the genitive case, provided that the latter word means "what has parts" and is numerically distinguished by unity, and the former word denotes parts of what is denoted by the latter (II. 2. 2). *e. g.*, ಪಿಪ್ಪಲಾಃ+ಅರ್ಧಂ=ಅರ್ಧಂ+ಪಿಪ್ಪಲಾಃ. But ಗ್ರಾಮಸ್ಯ+ಅರ್ಧಃ and ಪಿಪ್ಪಲೀನಾಂ+ಅರ್ಧಂ remain as they are.

(2) The words ಪೂರ್ವ, ಅವರ, ಅಧರ, and ಉತ್ತರ when used as governing words with a word in the genitive case, provided that the latter word denotes what has parts and is distinguished numerically by unity, and the former words express parts of what is denoted by the latter (II. 2. 1). *e. g.*, ಕಾಯಸ್ಯ+ಪೂರ್ವಂ &c.,=ಪೂರ್ವಂ &c.,+ಕಾಯಸ್ಯ. But ನಾಭೀ+ಪೂರ್ವಂ &c., and ಛಾತ್ರಾಣಾಂ+ಪೂರ್ವಃ &c., remain as they are, for ನಾಭಿ cannot be considered as a thing having parts, and therefore, ಪೂರ್ವಂ &c., cannot signify a part of the ನಾಭಿಃ and ಛಾತ್ರಾಣಾಂ being in the plural signifies more than one.

(3) Words denoting what has parts when used as governing words along with words denoting time and being in the genitive case (Sid. I. 349) *e. g.*, ಅಹ್ನಃ+ಮಧ್ಯಂ=ಮಧ್ಯಂ+ಅಹ್ನಃ, ರಾತ್ರಾಃ+ಮಧ್ಯಂ=ಮಧ್ಯಂ+ರಾತ್ರಾಃ.

(4) ಪಾರಿ and ಮಧ್ಯೆ when used as governing words with words in the genitive case (II. 1. 18). *e. g.*, ಗಂಗಾಯಾಃ+ಮಧ್ಯೆ=ಮಧ್ಯೆ+ಗಂಗಾಯಾಃ ; ಗಂಗಾಯಾಃ+ಪಾರಿ=ಪಾರಿ+ಗಂಗಾಯಾಃ.

(5) Words denoting the duration of an action when used with words signifying the agent of that action, (II. 2. 5). ಜಾತಸ್ಯ+ಮಾಸಃ=ಮಾಸಃ+ಜಾತಸ್ಯ.

(6) Words denoting attributes of persons or things when used along with words which denote contempt in connection with those attributes, except when the latter words are (1) ಪಾಪ and (2) ಅಣಕ (II. 1. 53. 54). *e. g.*, ಸೂಚಿಃ+ವೈಯಾಕರಣಃ=ವೈಯಾಕರಣಃ+ಸೂಚಿಃ ; ದುರ್ದುರೂಢಃ+ವಿಮಾಂಸಕಃ=ವಿಮಾಂಸಕಃ+ದುರ್ದುರೂಢಃ. But ಪಾಪಃ or ಅಣಕಃ+ನಾಪಿತಃ=ಪಾಪಃ or ಅಣಕಃ+ನಾಪಿತಃ.

(7). Words compounded with (1) ವ್ಯಾಘ್ರ (2) ಸಿಂಹ (3) ಮಹ್ನ (4) ಋಷಭ (5) ಚಂದನ (6) ವೈಕ (7) ವೃಷ (8) ವರಾಹ (9) ಹಸ್ತಿ (10) ತರು (11) ಕುಂಜರ (12) ರುರೂ (13) ವೃಷತ್ (14) ಪುಂಡರೀಕ (15) ಪಲಾಶ (16) ಕಿತವಿ (17) ಸೋಮ (18) ಪದ್ಮ (19) ಕಮಲ (20) ಕಿಸಲಯ (21) ಬೃಂದಾರಕ (22) ನಾಗ (23) ಕುಂಜರ (ಅಕೃತಿಗಣಃ) when these are words denoting those with which objects denoted by the former words are compared, provided that no word denoting the attribute in respect of which the comparison is made is expressly used along with the comp. except in the case of the words (1) ಬೃಂದಾರಕ (2) ನಾಗ (3) ಕುಂಜರ (II. 1. 56. 62 ; Sid. I. 362). *e. g.*, ವ್ಯಾಘ್ರವ್ಯವ+ಪುರುಷಃ=ಪುರುಷಃ+ವ್ಯಾಘ್ರವ್ಯವ=ಪುರುಷವ್ಯಾಘ್ರಃ. So ನೃಸೋಮ and so forth. But in “ ಪುರುಷಃ ವ್ಯಾಘ್ರವ್ಯವಶೂರಃ ” there can be no composition, because ಶೂರಃ the word denoting the attribute is expressed. Still in ಗೋಕುಂಜರ ಇವೆಸ್ಮಿಂಃ there can be composition, because ಕುಂಜರ is one of the three words specially excepted.

(8) Words called *jāti*, when compounded with those words which by conventional usage implies praise or with the words (1) ಪೋಟಾ (2) ಯುವತಿ (3) ಸೂಕ್ತಕ (4) ಕತಿಸಯ (5) ಗೃಪ್ತಿ (6) ಧನು (7) ವಶಾ (8) ವೇಹತ್ (9) ವಷ್ಕಯಣೀ (10) ಪ್ರವಕ್ತೃ (11) ಶ್ರೋತ್ರಿಯ (12) ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕ (13) ಧೂರ್ತ (II. 1. 65 ; II. 1. 66). *e. g.*, ಮತಲ್ಲಿಕಾ+ಗೋ=ಗೋಮತಲ್ಲಿಕಾ. ಪೋಟಾ+ಇಭಾ=ಇಭಾಪೋಟಾ (for the change of ಇಭಾ into ಇಭ see below) So, ಇಭಾಯುವತಿ ; ಅಗ್ನಿಸೂಕ್ತಕಃ ; ಉದವಿತ್ಯತಿಸ ಯಹ ; ಗೋಗೃಪ್ತಿಃ ; ಗೋಧನುಃ ; ಗೋವಶಾ ; ಗೋವಹತ್ ; ಗೋವಯಷ್ಕಣೀ ; ಕಟಪ್ರವಕ್ತಾ ; ಕಟಶ್ರೋತ್ರಿಯಃ ; ಕಟಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕಃ ; ಕಟಧೂರ್ತಃ.

(9) Optionally the words (1) ಕತಾರ (2) ಗಡುಲ (3) ಖಂಜ (4) ಬೋಡ (5) ಕಾಣ (6) ಕುಂಡ (7) ಖಲತಿ (8) ಗಾರ (9) ವೃಹ (10) ಭಿಕ್ಷುಕ (11)

ಪಿಂಗ (12) ಪಿಂಗಲ (13) ತನು (14) ಜಠರ (15) ಬಧಿರ (16) ಮಠರ (17) ಕಂಜ (18) ವರ್ವರ, when compounded with other words to form *karm.* compounds (II. 2. 38). *e. g.*, ಜೈಮಿನಿ+ಕಡಾರಃ=ಕಡಾರಃ+ಜೈಮಿನಿ or ಜೈಮಿನಿ+ಕಡಾರಃ.

(10) The word ಕುಮಾರೀ when compounded with (1) ಶ್ರಮಣಾ (2) ಪ್ರವೃಜಿತಾ (3) ಕುಲಟಾ (4) ಗರ್ಭಿಣೀ (5) ತಾಪಸೀ (6) ದಾಸೀ (7) ಬಂಧಕೀ and the words ಕುಮಾರ and ಕುಮಾರೀ when compounded with (8) ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕ (9) ಅಭಿರೂಪಕ (10) ಪಟು (11) ಮೃದು (12) ಪಂಡಿತ (13) ಕುಶಲ (14) ಚಪಲ (15) ನಿಪುಣ (II. 1. 70). *e. g.*, ಶ್ರಮಣಾ+ಕುಮಾರೀ=ಕುಮಾರೀ+ಶ್ರಮಣಾ.

(11) Words called *jati* and denoting quadrupeds, when compounded with the word ಗರ್ಭಿಣೀ (II. 1. 71). *e. g.*, ಗರ್ಭಿಣೀ+ಗೋ =ಗೋ+ಗರ್ಭಿಣೀ.

(12) Optionally the words ದ್ವಿತೀಯ, ತೃತೀಯ, ಚತುರ್ಥ, and ತುರ್ಥ when governing a word in the genitive case (II. 2. 3). *e. g.*, ಭಿಕ್ಷುಯಾಃ+ದ್ವಿತೀಯಂ=ದ್ವಿತೀಯಂ+ಭಿಕ್ಷುಯಾಃ or ಭಿಕ್ಷುಯಾಃ+ದ್ವಿತೀಯಂ.

(13). Optionally the words ಪ್ರಪ್ತ and ಆಪನ್ನ. (II. 2. 4). *e. g.*, ಜೀವಿಕಾಂ+ಪ್ರಪ್ತಃ or ಆಪನ್ನಃ=ಪ್ರಪ್ತಃ+ಜೀವಿಕಾಂ ; ಆಪನ್ನಃ+ಜೀವಿಕಾಂ.

(14). *Indeclinables. e. g.,*

(i). ಹರೌ+ಅಧಿ=ಅಧಿ+ಹರಿ. (II. 1. 6).

(ii). ಕೋಕಿಲಯಾ+ಅವ (substituted for ಅವಕೃಪ್ಪಃ)=ಅವ+ಕೋಕಿಲಃ, "what is announced by the cuckoo" *i. e.*, the spring. (II. 2. 18).

(iii). ಕೌಶಾಂಬ್ಯಾಃ+ನಿರ್ (substituted for ನಿಷ್ಕ್ರಾಂತಃ)=ನಿರ್+ಕೌಶಾಂಬ್ಯಾಃ "who has gone beyond ಕೌಶಾಂಬೀ" or "who has come out of ಕೌಶಾಂಬೀ". (II. 2. 18).

(iv). ದಶಾನಾಂ+ಉಪ=ಉಪ+ದಶಾನಾಂ. (II. 2. 25).

(v). ಮುತ್ರೇಣ+ಸಹ=ಸಹ+ಮುತ್ರೇಣ. (II. 2. 28).

(15). The words ಅಸನ್ನ, ಅದೂರ, and ಅಧಿಕ, when compounded with *sankhya* words to form *bah.* compounds. e. g., ದಶಾನಾಂ+ಅಸನ್ನಾಃ &c.,=ಅಸನ್ನಾಃ &c.,+ದಶಾನಾಂ. (II. 2. 25).

(16). Optionally the word ಪ್ರಿಯ in a *bah.* comp. e. g., ಪ್ರಿಯಃ+ಗುಡಃ=ಗುಡಃ+ಪ್ರಿಯಃ or ಪ್ರಿಯಃ+ಗುಡಃ (Sid. I. 429).

(17). The words ಗಡು and some others (which should be ascertained by study, as they have not been enumerated by *Pāṇini*) when compounded with some words in the locative case (which also should be similarly ascertained), to form *bah.* compounds. (Sid. I. 429). e. g., ಕಂಠೆ+ಗಡುಃ=ಗಡುಃ+ಕಣ್ಣೆ. Bu ವಹೆ+ಗಡುಃ=ವಹೆ+ಗಡುಃ.

(c.) But contrary to the exceptional rule above mentioned some indeclinables allow the general rule to be followed in regard to the position of the secondary member as follows :—

(1). ಪ್ರತಿ meaning little. (II. 1. 9). e. g., ಕಾಕಸ್ಯ+ಪ್ರತಿ=ಕಾಕಸ್ಯ+ಪ್ರತಿ.

(2). ಪರಿ meaning contrariety or reverse in connection with gambling, the words with which it is compounded being (a) ಅಕ್ಷ, (b) ಶಲಾಕ or (c) *sankhya* words. (II. 1. 10). e. g., ಅಕ್ಷೇಣ+ಪರಿ=ಅಕ್ಷೇಣ+ಪರಿ; ಶಲಾಕಯಾ+ಪರಿ=ಶಲಾಕಯಾ+ಪರಿ; ಎಕೆನ+ಪರಿ=ಎಕೆನ+ಪರಿ.

56. The original words to be compounded should, at the time of composition, be taken as they stand along with their feminine affixes (if any), and case affixes, but if they are primitive words compounded with words which they govern (ಕಾರಕಾಃ) or with *upapadāḥ* or *gatayah*. (Sid. I. 378), and have to come at the end of the compounds so formed, they should be taken as they stand in their original form as primitive words. (Sid. I. 378 note 164). For example, take the word ವ್ಯಾಘ್ರಃ; the derivation of this word is from the root ಘ್ರಾ “to smell” and the prefixes ವಿ and ಆ, because the animal goes smelling about. Then, if the expression ವಿ and ಆ+ಘ್ರಾ were not held to have become a comp.

before the case affixes present themselves, then in forming the feminine of the compound word, we should have to attach the feminine affix ಟಾಸ್ not ಜೀಷ್, for we should be forming the feminine of a primitive noun in general and not of a *jati* noun, and the consequence would be that we should have had as the feminine form ವ್ಯಾಘ್ರಾ, instead of ವ್ಯಾಘ್ರೀ which is the correct word. So take the word ಕಚ್ಛಪೀ, the analysis of which gives the words ಕಚ್ಛೆ which is in the locative case, and the primitive word derived from the root ಪಾ. Here too by the same reasoning as in the case of ವ್ಯಾಘ್ರೀ, ಟಾಸ್ will have to be attached, making the word ಕಚ್ಛಪಾ instead of ಕಚ್ಛಪೀ, if we consider the composition between the *upapada* ಕಚ್ಛೆ and the primitive noun to have been made after the case affixes have been attached. So, to give an example for a word governed by a primitive noun, take the word ಅಶ್ವಕ್ರೀತೀ which is from ಅಶ್ವ the governed word, and the primitive noun ಕ್ರೀತ. Here if we regard the composition as not having been made before the case affixes have been attached, the feminine affix to be attached would be ಜೀಷ್, making the word ಅಶ್ವಕ್ರೀತೀ which is the correct form, but if we take the composition as having been made after the case affixes have been attached, the feminine affix would be ಟಾಸ್, making the word ಅಶ್ವಕ್ರೀತಾ which is not correct.

57. Generally, since that which is a comp. becomes a crude noun ultimately, the case affixes of the original words of which the comp. is made should be *lukated* (II. 4. 71). But in some cases, the *lukation* does not take place. The rules on this subject are as follows :—

(1). There is no *lukation* of the case affixes in compounds which are mere compounds without a technical name except in the word forming the last member of the compounds. (B. 965 ; Sid I. 321 note 9). *e. g.*, ಜೀಮೂತಸ್ಯ+ಇವ=ಜೀಮೂತಸ್ಯೈವ. “As of the clouds.”

(2). There is no *lukation* of the instrumental case affix

(3). of the words ಓಜಸ್, ಸಹಸ್, ಅಮೃತ್, ತಮಸ್, and ಅಂಜಸ್,

when they come before the last member of a comp. (VI. 3. 3 ; Sid. I. 457). *e. g.*, ಓಜಸಾ or ಸಹಸಾ or ಅಮೃತಾ or ತಮಸಾ or ಅಂಜಸಾ+ಕೃತಂ=ಓಜಸಾಕೃತಂ, ಸಹಸಾಕೃತಂ, &c.

- (b). of the word ಮನಸಾ when it preceeds the word ಆಜ್ಞಾಯಿನ್ when the latter is the subsequent member in the comp. and also when it is before other words, if the comp. is intended to be appellative. (VI. 3. 4,5) *e. g.*, ಮನಸಾ+ಆಜ್ಞಾಯಿನ್=ಮನಸಾಜ್ಞಾಯಿನ್, ಮನಸಾ+ದತ್ತಾ=ಮನಸಾದತ್ತಾ. So ಮನಸಾಗುಪ್ತಾ, ಮನಸಾಸಂಗತಾ.
- But if the comp. is not appellative ಮನಸಾ+ದತ್ತಾ=ಮನನ್+ದತ್ತಾ=ಮನೋದತ್ತಾ.

(c). of the word ಆತ್ಮನಃ when the last member of the comp. which it precedes is an ordinal number. (VI. 3. 6). *e. g.*, ಆತ್ಮನಾ+ವಿಂಶತ್ತಮಃ=ಆತ್ಮನಾವಿಂಶತ್ತಮಃ.

(3). There is no *lukation* of the ablative case affix of the word ಕೃಚ್ಛ) or of words having the sense of "litte," or "near" or "far" when the compounds have words formed by the primitive affix ಕ್ತ as the last member in the comp. (Sid. I. 457, note 2). *e. g.*

(1). ಸ್ತೋಕಾತ್+ಮುಕ್ತಃ=ಸ್ತೋಕಾನ್ಮುಕ್ತಃ "Loosed from a little distance."

(2). ಅಂತಿಕಾತ್+ಆಗತಃ=ಅಂತಿಕಾದಾಗತಃ, "Come from near."

(3). ಅಭ್ಯಾಸಾತ್+ಆಗತಃ=ಅಭ್ಯಾಸಾದಾಗತಃ, "Come from studying."

(4). ದೂರಾತ್+ಆಗತಃ=ದೂರಾದಾಗತಃ "Come from far."

(5). ಕೃಛಾತ್+ಆಗತಃ=ಕೃಛಾದಾಗತಃ "Come with difficulty."

But ನಿಃ (for ನಿಷ್ಕ್ರಾ)ನ್ತಃ+ಸ್ತೋಕಾತ್=ನಿಸ್ತೋಕಃ.

(4). There is no *lukation* of the genitive case affix

(a). of a word which precedes the last member of a comp. when the comp. is a word of abuse. (VI. 3. 21), except when the

last member is the word ಪುತ್ರ; for in this case there may be *lukation* or not at option. (VI. 3. 22). e. g., ಚೌರಸ್ಯ+ಕುಲಿಖ್=ಚೌರಸ್ಯ ಕುಲಿಖ್ ; ದಾಸ್ಯಾಃ+ಪುತ್ರಃ=ದಾಸ್ಯಾಃ+ಪುತ್ರಃ, or ದಾಸೀ+ಪುತ್ರಃ. But ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣಸ್ಯ+ಕುಲಿಖ್=ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣ+ಕುಲಿಖ್; (no abuse). ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣಾಃ+ಪುತ್ರಃ=ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣೀ+ಪುತ್ರಃ (no abuse).

(b). of a word ending in ಋ (short) when the last member of the comp. is one expressive of a relation by learning or birth, with the person denoted by that word, (VI. 3. 23) except when the last member is the word ಸ್ವಸೃ or ಪತಿ; for in this case, the *lukation* is only optional. (VI. 3. 24). e. g., ಹೊತುಃ+ಅನ್ತವಾಸೀ=ಹೊತುರನ್ತವಾಸೀ; ಪಿತುಃ+ಮಾತ್ರಃ=ಪಿತುಃಮಾತ್ರಃ; but ಮೊತುಃ+ಸ್ವಸೃ=ಮೊತುಃ+ಸ್ವಸೃ or ಮೊತೃ+ಸ್ವಸೃ ; ದುಹಿತುಃ+ಪತಿಃ=ದುಹಿತುಃಪತಿಃ or ದುಹಿತೃಪತಿಃ.

(5). 'There is no *lukation* of the locative case affix

(A). of the words ಹೃದ್ and ದೃಢ. (Sid. I. 459). e. g., ಹೃದಿ+ಸ್ಪೃಕ್=ಹೃದಿಸ್ಪೃಕ್ ; ದಿವಿ+ಸ್ಪೃಕ್=ದಿವಿಸ್ಪೃಕ್.

(B). of words ending in a consonant or ಅ short.

(a). when followed by a word beginning with a consonant if the comp. is expressive of a tax levied in the country of the ಪಾಠಾಃ. (VI. 3. 10). ಮುಕುಟಿ+ಕಾರ್ಷಾಪಣಂ=ಮುಕುಟಿಕಾರ್ಷಾಪಣಂ ; ದೃಢದಿ+ಮೂಷಕಃ=ದೃಢದಿಮೂಷಕಃ.

(b). in other cases than the above (1) when the sense of the comp. is that of an appellative, (VI. 3. 9); (2) when the words denote a part of one's own body, not being the word ಮೂರ್ಧನ್ or ಮಸ್ತಕ, and they are not followed by the word ಕಾಮ, as the last member of the comp. (VI. 3. 12); (3) when the comp. is a *tatp.* comp. having a primitive word as the last member. (VI. 3. 14, 3. 15.), this rule being optional when the last member is the word ಜ and the words preceding it are ವರ್ಷ, ಹ್ರೇ, ಶರ, and ವರ, (VI. 3. 16). e. g., (1) ಯುಧಿ+ಷ್ಮಿರಃ=ಯುಧಿಷ್ಮಿರಃ; ತ್ವಚಿ+ಸಾರಃ=ತ್ವಚಿಸಾರಃ; (2) ಕಣ್ಣಿ+ಕಾಲಃ=ಕಣ್ಣಿಕಾಲಃ ; but ಮೂರ್ಧ್ನಿ+ಶಿಖಃ=ಮೂರ್ಧ್ನಿಶಿಖಃ ; ಮಸ್ತಕೇ+ಶಿಖಃ=ಮಸ್ತಕಶಿಖಃ ; ಮುಖಿ+ಕಾಮಃ=ಮುಖಕಾಮಃ. (3) ಸ್ತಂಭಿ+ರಮಃ=ಸ್ತಂಭಿರಮಃ. ವರ್ಷ, ಹ್ರೇ, ಶರ, and ವರೇ+ಜಃ=ವರ್ಷಜಃ or ವರ್ಷಜಃ &c.

Provided however as follows :—

(a). When the last member is a word formed from the root ಬೃಧ್ by primitive affixes, there should be *lukation* of the locative case affix of the preceding word except when the following word is ಬೃಧ before which there may be *lukation* or not at option. (VI. 3. 13, 19). e. g., ಚಕ್ರ+ಬನ್ನಕಃ=ಚಕ್ರಬನ್ನಕಃ, but ಹಸ್ತ+ಬನ್ನಃ=ಹಸ್ತಬನ್ನಃ or ಹಸ್ತಬನ್ನಃ.

(b). When the last member is the word ಸ್ಥ or ಸಿದ್ಧ, there should be *lukation* of the locative case affix of the preceding word (VI. 3. 19, 20). e. g., ಸಾಂಕಾಶ್ಯ+ಸಿದ್ಧಃ=ಸಾಂಕಾಶ್ಯಸಿದ್ಧಃ; ಸಮಿ+ಸ್ಥಃ=ಸಮಿಸ್ಥಃ; ವಿಷಮಿ+ಸ್ಥಃ=ವಿಷಮಿಸ್ಥಃ.

(c). When the last member is the word ಕಾಲ, there should be *lukation* always of the locative case affix of the preceding word, except when it is after words denoting time, for in this case the *lukation* is optional. (VI. 3. 17). e. g., ಪೂರ್ವ+ಕಾಲಃ=ಪೂರ್ವಕಾಲಃ; but ಪೂರ್ವಾಹ್ನಿ+ಕಾಲಃ=ಪೂರ್ವಾಹ್ನಿಕಾಲಃ or ಪೂರ್ವಾಹ್ನಿ+ಕಾಲಃ.

(d). When the last member of the comp. is the word ಶಯ, or ವಾಸ, or ವಾಸಿನ್ there should be *lukation* of the locative case affix of the preceding word except after words not denoting time; for when it is after words not denoting time, the *lukation* is optional. (VI. 3. 18). e. g., ಪೂರ್ವಾಹ್ನಿ+ಶಯ or ವಾಸ or ವಾಸಿನ್=ಪೂರ್ವಾಹ್ನಿಶಯ, ಪೂರ್ವಾಹ್ನಿವಾಸ, ಪೂರ್ವಾಹ್ನಿವಾಸಿ, but ಪಿ+ಶಯಃ=ಪಿ+ಶಯಃ or ಪಿ+ಶಯಃ; ಗ್ರಾಮಿ+ವಾಸಃ=ಗ್ರಾಮಿ+ವಾಸಃ or ಗ್ರಾಮಿ+ವಾಸಃ. ಗ್ರಾಮಿ+ವಾಸಿನ್=ಗ್ರಾಮಿ+ವಾಸಿನ್ or ಗ್ರಾಮಿ+ವಾಸಿನ್.

(e). When the last member is a word formed by the affix ಇನ್, except the word ವಾಸಿನ್ above mentioned, there should be *lukation* absolutely. (VI. 3. 19). e. g., ಸ್ಥಣ್ಣಿಲಿ+ಕಾಯಿನ್=ಸ್ಥಣ್ಣಿಲಿಕಾಯಿನ್.

58. Next to the *lukation* of case affixes as aforesaid we

should consider the change which should be made in certain words in the compounds before the composition is made. And on this subject we have first to advert to the changes undergone by words preceding words formed by affixes having indicatory ಖ.

Words of the above description not being indeclinables should, provided the words following them come as the last members in the comp., be treated as follows :—

(a). If they are monosyllabic words ending in ಇಚ್, add to them the expression ಅಮ್, changing the words previously as if ಅಪ್ were the accusative singular case affix ಅಮ್ (VI. 3. 68). *e. g.*, ಗಿಠ+ಮನ್ಯಃ=ಗಿ.ಠೀ+ಅಪ್+ಮನ್ಯಃ=ಗಾಂಮನ್ಯಃ. So, ಸ್ತ್ರೀಮನ್ಯಃ or ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯಂ ಮನ್ಯಃ, ಶ್ರೀಮಂಮನ್ಯಃ, ಭುವಂಮನ್ಯಃ, ನರಂಮನ್ಯಃ.

(b). If they are non-monosyllabic words ending in ಇಚ್, or if they are words ending in the letter ಅ or the words ಅರುಸ್ and ದ್ವಿಷತ್, shorten their final vowels when long and then add the expression ಮುಮ್ (VI. 3. 67), but when the vowels are short add only ಮುಮ್. *e. g.*, ಲಿಖಾಭ್ರಾ+ಮನ್ಯಃ=ಲಿಖಾಭ್ರಂಮನ್ಯಃ ; ರಾತ್ರಿ)+ಮನ್ಯಃ=ರಾತ್ರಿಮನ್ಯಃ ; ಕೃಷ್ಣ+ಮನ್ಯಃ=ಕೃಷ್ಣಮನ್ಯಃ ; ವಿಶ್ವಪಾ+ಮನ್ಯಃ=ವಿಶ್ವಪಂಮನ್ಯಃ ; ಅರುಸ್+ತುದಃ=ಅರುಂತುದಃ ; ದ್ವಿಷತ್+ತಪಃ=ದ್ವಿಷಂತಪಃ.

59. Referring now to words not followed by words having indicatory ಖ in the manner above mentioned, we find, firstly, that some words which have their final vowel short require this vowel^l to be lengthened. These words are :—

(a). Words coming as antecedent members in a bah. comp. formed as mentioned in, (3) of para 42. *e. g.*, ದಂಢ+ದಂಢ=ದಂಢಾಢ (VI. 3. 137 ; Kās. thereon).

(b). Words signifying a sign in connection with the word ಕರ್ಣ following them, provided they are not the words ವಿಷ್ಣು, ಅಪ್ಪನ್, ಪಂಚನ್, ಮಣಿ, ಭಿನ್ನ, ಛಿನ್ನ, ಛಿದ್ರ, ಸುವ, ಸ್ವಸ್ತಿಕ್. (VI. 3. 115). *e. g.* ದಾತ್ರ+ಕರ್ಣಃ=ದಾತ್ರಾಕರ್ಣಃ. So, ದ್ವಿಗುಣಾಕರ್ಣಃ ; ಅಂಗುಲಾಕರ್ಣಃ ; ದ್ವಿಗುಣಾಕರ್ಣಃ. But ವಿಷ್ಣುಕರ್ಣಃ, ಅಪ್ಪಕರ್ಣಃ (excepted words) ; ಶೋಭನಕರ್ಣಃ (does not signify a sign).

(c). Words called *guti* and words having the special grammatical government called ಕಾರಕಂ (which will be explained hereafter) if they occur as the first member in the comp. being followed by words formed by ಕ್ವಿಪ್ from the roots ನಹ್ (ನಹಿ) ವೃತ್ (ವೃತಿ) ವೃಷ್ (ವೃಷಿ) ವೃಧ್ (ವೃಧಿ) ರುಚ್ (ರುಚಿ) ಸಹ್ (ಸಹಿ) and ತತ್ (ತತಿ) (VI. 3. 116 ; Sid I. 478). *e. g.*, ಉಪ+ನಹ್ from ನಹ್=ಉಪಾನಹತ್. So ಪರೀಣತ್, ನೀವೃತ್, ಉಪಾವೃತ್, ಪ್ರಾವೃತ್, ಉಪಾವೃತ್, ಮರ್ವಾವಿತ್, ಹೃದಯಾವಿತ್, ನೀರುಕ್, ಅಭಿರುಕ್, ಯತೀಷತ್, ತರೀತತ್.

(d). Words ending in ಇಕ್ and not being the words ಪೀಲು, ದಾರು, and some others which are to be ascertained by study, and followed by the word ವಹ (VI. 3. 121). *e. g.*, ಮುಪಿ+ವಹ=ಮುಪೀವಹ. So, ಮುನೀವಹ, ಕಪೀವಹ ; but ಪಿಣ್ಣಿ+ವಹ (no ಇಕ್)=ಪಿಂಡವಹ ; ಪೀಲು or ದಾರು+ವಹ=ಪೀಲುವಹ, &c., (excepted words).

(e). *Upasargáh* ending in ಇಕ್ and followed by the word ಕಾಶ (VI. 3. 123). *e. g.*, ನಿ+ಕಾಶೇ=ನೀಕಾಶೇ. So ವೀಕಾಶೇ, ಅನೂಕಾಶೇ ; but ಪು ಕಾಶೇ (no ಇಕ್).

(f). The word ಅಷ್ಟನ್ followed by a word as the last member in the comp., the comp. being intended to be appellative (VI. 3. 125). *e. g.*, ಅಷ್ಟ+ವಕ್ರೇ=ಅಷ್ಟಾವಕ್ರೇ. So, ಅಷ್ಟಾಬನ್ಧರೇ, ಅಷ್ಟಾಪದ್ವ ; but ಅಷ್ಟ+ಪುತ್ರೇ or ಭಾರ್ಯಾ=ಅಷ್ಟಪುತ್ರೇ, ಅಷ್ಟಭಾರ್ಯಾ (not appellative).

(g). *Upasargáh* not treated of in any of the preceding rules and followed by words formed by the primitive affix ಘಜ್, provided the comp. is not intended to mean a human being, remembering that in a few cases this rule does not hold good. (VI. 3. 122). *e. g.*, ವಿ or ಅಪ+ಮಾರ್ಗಃ=ವೀಮಾರ್ಗಃ, ಅಸಾಮಾರ್ಗಃ ; but ಪ್ರ+ಕೀಚಃ or ಸಾರಃ=ಪ್ರಕೀಚಃ, ಪ್ರಸಾರಃ (exceptional cases).

60. Secondly, we have to refer to words which end in ಯಾ and which require this ಯಾ to be changed into ಈ when they occur in compounds. These words are words formed by the feminine affix ಆ having previously been formed by the affix ಮ್ಯಜ್, and not occurring as the subordinate member of the comp.

With regard to these words, the change of ಯಾ into ಈ takes place as above

(a). When they are followed by the words ಪತಿ or ಪುತ್ರ, provided the comp. is a *tatp.* comp. (VI. 1. 13; VI. 3. 139; Sid. I. 469). *e. g.*, ಕಾರೀಷಗಂಧ್ಯಾ+ಪುತ್ರ) or ಪತಿ=ಕಾರೀಷಗಂಧೀ+ಪುತ್ರ or ಪತಿ ; but ಅತಿಕಾರೀಷಗಂಧ್ಯಾ+ಪುತ್ರ or ಪತಿ (the word occurs as a subordinate member).

(b). When they are followed by the word ಬಂಧು, provided the comp. is a *bah.* comp. (VI. 1. 14). *e. g.*, ಕಾರೀಷಗಂಧ್ಯಾ+ಬಂಧುಃ =ಕಾರೀಷಗಂಧೀ+ಬಂಧುಃ ; but ಅತಿಕಾರೀಷಗಂಧ್ಯಾಬಂಧುಃ.

(c). Optionally when they are followed by the words ಮಾತೃ, ಮಾತೃಕ, and ಮಾತೃಕ, provided the comp. is a *bah.* comp. (Sid. I. 469). *e. g.*, ಕಾರೀಷಗಂಧ್ಯಾ+ಮಾತೃ, &c., =ಕಾರೀಷಗಂಧೀಮಾತೃಃ, ಕಾರೀಷಗಂಧೀಮಾತೃಕಃ, ಕಾರೀಷಗಂಧೀಮಾತೃಕಾ

61. Thirdly, there are some words which, subject to the preceding rules so far as they are applicable, shorten their final long vowels when they occur in compounds, provided the compounds are appellative (ಸಂಜ್ಞಾ), except in a few exceptional cases which cannot be enumerated fully. These are words formed by the feminine affixes ಆ and ಈ (VI. 3. 63). *e. g.*, ಶಿಲಾ+ವಹಸ್=ಶಿಲವಹಸ್ ; ರೋಹಿಣೀ+ಪುತ್ರ=ರೋಹಿಣೀಪುತ್ರ ; but ಲೋಮಕಾ+ಖಂಡಃ=ಲೋಮಕಾಖಂಡಃ ; ನಾಂದೀ+ಕಾರಃ=ನಾಂದೀಕಾರಃ (exceptional cases).

62. And in the *tatp.* compounds formed by the composition of ಪ್ರಾಸ್ತ and ಆಪನ್ನಾ with a word in the accusative case, the final vowels of the former words should be shortened (Sid. I. 350), *e. g.*, ಪ್ರಾಸ್ತ or ಆಪನ್ನಾ+ಜೀವಿಕಾಂ=ಪ್ರಾಸ್ತ or ಆಪನ್ನಾ ಜೀವಿಕಾ.

63. Fourthly, there are some words which, when followed by the words ಜೇಲ, ಬ್ರಾವ, ಗೋತ್ರ, ಮತ, and ಹತ, shorten their final long vowels. These words are non-monosyllabic words formed by the feminine affixes ಈ. But some of them shorten the vowels thus only optionally while others shorten them absolutely, as follows :—

(a). Words which optionally shorten the vowels

Words formed by the feminine affix ಈ, having been previously formed by affixes having indicative ಉಕ್; as also monosyllabic words formed by the feminine affix ಈ, provided they are not primitive nouns (VI. 3; 44. 45; Sid. I. 464), e. g., ಸ್ರೇಯಸೀ or ವಿದುಷೀ+ಜೇಲಾ, &c., = ಸ್ರೇಯಸೀಜೇಲಾ, ವಿದುಷೀಜೇಲಾ, &c. or ಸ್ರೇಯಸಿಜೇಲಾ, ವಿದುಷಿಜೇಲಾ, &c., (words previously formed by affixes having indicative ಉಕ್); ಸ್ತ್ರೀ+ಜೇಲಾ &c., = ಸ್ತ್ರೀಜೇಲಾ, or ಸ್ತ್ರೀಜೇಲಾ (monosyllabic).

(b). Words which absolutely shorten the vowels.

Non-monosyllabic words formed by the feminine affix ಈ from other than primitive nouns, provided they are *bhāshitapumskāh*. (VI. 3. 43; Sid. I. 464). e. g., ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣೀ+ಜೇಲಾ, &c., = ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣೀಜೇಲಾ, &c., but ದತ್ತಾ+ಜೇಲಾ, &c., = ದತ್ತಾಜೇಲಾ, &c., ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀ or ತನ್ತ್ರೀ+ಜೇಲಾ, &c., = ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀ or ತನ್ತ್ರೀ+ಜೇಲಾ, &c., (words formed from primitive nouns); ಅಮಲಕೀ or ಕುವಲೀ+ಜೇಲಾ, &c., = ಅಮಲಕೀಜೇಲಾ & ಕುವಲೀಜೇಲಾ, &c., (not *bhāshitapumskā* words.)

64. Fifthly, *Bhāshitapūmska* words formed by the feminine affixes ಆ and ಈ should, subject to the rules already given so far as they are applicable, be reduced to their masculine form when they occur in compounds in the following cases :—

(a) If they are *sarvanāma* (B 997.) e. g., ಪೂರ್ವಾ+ಕಾಲಾ= ಪೂರ್ವ+ಕಾಲಾ, ಭವತೀ+ಪುತ್ರೇ=ಭವತ್‌ಪುತ್ರೇ.

(b). If they are followed by the word ಮೂನಿನ್ or by the word ಮೂನಿನೀ (VI. 3. 36). e. g., ದರ್ಶನೀಯಾ+ಮೂನಿನ್=ದರ್ಶನೀಯಮೂನಿನ್; ದರ್ಶನೀಯಾ+ಮೂನಿನೀ=ದರ್ಶನೀಯಮೂನಿನೀ; ರೂಪವತೀ+ಮೂನಿನ್=ರೂಪವನ್ಮಾನಿನ್; ರೂಪವತೀ+ಮೂನಿನೀ=ರೂಪವನ್ಮಾನಿನೀ.

(c). If they are followed by a feminine word in apposition with them and in the last member in the compounds, (VI. 3. 34.) but unless the comp. is a *karm. comp.* (VI. 3. 42). not

(A) if the word is,

(a). one which being formed by the secondary affix ಅಕ technically called ವು has a penultimate ಕ (VI. 3. 37 ; Sid. I 408).

(b) a *jāti* word (VI. 3. 41).

(c). a *svānga* word except when the following word is ಮೂನಿನೀ (VI. 3. 40).

(d). an appellative (VI. 3. 38).

(e). an ordinal number (VI. 3. 38).

(f). one formed by a secondary affix which not having the sense of “colored by” or “produced of,” *vridddhiates* its base (VI. 3. 39) by virtue of a rule enjoining the *vridddhiation* in *express* terms.

(B). if the following word is an ordinal number qualifying a person or thing immediately, not mediately through another. (VI. 3. 34 ; Sid. I. 404) or one of the following words, *viz.*, (1) ಪಿಯಾ (2) ಮನೋಜ್ಞಾ (3) ಕಲ್ಯಾಣೀ (4) ಸುಭಗಾ (5) ಹರ್ಷಗಾ (6) ಭಕ್ತಿಃ (7) ಸಚಿವಾ (8) ಸ್ವಸಾ (9) ಕಾಂತಾ (10) ಕ್ಷಮಾ (11) ಸಮಾ (12) ಚಪಲಾ (13) ದುಹಿ ತಾ (14) ವಾಮಾ (15) ಅಬಲಾ (16) ತನಯಾ (Sid. I. 405).

e. g., ಚಿತ್ರಾ+ಗೋ=ಚಿತ್ರ+ಗೋ ; ರೂಪವತಿ+ಭಾರ್ಯಾ=ರೂಪವತ್+ಭಾರ್ಯಾ. But ಗ್ರಾಮಣೀ+ದೃಷ್ಟಿಃ=ಗ್ರಾಮಣಿದೃಷ್ಟಿಃ. (not a word formed by a feminine affix) (See below for the change of ಣೀ into ಣಿ) ; ಗಂಗಾ+ಭಾರ್ಯಾ=ಗಂಗಾ+ಭಾರ್ಯಾ (not a *bhāshitapumska* word) ; ಕಲ್ಯಾಣೀ (from ಕಲ್ಯಾಣಾಞಃ)+ಮಾತಾ=ಕಲ್ಯಾಣೀ+ಮಾತಾ (not a word in apposition with the following word); ಕಲ್ಯಾಣೀ+ಪ್ರಧಾನಂ=ಕಲ್ಯಾಣೀ+ಪ್ರಧಾನಂ (the word following is not a feminine word) ; ಸಾಚಿಕಾ (from ಸಾಚಕ)+ಭಾರ್ಯಾ=ಸಾಚಿಕಾ+ಭಾರ್ಯಾ (words formed by sec. aff. ಅಕ) ; yet ಸಾಚಿಕಾ+ಸ್ತ್ರೀ=ಸಾಚಕ+ಸ್ತ್ರೀ (the general rule prevails though formed by ಅಕ because the comp. is a *karm. comp.*) ; ಶೂದ್ರಾ or ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣೀ+ಭಾರ್ಯಾ=ಶೂದ್ರಾ or ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣೀ+ಭಾರ್ಯಾ (*jāti* word) ; yet ಶೂದ್ರಾ or ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣೀ+ಭಾರ್ಯಾ=ಶೂದ್ರ or ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣ+ಭಾರ್ಯಾ (*kārm. comp.*);

ಸುಕೇಶೀ+ಭಾರ್ಯಾ=ಸುಕೇಶೀ+ಭಾರ್ಯಾ (*svānga word*) or ಸುಕೇಶ+ಭಾರ್ಯಾ (*karm. comp.*); ಅಕೇಶ+ಭಾರ್ಯಾ=ಅಕೇಶಭಾರ್ಯಾ (word not formed by ಈ); ಸುಕೇಶೀ+ಮಾನಿನೀ=ಸುಕೇಶ+ಮಾನಿನೀ (ಮಾನಿನೀ follows); ದತ್ತಾ+ಭಾರ್ಯಾ=ದತ್ತಾ+ಭಾರ್ಯಾ (*appellative*) or ದತ್ತ+ಭಾರ್ಯಾ (*karm. comp.*); ಪಂಚಮಿ+ಭಾರ್ಯಾ=ಪಂಚಮಿ+ಭಾರ್ಯಾ (*ordinal number*) or ಪಂಚಮ+ಭಾರ್ಯಾ (*karm. comp.*); ಸ್ತ್ರೀ+ಭಾರ್ಯಾ=ಸ್ತ್ರೀ+ಭಾರ್ಯಾ (*vridddhiating sec. affix*), or ಸ್ತ್ರೀ+ಭಾರ್ಯಾ (*karm. comp.*); ಮಧ್ಯಮಾ+ಭಾರ್ಯಾ=ಮಧ್ಯಮ+ಭಾರ್ಯಾ (not a *vridddhiating sec. affix*); ಕಾಣ್ಡಲಾವಾ+ಭಾರ್ಯಾ=ಕಾಣ್ಡಲಾವ+ಭಾರ್ಯಾ= (not *sec. affix*); ತಾವತೀ+ಭಾರ್ಯಾ=ತಾವತ+ಭಾರ್ಯಾ (no *vridddhiation* by a rule enjoining *vridddhi* in express terms); ಕಾಷಾಯೀ+ಕನ್ಧಾ=ಕಾಷಾಯ+ಕನ್ಧಾ (words having the sense of "colored by"); ಹೈಮಾ+ಮುದ್ರಿಕಾ=ಹೈಮ+ಮುದ್ರಿಕಾ; ಕಲ್ಯಾಣೀ+ಪಂಚಮಿ=ಕಲ್ಯಾಣಪಂಚಮಿ (followed by an ordinal number); ಕೃಷ್ಣಾ+ಚತುರ್ದಶೀ=ಕೃಷ್ಣ+ಚತುರ್ದಶೀ (*karm. comp.*); ಕಲ್ಯಾಣೀ+ಪ್ರಿಯಾ=ಕಲ್ಯಾಣೀ+ಪ್ರಿಯಾ (followed by ಪ್ರಿಯಾ one of the exceptional words) or ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ+ಪ್ರಿಯಾ (*karm. comp.*).

65. Sixthly, words formed by the feminine affix ಾ as well as words which not being formed by any feminine affix end in ಇಕ್, shorten their long final vowels optionally, when they precede any other word in the comp. (VI. 3. 44. 61) provided they are not indeclinables or such as require the changing of their final vowels into ಇಯಜ್ and ಉವಜ್ according to the rules relating to such change of final vowels before noun affixes. (Sid. I. 468). *e. g.*, ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಬನ್ಧು + ಚೇಲಾ or ಬ್ರುವಾ or ಗೋತ್ರಾ or ಮತಾ or ಕತಾ or ಪುತ್ರಃ=ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಬನ್ಧು or ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಬನ್ಧು + ಚೇಲಾ &c. ; ಗ್ರಾಮಣೀ + ಚೇಲಾ or ಬ್ರುವಾ or ಪುತ್ರಃ=ಗ್ರಾಮಣಿ or ಗ್ರಾಮಣೀ + ಚೇಲಾ, &c. But ಗಂಗಾ + ಚೇಲಾ or ಪುತ್ರಃ=ಗಂಗಾ + ಚೇಲಾ or ಪುತ್ರಃ (fem. affix ಾ); ಗಾರ್ಗೀ + ಪುತ್ರಃ=ಗಾರ್ಗೀಪುತ್ರಃ (fem. affix ಈ); ಶ್ರೀ + ಮದಃ=ಶ್ರೀಮದಃ (ಇಯಜ್); ಭ್ರೂ + ಮದಃ=ಭ್ರೂಮದಃ (ಉವಜ್); ಶುಕ್ಲೀ + ಭಾವಃ=ಶುಕ್ಲೀಭಾವಃ (indeclinable).

66. The above rules relating to the shortening of vowels refer, it will be seen, to words which precede other words in compounds, but even the words at the end of compounds shorten their final vowels in some cases. Thus the final vowel of the

word ಸೋ and of all words formed by feminine affixes when they occur as subordinate members at the end of compounds is shortened (1. 2. 44. 48); but no change as above should take place if the word before its composition (1) had a genitive case governed by a word signifying a part of that which is denoted by that word, (Sid. I. 349) or (2) had been formed by the sec. affix ಈಯಸುನ್, and it occurs in a *bah.* comp. (Sid. I. 427). *e.g.*, (1) ಚಿತ್ರ+ಸೋ (*bah.* comp.)=ಚಿತ್ರಗು “a brindled cow”; (2) ಅತಿ (standing for the expression ಅತಿಕ್ರಾಂತೆ)+ಮಾಲಾಂ (*bah.* comp.)=ಅತಿಮಾಲಾ “exceeding the necklace in beauty”; (3) ನಿರ್ (standing for ನಿಷ್ಕ್ರಾಂತೆ)+ಕೌಶಾಂಬ್ಯಾಃ=ನಿಷ್ಕ್ರಾಂತಾಂಬಿ “who has gone beyond ಕೌಶಾಂಬಿ”; (4) ಅತಿ+ಶ್ರೇಯಸ್ಕಾಃ (which after the case affix has been elided becomes ಶ್ರೇಯಸೀ)=ಅತಿಶ್ರೇಯಸಿ. (*tatp.* comp). But (5) ಅರ್ಧಂ+ಪಿಪ್ಲಲಾಃ=ಅರ್ಧಪಿಪ್ಲಲೀ (feminine in the genitive case and governed by a word denoting a part); (6) ಬಹು+ಶ್ರೇಯಸ್ಕಾಃ (which, after the case affix has been elided becomes ಬಹುಶ್ರೇಯಸೀ)=ಬಹುಶ್ರೇಯಸೀ (a *bah.* comp.); (7) ಬಹು+ತನ್ತ್ರೀ=ಬಹುತನ್ತ್ರೀ (ತನ್ತ್ರೀ) is not formed by fem. affix).

67. The following changes also should be mentioned in this connection :—

(a). A word preceding the word ಗಲ or ಗಲಗಲ is augmented by ಮುಮ್ (Sid I. 471). *e.*, *g.* ತಿಮಿ+ಗಲ=ತಿಮಿಂಗಲ, ತಿಮಿ+ಗಲಗಲ=ತಿಮಿಂಗಲಗಲ.

(b). The word ರಾತ್ರಿ is augmented by ಮುಕ್ optionally when followed by a primitive noun (VI. 3. 72). *e. g.*, ರಾತ್ರಿ+ಚರ=ರಾತ್ರಿಚರ or ರಾತ್ರಿಂಚರ.

(c). The word ಸಞ becomes ಸ when it is followed by another word,

(1). when the comp. is appellative (VI. 3. 78). *e. g.*, ಸಾಶ್ವತ್ಥಮ್ ; ಸದಲಾಕಮ್.

(2). though the comp. is not appellative, when the word in question is followed by a word denoting literary works, or persons

or things to be inferred only (VI. 3. 79, 80). *e. g.*, ಸಕಲಂಜ್ಯೋತಿಷ ಮಧೀತೆ ; ಸಾಗ್ನಿಃ (ಕಪೋತಃ is inferred) ; ಸರಾಕ್ಷಸೀಕಾ (ಕಾಲಾ is inferred).

(3). when the word denotes a thing added (VI. 3. 79). *e. g.*, ಸದ್ರೋಣಾಖಾರೀ ; ಸವಾಷಃ ಕಾರ್ಪಾಷಣಃ

(4). when it is followed by a word not denoting time as the subsequent member in the comp. provided the comp. is an *avyayibhāva* comp. (VI. 3. 81). *e. g.*, ಸಚಕ್ರಧೇಃ, ಸಧುರಂಪಾಜ ; but ಸಹಪೂರ್ವಾಹ್ನಿಃ.

(5). optionally in a *bah.* comp., except when the comp. is used in connection with a blessing ; for in the latter case, the change as above should not take place unless the word which the word ಸಹ precedes is ಸೋ, or ವತ್ಸ, or ಹು (VI. 3. 82 to 83 ; Sid. I. 413). *e. g.*, ಸಪುತ್ರಃ or ಸಹಪುತ್ರಃ ; ಸ್ವಸ್ತಿಭವತಿಸಗವೆ, or ಸಹಸವೆ ; ಸವತ್ಸಾಯ, or ಸಹವತ್ಸಾಯ ; ಸಹಲಾಯ or ಸಹಹಲಾಯ ; but ಸ್ವಸ್ತಿದೇವದತ್ತಾಯಸಹಪುತ್ರಾಯ.

(d). The word ಸಮಾನ becomes ಸ likewise when followed by any word as the subsequent member in a comp. except the words ಮೂರ್ಧನ್, ಪ್ರಪೃತಿ, and ಉದರ್ಕ್, before which it remains unchanged, and except the word ಉದರ before which it becomes ಸ only optionally (VI. 3. 84, 88 ; Sid. I. 472). *e. g.*, ಸಮಕ್ಷ, ಸಜಾತೀಯ, ಸಗರ್ಭ್ಯ, ಸನುತ್ಯ ; but ಸಮಾನಮೂರ್ಧನ್, ಸಮಾನಪ್ರಭೃತಿ, ಸಮಾನೋದರ್ಕ್, and ಸೋದರ್ಯ or ಸಮಾನೋದರ್ಯ.

(e). The word ಅನ್ಯ when followed by the words ಆಶೀ, ಆಕಾ, ಆಸ್ಥಾ, ಆಸ್ಥಿತ, ಉತ್ಪುಕ, ಉತಿ, and ರಾಸ, becomes ಅನ್ಯತ್, provided it is not in the instrumental or genitive case, and it becomes ಅನ್ಯತ್ whatever be its case (a) absolutely when followed by the word ಕಾರಕ and (b) optionally when followed by the word ಅರ್ಥ (VI. 3. 99, 100 ; Sid. I. 475). *e. g.*, ಅನ್ಯದಾಶೀ ; ಅನ್ಯದಾಕಾ ; ಅನ್ಯದಾಸ್ಥಾ ; ಅನ್ಯದಾಸ್ಥಿತ ; ಅನ್ಯದುತ್ಪುಕ ; ಅನ್ಯದೂತಿ ; ಅನ್ಯದ್ರಾಗ ; ಅನ್ಯದ್ಕಾರಕ ; and ಅನ್ಯಾರ್ಥ or ಅನ್ಯದರ್ಥ ; but ಅನ್ಯಸ್ಯ+ಆಶೀ=ಅನ್ಯಾಶೀ ; ಅನ್ಯನ+ಆಸ್ಥಿತ=ಅನ್ಯಾಸ್ಥಿತ

(f). The word ಕು becomes,

(1). ಕತ್ when followed by the words ರಥ and ವದ or by the word ತೃಣ if the comp. is to be a *jāti* word or by words beginning with vowels if the comp. is a *tatpuruṣa* comp. and the words are not ಅಕ್ಷ and ಉಷಣ.

(2). ಕಾ when it means *a little*, and in other cases also absolutely when followed by the words ಪಥಿನ್ and ಅಕ್ಷ, and optionally when followed by the word ಪುರುಷ; and

(3). ಕತ್ or ಕಾ or ಕವಜ್ when followed by the word ಉಷಣ;

provided that the words that follow as above are the subsequent members in the compounds in which they occur (VI. 3 101 to 107), *e. g.*, ಕದ್ರಥ ; ಕದ್ವದ ; ಕತೃಣ ; ಕದನ್ನು ; ಕಾಮಧುರ ; ಕಾ ಪಥ ; ಕಾಕ್ಷ ; ಕಾಪುರುಷ or ಕುಪುರುಷ ; ಕದುಷಣ or ಕೋಷಣ or ಕಪೋಷಣ ; but ಕುತೃಣ (not *jāti*) ; ಕೂಷ್ಪ್ರ (not *tatp.*) ; ಕುಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣ (not followed by a word beginning with a vowel)

(g). The word ತೀರ becomes ತಾರ optionally when it follows words denoting *quarters* (ದಿಕ್) (Sid. I. 477) *e. g.*, ದಕ್ಷಿಣತಾರ or ದಕ್ಷಿಣತೀರ.

(h). The word ಅವಶ್ಯೆಷ when followed by a word formed by passive primitive affixes as the subsequent member in the comp. becomes ಅವಶ್ಯ (Sid. I. 477. note 31). *e. g.*, ಅವಶ್ಯನಿವ್ಯ.

(i). Words ending with the expression ತುಮ್, when followed by the words ಕಾಮ and ಮನಸ, drop their final letter (Sid. I. 477, note 31). *e. g.*, ಗನ್ತುಂ+ಕಾಮ and ಮನಸ=ಗನ್ತುಕಾಮ and ಗನ್ತುಮನಃ.

(j). The words ಮಹತ್ and ಮಹತೀ when they precede words in the same (grammatical) case (with them) in the comp. or the words ಘಾಸ, ಕರ, and ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟ, should be changed into ಮಹಾ (VI. 3. 46 ; Sid. I. 389). *e. g.*, ಮಹಾದೇವ ; ಮಹಾಬಲ ; ಮಹಾಬಲಹು ; ಮಹಾಘಾಸ ; ಮಹಾಕರ ; ಮಹಾವಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ; but ಮಹತಃ+ಮತ್ರ=ಮಹತ್ತುತ್ರ.

(k). The word ಅವರ becomes ವಶ್ಯ when it precedes the word ಅರ್ಧ (Sid. I. 360). *e. g.*, ಅವರ+ಅರ್ಧ=ವಶ್ಯಾರ್ಧ.

(l). In *dvandva* compounds in popular use to express a couple of deities (దేవతాద్వంద్వ) the word preceding the subsequent member in the/comp. is made to end in అనజ్ in supersession of the letters in which they originally ended, provided the word వాయు does not occur in them (VI. 3. 26; Sid. I. 441). *e. g.*, ఇంద్రా బృహస్పతీ, ఇంద్రావరుణౌ, ఇంద్రాసోమౌ, మిత్రావరుణౌ ; but అగ్ని వాయూ, వాయుస్త్వి.

(m). But notwithstanding the above rule the word అగ్ని when followed by any other word than విష్ణు is left as it is, if its initial అ is to get *vriddhiated* for any reason ; and subject to this rule it becomes అగ్నే when it precedes the words సోమ or వరుణ (VI. 3. 27 ; 28. *Kás thereon*) *e. g.*, అగ్ని+వరుణ=అగ్నివరుణౌ, if this comp. is to take a secondary affix and to have the initial అ changed into ఆ. So అగ్నేవరుణౌ ; అగ్నేసోమౌ.

(n). And the word దివ్ also contrary to the above general rule relating to *dvandva* compounds expressive of a couple of deities becomes ద్యౌవా, except before పృథివి, before which it becomes దివస్ or ద్యౌవా (VI. 3. 29 ; 30). *e. g.*, ద్యౌవాక్షామో, ద్యౌవా భూమి ; and దివస్ప్రథివ్యౌ or ద్యౌవాపృథివ్యౌ.

(o). And contrary to the general rule above said, the word యజ్ఞస్ also becomes యజ్ఞాసా (VI. 3. 31). *e. g.*, యజ్ఞాసాసూర్య.

(p). The final vowel of words ending in య should in *dvandva* compounds be displaced by అనజ్ when followed by other words as the subsequent member in the compounds

(i). if a word that so follows is పుత్ర (Sid. I. 441). *e. g.*, పితామత్రౌ, మోతామత్రౌ.

(ii). if the words ending in య denote relationship or a relationship existing through subjects of study (VI. 3. 25). *e. g.*, మోతాపితౌ, యాతాననాన్పారౌ ; దోతామోతారౌ ; నేష్టో ద్దాతారౌ ; ప్రకాస్తప్రతిహతారౌ.

(q). The word ಉದಕ becomes ಉದ invariably when it is compounded with any other word to form a comp. word intended to be appellative, and optionally when it is a comp. ending with a word beginning with a nonconjunct consonant and meaning *something to be filled* as the subsequent member in the comp. (VI. 3. 57. 59). e. g., ಔದಮಿಧಿ, ಔದವಾಹಿ, ಲೋಹಿತೋದಕ, ನೀಲೋದಕ, ಕ್ಷೀರೋದಕ (appellative), ಉದಕಕುಂಭಃ or ಉದಕಕುಂಭಃ, ಉದಕಪಾತ್ರೇಷ or ಉದಕಪಾತ್ರೇಷಂ (not appellative); but ಉದಕಸ್ಥಾಲಿಷ (ಸ್ಥಾಲಿಷ begins with a conjunct consonant); ಉದಕಪರ್ವತಃ, ಉದಕಗಿರಿಃ (do not mean *things to be filled*).

(r). In a *dvigu* aggregate comp. ending in ಅನ್, the final ನ is *lopped* (Sid. I. 395). e. g., ಪಂಚತಕ್ಷನ್=ಪಂಚತಕ್ಷ.

(s). The word ನಾಸಿಕಾ, coming at the end of a *bah.* comp. becomes ನಸಿ if preceded by particles called *upasargáh* in connection with roots, and also in other cases if the comp. is appellative (V. 4. 118, 119). e. g., ಉನ್ನಸ, ಪ್ರಣಸ, ದ್ರುಣಸ, ಗೋನಸ; but ತಂ *ಗನಾಸಿಕ (not appellative).

(t). The word ಧನುಸ್ at the end of a *bah.* comp. becomes ಧನ್ವಸ್ optionally when the comp. is intended to be appellative, and absolutely otherwise. (V. 4. 132, 113). e. g., ಶತಧನ್ವನ್ or ಶತಧನುಸ್, ದೃಢಧನ್ವನ್ or ದೃಢಧನುಸ್ (appellative); ಶಾರ್ಙ್ಗ ಧನ್ವನ್; ಪುಷ್ಪ ಧನ್ವನ್.

(u). The word ಜಾಮೂ at the end of a *bah.* comp. becomes ಜಾನಿ (V. 4. 134). e. g., ಯುವಜಾನಿ

(v). The word ಸಂಧ in a *bah.* comp. becomes ಸಂಧಿ (1) when it means a quality and preceded by ಉತ್, ಪ್ರತಿ, ಸು, or ಸುರಭಿ (2) when it means "a little" or "particle" (3) when it follows a word with which a comparison is meant (V. 4. 135, 136. 137). e. g., ಉದ್ಗಂಧಿ, ಪೂತಿಗಂಧಿ, ಸುಗಂಧಿ, ಸುರಭಿಗಂಧಿ, ಸೂಪಗಂಧಿ, ಫುತಗಂಧಿ, ಕ್ಷೀರಗಂಧಿ, ಪದ್ಮಗಂಧಿ, ಉತ್ಪಲಗಂಧಿ, ಕರೀಷಗಂಧಿ.

(w). The word ಪಾದ in a *tatp.* comp. becomes ಪಾದ್ when it follows a *sankhya* word, or the expression ಸು and also when it

follows a word with which a comparison is meant, provided this word is not any of the following, viz., ಹಸ್ತಿನ, ಕುದ್ಧಾಲ, ಅಶ್ವ, ಕುಶಿಕ, ಕುರುತ, ಕಟೋಲ, ಕಟೋಲಕ, ಗಣೋಲ, ಗಣೋಲಕ, ಕಣೋಲ, ಕಣೋಲಕ, ಅಜ, ಕಘೋತ, ಜಾಲ, ಗಣಿ, ಮಹೇಲಾ, ದಾಸೀ, ಗಣಿಕಾ, ಕುರೂಲ (V. 4. 138. 140 ; Sid. I. 422 note 74). e. g., ದ್ವಿಪಾದ, ತ್ರಿಪಾದ, ಸುಪಾದ, ವ್ಯಾಘ್ರಪಾದ, ಸಿಂಹಪಾದ ; but ಹಸ್ತಿಪಾದ, ಅಶ್ವಪಾದ (excepted words).

(x). The word ದಂತ in a *bah.* comp. becomes ದಂತ್ಯ when it follows a *sankhya* word or ಸು, provided the comp. is intended to express age and also when it follows any noun whatsoever provided the comp. is intended to be appellative in the feminine gender. And the word ದಂತ becomes ದಂತ್ಯ optionally when it follows the words ಕ್ಯಾವ, ಆರೋಕ, ಸೌದ್ಧ, ಕುಭ, ವ್ಯಷ, and ವರಾಹ, or a word ending in the expression ಅಗ್ರ. (V. 4. 141. 143. 144. 145). e. g., ದ್ವಿದತ, ತ್ರಿದತ, ಅಯೋದತಿ, (appellative), ಕ್ಯಾವದತ or ಕ್ಯಾವದಂತ್ಯ ಕುಡ್ಕಲಾಗದತ or ಕುಡ್ಕಲಾಗದಂತ್ಯ.

(y). The word ಕಕುದ in a *bah.* comp. becomes ಕಕುತ when the comp. is intended to express the state of the body of an animal. (V. 4. 146). e. g., ಪೂರ್ಣಕಕುದ "adult", ಅಸಜ್ಜಾತಕಕುದ "young."

(z). The word ಮೂತ್ರ in *bah.* comp. becomes optionally ಮೂತಚ್, or omitting the ಚ್ which is indicatory, ಮೂತ when it is the last member of the comp. (Sid. I. 470). e. g., ಕಾರೀಷಗಂಧೀ ಮೂತಾ or ಕಾರೀಷಗಂಧೀ ಮೂತ್ರ.

(aa). The words ದ್ವಿ and ಅನ್ತರ್ and the particles ಪ್ರ and others given in List I of chapter II, Part I. if they precede the word ಅಪ್ when it has to take the comp. ending ಅ according to rules to be mentioned hereafter cause the initial ಅ of ಅಪ್ to be changed into ಈ, the change in the case of ಪ್ರ and such other particles as end in ಅ or ಆ being only optional (VI. 3. 97 ; Sid. I. 451).. And under the same circumstances but when the word which precedes the words ಅಪ್ is ಅನು, the change of the initial ಅ of ಅಪ್ is into ಉ if the comp. is intended to denote a country, but into ಈ other-

wise. (VI. 3. 98.) *e. g.*, ದ್ವೀಪ ; ಅನ್ತರೀಪ ; ಪ್ರತೀಪ ; ಸಮೀಪ ; ಪಾಪ or ಪ್ರಪ ; ಅನ್ವೀಪ ; but ಅನೂಪ (country).

(bb). The word ಅಕ್ಷನ್, when it is to take the compound-ending ಟಚ್ according to rules to be referred to hereafter becomes ಅನ್, optionally if it is preceded by the word ಸಂಖ್ಯಾತ, but absolutely (1) if it is preceded by indeclinables, or words denoting parts, or the word ಸರ್ವ, and (2) if it is preceded by other *sankhya* words than ಏಕ, except when the compound is an aggregate comp. (V. 4. 88 to 90 ; Sid. I. 384) *e. g.*, ಸಂಖ್ಯಾತಾಕ್ಷ or ಸಂಖ್ಯಾತಾಹ ; ಅತ್ಯಕ್ಷ, ನಿರಕ್ಷ ; ಪೂರ್ವಾಕ್ಷ, ಅಪರಾಕ್ಷ ; ಸರ್ವಾಕ್ಷ ; ದ್ವ್ಯಕ್ಷ, ತ್ರ್ಯಕ್ಷ ; but ಏಕಾಕ್ಷ ; ದ್ವ್ಯಹ (an aggregate.)

(cc). The word ಚಿತಿ at the end of a comp. becomes ಚಿತಿಃ when the comp. is to take the comp. ending ಕಪ್ according to rules to be adverted to hereafter (VI. 3. 127.) *e. g.*, ಏಕಚಿತಿಃ.

68. We have now to refer to compound endings. But it is to be mentioned beforehand that these affixes should not be attached.

(a) when the comp. words are intended for praise in the case of compounds formed from words following the words ಸು and ಅತಿ. (V. 4. 69.) Thus, though, as will be seen hereafter, the comp. ಸುರಾಜನ್, by taking a comp. ending, would become ಸುರಾಜಃ, it would be ಸುರಾಜನ್ only, the affix not being attached, if the word is intended for praise.

(b). in the case of compounds ending with words preceded by the word ಕಿಂ, the latter word being used with the sense of "censure," or "contempt." (V. 4. 70) *e. g.*, ಕಿಂರಾಜನ್ 'a bad king ;' ಕಿಂಸಖನ್ "a bad friend ;" ಕಿಂಗೋ "a bad cow, ;" but otherwise, ಕಿಂರಾಜ, ಕಿಂಸಖ, ಕಿಂಗವೆ

(c). optionally in a *tatp.* comp. ending with the word ಪಥಿನ್ which is preceded by the negative particle ನೌ (V. 4. 72.) *e. g.*, ಅನಿಧ or ಅನಿಧಿನ್.

(d). in a *tatp.* comp. formed by the composition of other words than ಪೂನ್ with the negative particle ನೆಞ್ (V. 4. 71.) e. g. ಅರಾಜ, ಅನುಪ, ಅಗೋ.

(e). in all compounds when the last words in the compounds have been changed according to rules already mentioned, unless the changes have been expressly prescribed with a view to the comp. endings being attached. e. g., ಯುವಜಾನಿ in which ಜಾನಿ is derived by the change of ಜಾಯೂ does not get the comp. ending ಕೆಪ್ prescribed by the rules ; but ಸಂಖ್ಯಾತಾಹ್ನ in which ಅನ್ಹ್ is derived by the change of ಅಹನ್ takes the comp. ending ಟಚ್ and becomes ಸಂಖ್ಯಾತಾಹ್ನ, because the change here was made in view to the said ಟಚ್ being attached.

69. The comp. endings are as follows :—

Name of compounds.	Particulars.	Compound endings.	Examples.
All compounds.	(1). Ending in the words ముఖ, పుర, ఆహ, వాహ, and ధార, provided the word ధార is connected in neither form nor sense with the word ఆక్ష "an axle-tree," and except the compounds అన్యజ్ and బహ్మజ్ unless these denote students of the Vedas.	అ (V. 4. 74; Sid. I. 451)	అధర్బ; లలాటపుర; విమలాహ; రమ్యవాహ; సఖివాహ; రాజధార, అన్యజ; బహ్మజ (students of the Vedas); but అక్షధూర్; so దృఢధూర్ if the comp. is to qualify the word అక్ష; అన్యజ్ సామ, బహ్మజ్ సోమై; (the compounds refer not to students of the Vedas.)
	(2). Ending in the words నది and శిఖరావరి, the words being preceded by <i>sankhya</i> words.	అజ్ (Sid. I. 452)	పద్మానద, సప్తశిఖరావరి
	(3). Ending in the word అక్షన్ taken in the sense not of an eye but of something like it,	అక్షన్ (V. 4. 76)	గవాక్ష "a thing which is like the eyes of cows" (a window).

Name of compounds.	Particulars.	Compound endings.	Examples.
	(4). Ending in the word ಅಧ್ಯನ್, the word following being one of the particles which in connection with roots are called <i>upa-sargah</i> .	ಅಚ್ (V. 4. 85)	ಪಾ)ಧ್ಯ ; ನಿರಧ್ಯ ; ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಧ್ಯ ; but ವರಮೂಧ್ಯನ್-ಉತ್ತಮೂಧ್ಯನ್.
Araya-yubhana compounds.	(1). Ending in a neuter word that ends in ಅನ್.	ಟಚ್ or nil (V. 4. 109)	ಪ್ರತಿಚರ್ಮ or ಪ)ತಿಚರ್ಮನ್, ಉಪಚರ್ಮ or ಉಪಚರ್ಮನ್.
	(2). Ending in ಅನ್ otherwise than as above.	ಟಚ್ (V. 4. 108)	ಉಪರಾಜ, ಅಧ್ಯಾತ್ಮ, ಪ್ರತ್ಯಾತ್ಮ.
	(3). Ending in ಝವ್ letters.	ಟಚ್ or nil (V. 4. 111)	ಉಪನಮಿಧ or ಉಪನಮಿಧ್, ಉಪದೃಪದ or ಉಪದೃಷತ್.
	(4). Ending in the words ನಡಿ, ಪೂರ್ಣಮಾಸಿ, ಅಗ್ರಹಾಯಣಿ, and ಗಿರಿ.	ಟಚ್ or nil (V. 4. 110) 112).	ಉಪನವ or ಉಪನದಿ, ಉಪಸಾರ್ಣಮಾಸ or ಉಪಸಾರ್ಣಮಾಸಿ, ಉಪಾಗ್ರಹಾಯಣ or ಉಪಾಗ್ರಹಾಯಣಿ ; ಉಪಗಿರ or ಉಪಗಿರಿ.

Name of compounds.	Particulars.	Compound endings.	Examples.
<i>Tatp.</i> compounds.	(1). Ending in <i>sankhya</i> words.	ತಖ್ (Sid.I. 414)	ನಿಘ್ನಂಶಃ.
	(2). Ending with the word ನೀಲೆ provided that it is not a <i>dvigu</i> compound in which there was a <i>lukation</i> of a secondary affix after the word ನೀಲೆ.	ಟಚ್ (V. 4. 92)	e. g., ವರಮುಗವ, ಉತ್ತಮುಗವ, ಪಂಚಗವ, ದಶಗವ; but ಪಂಚಗು (<i>dvigu</i> with the <i>lukation</i> of the secondary affix ಲಕ್)
	(3). Ending with the word ರಾಜನ್, ಅಹನ್, ಸಖಿ, or ಉರಸ್ in the sense of "chief."	ಅಚ್ (V. 4. 91. 93).	e. g., ಮುದ್ರರಾಜ, ವರಮೂಹ, ರಾಜಸಖ ಅಶ್ವೀರಸ; but ದೇವದತ್ತೋ ರಸ್ (ಉರಸ್ here does not signify "chief").
	(4). Beginning with a numeral or an indeclinable and ending in the word ಅಂಗಾಲಿ.	ಅಚ್ (V. 4. 86)	ದ್ವೈಂಗಾಲ, ತ್ರೈಂಗಾಲ, ನಿರಂಗಾಲ, ಅತ್ಯಂಗಾಲ

Name of compounds.	Particulars.	Compound endings.	Examples.
	(5). Beginning with indeclinables or with words denoting numbers or parts and ending in the word ರಾತ್ರಿ.	ಟಚ್ (V. 4. 87)	ಅತಿರಾತ್ರಿ, ನೀರಾತ್ರಿ, ದ್ವಿರಾತ್ರಿ, ತ್ರಿರಾತ್ರಿ, ಪೂರ್ವರಾತ್ರಿ, ಅಸರರಾತ್ರಿ.
	(6). Ending in the word ಅಂಜಲಿ and beginning with ದ್ವಿ and ತ್ರಿ, provided the compounds are <i>dvigu</i> which have not taken a <i>lukated</i> secondary affix.	ಟಚ್ or nil (V. 4. 102)	ದ್ವ್ಯಂಜಲಿ, ತ್ರ್ಯಂಜಲಿ, or ದ್ವ್ಯಂಜಲ, ತ್ರ್ಯಂಜಲ; but ದ್ವ್ಯಂಜಲಿ, ತ್ರ್ಯಂಜಲಿ (<i>lukation</i> of the secondary affix ಲಕ್).
	(7). Ending in the word ನೌ, provided the compounds are <i>dvigu</i> which have not taken a <i>lukated</i> secondary affix.	ಟಚ್ (V. 4. 99)	ದ್ವನಾವ, ತ್ರಿನಾವ, but ಪಂಚನೌ (<i>lukation</i> of the secondary affix ಲಕ್).
	(8). Ending in the word ಏವಾಃ, provided the compounds are <i>dvigu</i> .	ಟಚ್ or nil (V. 4. 101)	ದ್ವಿಖಾರ or ದ್ವಿಖಾರಿ; ತ್ರಿಖಾರ or ತ್ರಿಖಾರಿ.

Name of com- pounds.	Particulars.	Compound endings.	Examples.
	(9). Ending with the expres- sion ಅನಸ, ಅಸಕ್ರಿನ್, ಅಯಸ್, or ಸರಸ್, provided the compound is to be used as a <i>jati</i> word or as an appellative.	ಟಚ್ (V. 4. 94)	ಅನಸಮನ, ಅಮೃತಾಶ್ವ, ಕಾಲಕಯಸ, ಮಣ್ಯ ಕಸ ರಸ, <i>(jati)</i> , ಮಹಾನನ, ಪಿಶಾಶ್ವ, ಲಿಂಗಿತಾಯಸ, ಜಾನರಸ (appellative).
	(10). Ending with the word ಶ್ವೆನ್ or ಸಕ್ರಿ, that which is de- noted by the word being an ob- ject with which a comparison is made, provided the comp. does not denote a living being.	ಟಚ್ (V. 4. 97, 98)	ಅಕರ್ಮಶ್ವೆ, ಫಲಕಶ್ವೆ, ಫಲಕಸಕ್ರಿ.
	Beginning with a word denot- ing an inhabited country (ಜನ ಪದಂ) and ending with the word ಬ್ರಿಕ್ವೆ, provided the compound	ಟಚ್ (V. 4. 104).	ಸುರಾಪ್ರಿಕ್ವೆ, ಅವನ್ನಿಬ್ರಿಕ್ವೆ, but ದೆವಭ್ರಿಕ್ವೆ.

Name of com- pounds.	Particulars.	Compound endings.	Examples.
<i>Bahuv- rihi</i> com- pounds.	expresses the residence in that country of the person denoted by the latter word.	(1) Ending with the word ಪ್ರವೇಶೀ or a feminine word signifying an ordinal number and qualifying a person or thing immediately and not mediately through another word.	ಸ್ತ್ರೀವಾಣ; ಕಲ್ಯಾಣೀವಂಚಮ (if the comp. qualifies the word ರಾತ್ರಿ "night" as in the sentence ಕಲ್ಯಾಣೀವಂಚಮಾರಾತ್ರೆಯಃ "nights the fifth of which is auspicious"); but ಕಲ್ಯಾಣಮ ಂಚವೀಶಃ if the comp. qualifies the word ವಕ್ತೃ, "fortnight" as in the sentence ಕಲ್ಯಾಣವಂಚ ವೀಶಃವಕ್ತೃಃ "the fortnight which has nights of which the fifth is auspicious," (For the change of ವಂಚಮ into ವಂಚವೀಶಃ, see the rule relating to the comp. ending ಕಪ್ below)

Name of compounds.	Particulars.	Compound endings.	Examples.
(2) Ending with <i>nadi</i> words or with words ending in <i>ṃ</i> except the word <i>ಮೊತ್ತೈ</i> .		ಕಪ್ (V. 4. 153).	ಭಹುಕುಮಾರೀಕ, ಬಹುಬಸ್ಮಾಕ, ಬಹು ಕರ್ತೃಕ.
(3). Ending with the word <i>ಮೊತ್ತೈ</i> .		ಕಪ್ or nil (Sid. I. 470).	ಕಾರೀಷಗಂಧೀಮಾತ್ರ or ಕಾರೀಷಗಂಧೀಮಾತ್ರಕ.
(4). Formed in the manner stated in (3) of para 42 above:		ಇಚ್ಛ (V. 4. 127).	ಕೇಶಾಕೇಶಿ, ದಂಡಾದಂಡಿ, ಕೇಶಾಕೇಶಿ, ಮುಸಲಾಮುಸಲಿ.
(5). Formed by compound-ing numerals with indeclinables or with the words ಆಸನ್ನ, ಅದೂರ, or ಅಧಿಕ, the compounds meaning the persons or things denoted by the numbers (ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಾಃ).		ಡಚ್ಛ (V. 4. 73).	ಉವದಕ, ಉಪವಿಂಕ.

Name of compounds.	Particulars.	Compound endings.	Examples.
(6).	Ending with the words ಸಕಿ or ಅಕ್ಷಿ, when these words are <i>svānga</i> words.	ಷಚ್ಛ (V. 4. 113).	ವೀರ್ಘಸಕ್ಠಿ, ಕಲ್ಯಾಣಾಕ್ಠಿ, ಲೋಹಿತಾಕ್ಠಿ, ವಿಸಾಲಾಕ್ಠಿ
(7).	Ending with the word ಅಂಸಾಲಿ, the comp. denoting a <i>thing made of wood</i> .	ಷಚ್ಛ (V. 4. 114).	ದ್ವೈಂಗುಲ (if the comp. qualifies ದಾರು or similar words).
(8).	Ending with the word ಮೂರ್ಧನ್, this word being preceded by the words ದ್ವಿ or ತ್ರಿ.	ಷ (V. 4. 115).	ದ್ವಿಮೂರ್ಧ, ತ್ರಿಮೂರ್ಧ.
(9).	Ending with the word ನೇತ್ರೈ, when it means a <i>constellation</i> .	ಅಷ್ಠ (Sid. I. 415).	ಮೃಗನೇತ್ರೈ, ಪುಷ್ಯನೇತ್ರೈ
(10).	Ending with the word ನಸ, the substitute of ನಾಸಿಕಾ, when the comp. is appellative.	ಅಚ್ಛ (V. 4. 118).	ದುಣಸ.

Name of compounds.	Particulars.	Compound endings.	Examples.
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(11). Ending with the word నస్, the substitute of నాసికా, though the comp. is not appellative, if the word నస్ is preceded by particles which in connection with verbs are called *sargāh*.

ఁనస్, ప్రణస్.

అన్ (V. 4. 119).

(12). Ending with the word ధన్, provided it is not preceded by more than one unpounded word.

అన్ (V. 4. 124; Sid. I. 418. note 65).

కల్యాణధర్మన్; but పరమస్యధర్మ (ధర్మ is preceded by స్య and పరమ); still సద్ధిగ్ధ సాధ్యధర్మన్ (సాధ్య is not the preceding word but the comp. సద్ధిగ్ధ సాధ్య).

(13). Ending with the words పుష్కన్, అనత్వాన్, వయస్, నౌ, and లక్ష్మీ, all these words being in the singular number,

కస్ (V. 4. 151).

పియపుష్క, బహులక్ష్మీక; but బహుపుష్క or బహుపుష్కన్, ద్విపుష్క or ద్విపుష్కన్. (For the optional use of కస్ in the latter cases, see below).

Name of com- pounds.	Particulars.	Compound endings.	Examples.
(14).	Ending with the word ಉರಸು, ಸರ್ಪಿಷ್ಠ, ಉಪಾನಹ, ದಧಿ, ಮಧು, or ಶಾಲಿ.	ಕಪ್ (V. 4. 151)	ಪ್ರಿಯೋರಸ್ಯ, ಪ್ರಿಯಸರ್ಪಿಷ್ಠ, ಅವಮೋಕ್ತೋತ್ತಮನತ್ಯ, ಪ್ರಿಯದಧಿಕ, ಪ್ರಿಯಮಧುಕ, ಪ್ರಿಯಾಶಾಲಿಕ.
(15).	Ending in the expres- sion ಇನ್ if the comp. is to be used in the feminine gender.	ಕಪ್ (V. 4. 152).	ಬಹುಚ್ಛ ತ್ರಿಕಾ, ಬಹುಸಂಭವಮಿಕಾ, ಬಹುವಾಗಿಕಾ.
(16).	Other compounds than the above, except (a) those com- pounds which, ending with the <i>sankhya</i> words ಬಹು and ಸಹ, signify persons or things denot- ed by them, (b) those which end with a secondary word formed by ಈಯಸುನ್, (c) those which are appellative; (d) those which end with the word ಭ್ರಾತೃ to ex-	ಕಪ್ or nil (V. 4. 154, 155, 156, 157, 159, Sid. I, 426).	ಬಹುಖಟ್ಟಕ or ಬಹುಖಟ್ಟ; ಬಹುವಾಲ್ಕ or ಬಹುವಾ ಲ; ಬಹುವೀಣಕ or ಬಹುವೀಣ; ಮೂರ್ಖಭ್ರಾತೃಕ or ಮೂರ್ಖಭ್ರಾತೃ; ಬಹುನಾಡೀಕ or ಬಹುನಾಡಿ; ಬಹುತನ್ಮೀಕ or ಬಹುತನ್ಮಿ; but ಉಪಬಹು; ಉಪಗ ಣ; ಬಹುಶ್ರೇಯಸ್ (ಈಯಸ್); ವಿಶ್ವದೇವ, ವಿಶ್ವಯಾಶಸ್, (appellative); ಸುಭ್ರಾತೃ; ಬಹುನಾಡಿ (denotes body); ಬಹುತನ್ಮೀ (denotes a face); ಉತ್ತರ ಮೂರ್ಷ, ಸುಮತ್ರ (<i>bah.</i> by an enlarged applica- tion of the term.)

Name
of com-
pounds.

Particulars.

Compound
endings.

Examples.

press praise, (e) those which end with the words ನಾಡಿ and ತ್ರೈ signifying parts of one's body, and (f) also all those to which the name of *bahuvrīhi* is applied by an *enlarged application of the term*.

Dvandva
com-
pounds

Ending in the letters ಚ, or ದ, or ಪ, or ಹ, provided the compound is one of aggregation (ಸಮಾಹಾರ).

ಛಚ್
(V.4. 106).

ವಾಕ್ತ್ವಚ, ಸ) ಕ್ತ್ವಚ, ಶ್ರೀಸ್ತಜ, ಇಡೂರ್ಜ, ವಾಗೂರ್ಜ, ಸಮಿದ್ವಪದ, ವಾಗ್ವಿಪ್ರಪ, ಛತ್ರೋಪಾನಹ, ಛನುಗೊದುಹ ; but ವಾಕ್+ಸಮಿಧ್=ವಾಕ್ಯಮಿತ್ (ends in ಧ) ; ಪಾ)ವ್ಯಟ್ಟಿರವೌ (not a *dvandva* of aggregation).

70. The question then, except as to compounds which are mere compounds, arises, what should be the gender and number of the compounds. First as to the gender the rules are as follows :—

(1). A compound ending in the word *ವಢಿನ್*, and consequently taking the comp. ending *ಅ*, if the comp. is preceded by *san-khya* words or indeclinables, is neuter. (Sid. I. 395). *e. g.*, ತ್ರಿಸಢಃ ವಿಪಢಃ.

(2). An *avyayibhāva* comp. is neuter (II. 4. 18). *e. g.*, ಅಧಿಗೋಪಃ.

(3). A *dvandva* comp., when the sense of it is an aggregate, is neuter. (II. 4. 17) *e. g.*, ಪಾಣಿಪಾದಃ, ಶಿರೋಗ್ರೀವಃ.

(4). A *dvigu* comp., when the sense of it is an aggregate, is generally neuter. (II. 4. 17) *e. g.*, ಪಂಚಗವಃ.

(5). But such a *dvigu* comp ending with a word which has a final *ಅ* (short) except the words *ಪಾತ್ರ*, *ಭುವನ*, and *ಯುಗ* is feminine. (IV. 1. 21 ; Sid. I. 395). *e. g.*, ತ್ರಿಲೋಕೀ ; but ಪಂಚಪಾತ್ರಮ್, ತ್ರಿಭುವನಮ್, ಚತುರ್ಯುಗಃ.

(6). And a *dvigu* comp. ending with a word which ends in *ಅನ್* or is formed by the feminine affix *ಅ*, is neuter or feminine. (Sid. I. 395). *e. g.*, ಪಂಚತಕ್ಷೀ or ಪಂಚತಕ್ಷಮ್ ; ಪಂಚಖಟ್ಟೀ or ಪಂಚಖಟ್ಟಂ.

(7). And *tatp.* compounds, provided they have not been formed by the composition of the negative particle *ನಾ* with other words and provided they are not *karm.* compounds are neuter. (II. 4. 19). in the following cases :—

(a). a comp. ending with the word *ಕಂಠಾ* and being the name of towns in the country of *ಉಶೇನರಾಃ*. (II. 4. 20). *e. g.*, ಸೌಶಮಿ ಕನಠಮ್.

(b). a comp. ending with the words *ಉಪಜ್ಞಾ* and *ಉಪಕ್ರಮ* provided these words have been used in the sense respectively

of original production and original unit. (II. 4. 21). e. g., ಪಾಣಿನ್ಯು
ವಜ್ರಾನ್ಮ ವ್ಯಾಕರಣಃ ; ನನ್ನೊಪಕ್ರಮದೋಽಣಃ.

(c). a comp. ending with the word ಛಾಯಾ, absolutely when the sense of "much" or "many" is implied in the word preceding it, and optionally otherwise. (II. 4. 22, 25). e. g., ಇಕ್ಷುಛಾಯಾ (ಇಕ್ಷು implies many things). ಕುಡ್ಯಛಾಯಾ or ಕುಡ್ಯಛಾಯಂ.

(d). A comp. ending with the word ಸಭಾ in the sense of simply a *concourse*. (II. 4. 24). e. g., ಸ್ತ್ರೀಸಭಂ ; but ಅನಾಥಸಭಾ.

(e). a comp. ending with the word ಸಭಾ in other senses than that of *concourse*, provided it is preceded by words denoting *demons* (ರಾಕ್ಷಸಾಃ) or *infernal* spirits (ಪಿಶಾಚಾಃ) or by words giving the sense of *king* except the word ರಾಜ or any proper name of a king. (II. 4. 23. Sid. I. 397, note 228). e. g., ರಾಕ್ಷಸಸಭಃ, ಪಿಶಾಚಸಭಃ, ಇನಸಭಃ, ಈಶ್ವರಸಭಃ ; but ಧರ್ಮಸಭಾ, ರಾಜಸಭಾ, ಚಂದ್ರಗುಪ್ತಸಭಾ.

(f). a comp. ending with the word ಸೇನಾ, ಸುರಾ, ಕಾಲಾ, or ನಿಕಾ optionally. (II. 4. 25). e. g., ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣಸೇನಾ or ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಣಸೇನಾ, ಯವಸುರಂ or ಯವಸುರಾ ; ಗೋಕಾಲಂ or ಗೋಕಾಲಾ ; ಶ್ವನಿಕಂ or ಶ್ವನಿಕಾ ; but ದೃಢಸೇನ (bah. compound) ಅಸೇನಾ, (ನಜ) ಪರಮಸೇನಾ karm. compound.

(8). And a *tatp.* comp. as well as a *dvandva* comp. ending with the word ರಾತ್ರಿ or ಅಹನ್ is masculine, except in the case of a *dvigu* comp. formed by the composition of a *sankhya* word with the word ರಾತ್ರಿ, which is neuter. (II. 4. 29 Sid. I. 361) e. g., ಪೂರ್ವರಾತ್ರಿಃ, ಪೂರ್ವಾಹ್ನಃ, ದ್ವ್ಯಹಃ, ದ್ವಿರಾತ್ರಃ, ತ್ರಿರಾತ್ರಃ, ಗಣರಾತ್ರಿಃ.

(9). A *dvigu* comp. formed by a word signifying a point of the compass or a number being joined to another word together with a secondary affix, should take the gender of the words they qualify (B. 1031). e. g., ಪಂಚಕಪಾಲಃ ಮರೋತ್ತಾಶಃ.

(10). A *tatp.* comp. having the word ಪಾಪಂ, ಅವಸ್ಥಾ, or ಅಲಮ್ or any *gati* word in the first member as also a *tatp.* comp. formed from the word ಅರ್ಥ (on account of) being joined to a word in the

dative case, must take the gender of the words they qualify (B. 1031 ; 988). *e. g.*, ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತ or ಆಪನ್ನಾ+ಜೀವಿಕಾ=ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತಜೀವಿಕ, ಆಪನ್ನ ಜೀವಿಕ ; ಅಲಂ+ಕುಮಾರ್ಯ=ಅಲಂಕುಮಾರಿ ; ನಿಷ್ಕಾಶಾಂಬಿ.

(11). Subject to the above rules the gender of a *dvandva* (not aggregate) or *tatp.* comp. is like that of the last word in them (II. 4. 26) *e. g.*, ಕುಕ್ಕುಟಮಯಾರ್ಯ (fem.) or ಮಯೂರಿಕುಕ್ಕುಟಾ (mas.) ; ಅರ್ಧಪಿಪ್ಪಲೀ.

(12). The gender of a *bah.* comp. is that of the words they qualify *e. g.*, ಖಂಡಿತಾಖಿಲತ್ರಯ ; ಎಕೋಪಾಯಃ.

71. With regard to the feminine affixes to be attached to the comp. words when the above rules relating to their gender have not left their last words with a feminine form, the rules applicable to crude nouns in their uncompounded state in this respect are applicable also to compounds with reference to the words with which they end (Sid. I. 209). But it should carefully be noticed that no such rule applicable to a simple crude noun will apply to a comp. word ending with it if the feminine character is one dependent upon the word *being* a comp. word (Sid. I. 207) *e. g.*, ಪಂಚಾಜ from ಪಂಚ+ಅಜ which becomes a feminine word only because it is an aggregate comp. must not take the gender which ಅಜ when treated as feminine will take, but should take whatever feminine affix may be specially prescribed for the comp. So ಪಂಚಶೂದ್ರ from ಪಂಚ+ಶೂದ್ರ does not take the feminine affix of ಶೂದ್ರ (Sid. I. 208 note 5).

72. The following are exceptions to the general rule that the rule applicable to a simple word also applies to comp. words ending with that word :—

(A) Generally.

(1). ಉಜ್ is generally the feminine affix after that comp in which the prior member is an object of comparison and the latter member is the word ಉರು (IV. I. 69). *e. g.*, ಕರಜೋರೂ. And if ಉರು comes after the words ಸಂಹಿತೆ, ಶಫ, ಲಕ್ಷಣ, ವಾಮ, ಸಹ in a

comp. the affix ಉಜ್ may come even when those words express no object of comparison. *e. g.*, ಸಂಹಿತೋರೂ (IV. I. 70 Sid. I. 240).

(2). ಉಜ್ is the fem. affix of compounds ending with the word ಬಾಹು, if they are appellative (IV. I. 67) *e. g.*, ಚಂದ್ರಬಾಹೂ.

(3). To a comp. ending with the word ಪುಚ್ಛ the feminine affix is ಜೀಷ್ if the comp. denotes that which is an object compared with and ಜೀಷ್ or ಟಾಪ್ otherwise (Sid. I. 235). *e. g.*, ಉಲೂಕಪುಚ್ಛೇ (compared with) but ಸುಪುಬ್ಧಾ or ಸುಪುಚ್ಛೇ.

(4). To a comp. ending with the word ಪಕ್ಷ the feminine affix is ಜೀಷ್, if the compound denotes that which is an object compared with (Sid. I. 235). *e. g.*, ಉಲೂಕಪಕ್ಷೇ.

(B). When the ending word is a subordinate member.

(1). Words formed from words ending with words having indicatory ಟ like ನದಟ್, and ಫೆಟ್, and by secondary affixes having such indicatory letter, as well as words formed by the secondary affixes ಡಕ್, ಡಜ್, ಡ್ರಕ್, ಅಣ್, ದ್ವಯಸಚ್, ದಘ್ನಚ್, ಮಾತ್ರಚ್, ತಯಸ್, ತಕ್, ತಜ್, ಕಜ್, ಣ in the sense of habit, and ಈಕಕ್, take ಟಾಪ್ instead of ಜೀಷ್, ಚಾಪ್, or ಜೀನ್, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in any of the rules above. (IV. I. 14, 15) *e. g.*, ಬಹುಕುರುಚರಾ though ಕುರುಚರ simply is ಕುರುಚರೀ.

(2). Compound words ending with words expressive of colour though these words end in a gravely accented ಅ with penultimate ತ, take ಟಾಪ್ instead of ಜೀಷ್ or ಟಾಪ್ (IV. I. 14, 39, Sid. I. 225). *e. g.*, ಬಹುರೋಹಿತಾ.

(3). Comp. words ending with *svānga* words which end in ಅ when they do not have words denoting *quarters* as their antecedent members take ಜೀಷ್ or ಟಾಪ್ (IV. I. 54) and when they have words denoting *quarters* as their antecedent members, ಜೀಷ್ or ಟಾಪ್ (IV. I. 60) except in the following cases :—

(1). when the *svānga* word is one of the following :—

(1). ಕೊಡ, (2) ಖರ, (3) ಗಾಢಾ, (4) ಉಖಾ, (5) ಶಿಖಾ, (6) ಬಾಲ, (7) ಶೆಫ, (8) ಕುಕ, (9) ಭಗ, (10) ಸಲ, (11) ಘೋಣ, (ಅಕೃತಿಗಣಃ) (IV. 1. 56. Sid. I. 235 note 100).

(2). when the *svānga* words are ನಖ and ಮುಖ and the comp. at the end of which they stand is an appellative. (IV. 1. 58).

(3). when the *svānga* words have conjunct consonants for their penultimate letters (IV. 1. 54).

(4). when the *svānga* words have more than one syllable (IV. 1. 56).

(5). when the antecedent words are ಸ the substitute for ಸಹ, or ನಜಾ, or ವಿದ್ಯಮಾನ (IV. 1. 57). e. g., ಅತಿಕೇಶೀ (ಬೀಷ್) or ಅತಿ ಕೇಶಾ ; ಚಂದ್ರಮುಖೀ (ಬೀಷ್) or ಚಂದ್ರ ಮುಖಾ ; ತಾಮ್ರನಖೀ (ಬೀಷ್) or ತಾಮ್ರನಖಾ ; ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞಾಖೀ (ಬೀಷ್) or ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞಾಖಾ. But ಸುಶಿಖಾ (the latter word not being subordinate) ; ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞೋಡಾ, ಕಲ್ಯಾಣೋಡಾ ; ಗೌರ ಮುಖಾ, ಕೂರ್ಪಣಾ (appellative). ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞಲ್ಘಾ, ಸುಗುಲ್ಘಾ (conjunct consonant) ಸುಜಘನಾ, ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞಜಘನಾ (more syllables than one) ಸಕೇಶಾ, ಅಕೇಶಾ, ವಿದ್ಯಮಾನನಾಸಿಕಾ.

(C). For *bahuvrihi* compounds only.

(1). Compounds ending in a word ending in ವನ್ when the latter word, if simple, would take ಬೀಷ್ take ಬೀಷ್ or ಡಾಪ್, or nil (IV. 1. 7 ; Sid. I. 209). e. g., ಬಹು ಧೀವನ್ or ಬಹುಯಜ್ವನ್=ಬಹು ಧೀವರೀ, ಬಹುಯಜ್ವರೀ ; ಬಹುಧೀವಾ, ಬಹುಯಜ್ವಾ ; ಬಹುಧೀವನ್, ಬಹುಯಜ್ವನ್.

(2). Compounds ending in a word ending in ಅನ್, when the latter word if simple would not take ಬೀಷ್, take ಡಾಪ್ or nil (IV. 1. 12, 13). e. g., ಬಹುಯಧ್ವನ್=ಬಹುಯಧ್ವಾ or ಬಹುಯಧ್ವನ್.

(3). Compounds ending in a word ending in ಮನ್, the expression ಮನ್ being preceded by a vowel, and compounds ending with a word ending in ಅನ್ without ending in ಮನ್ and without being ಷಟ್, if not appellative, take ಬೀಷ್ or ಡಾಪ್ or nil. (IV. 1.

12, 13, 28, 29). *e. g.*, ಬಹುಸೀಮನ್=ಬಹುಸೀಮ್ಮೀ or ಬಹುಸೀಮಾ or ಬಹು ಸೀಮನ್ ; ಬಹು+ರಾಜನ್=ಬಹುರಾಜ್ಞೀ, or ಬಹುರಾಜಾ, or ಬಹುರಾಜನ್ ; but ಸುರಾಜ್ಞೀ (appellative being the name of a city).

(4). compounds ending with a *shat.* word ending in ಅನ್ or with a word ending in ಮನ್ with a consonant preceding the ಮ of ಮನ್, take ಡಾಪ್ or nil. (IV. 1. 12, 13 Sid. I. 210 note 9) *e. g.*, ಪ್ರಿಯಪಂಚನ್ and ಬಹುಶರ್ಮನ್=ಪ್ರಿಯಪಂಚಾ or ಪ್ರಿಯಪಂಚನ್ ; ಬಹು ಶರ್ಮಾ or ಬಹುಶರ್ಮನ್.

(5). compounds ending with a word formed by the participle affix ಕ್ತ and having an acute accent on the last syllable, and having as their antecedent members *jāti* words take ಜೀಪ್ or ಟಾಪ್, if the antecedent words are not *svānga* words, but ಜೀಪ್ otherwise. (IV. 1. 52, 53; Sid. 1. 232) *e. g.*, ಸುರಾಪೀತೀ or ಸುರಾ ಪೀತಾ, but ಉರುಭೀನ್ನೀ (*svānga*), ಬಹುಕೃತಾ, ಅಕೃತಾ, ಸುಕೃತಾ, ಮಾಸ ಕೃತಾ, (time), ಸಂವತ್ಸರಕೃತಾ (time), ಸುಖಜಾತಾ, ದುಃಖಜಾತಾ, (ಬಹು, ನಷ್ಠಾ, ಸು, ಸುಖ, ದುಃಖ and words denoting time are not *jāti* words).

Observe that in *bah.* compounds the rule regarding the optional change of ಅ into ಇ in a feminine word formed by feminine affix ಆ on account of the ಅ being followed by a ಕ್ of an affix provided the base is other than a *bhāshitapumska* word does not apply except when the ಕ್ is of the comp. ending ಕಪ್ ; or otherwise *bahuvrīhi* compounds will always be *bhāshitapumska* words. (Sid. I. 215) *e. g.*, ಅಖಟ್ಟಕ from ಅಖಟ್ಟ+secondary affix ಕ್ in the sense of "unknown," when it takes the feminine affix ಆ invariably becomes ಅಖಟ್ಟಕಾ, but ಅಖಟ್ಟಕ from ಅಖಟ್ಟ+the comp. ending ಕಪ್ after the optional shortening of the final ಅ of ಅಖಟ್ಟಾ on account of its being the ಆ of a feminine affix according to rules already mentioned is, when changed again into a feminine word by the feminine affix ಆ, ಅಖಟ್ಟಕಾ or ಅಖಟ್ಟಕಾ. (Sid. I. 215 note 31).

D. For dvigu compounds.

(1). compounds ending in ಅ provided they are aggregate compounds take ಜೀಪ್. (IV. 1. 21). *e. g.*, ತ್ರಿಲೋಕ=ತ್ರಿಲೋಕೀ.

(2). compounds which have become *dvigu* after receiving secondary affixes, provided the secondary affixes are *lukated* affixes, take ಟೀಪ್. (IV. 1. 22). e. g., ಪಂಚಾಶ್ವಾ (from ಪಂಚ + ಅಶ್ವ + a *lukated* secondary affix).

(3). But the aforesaid compounds if their ending words are words denoting measures take ಜೀಪ್ (IV. 1. 22).

(a). absolutely, unless (1) these ending words are words ಬಿಕ್ಕು, ಅಚಿತ, and ಕಮ್ಮಲ which are all words denoting weights, and (2) the word ಕಾಂಡ, which is a measure of length, provided the comp. word refers to a place (ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ) (IV. 1. 23).

(b). optionally unless the ending word is “ ಪುರುಷ in the sense of a measure. (IV. 1. 24). e. g., ದ್ವಾಡಕೀ ; ದ್ವಿಕಾಂಡೀ (a rope is referred to) ; ದ್ವಿಪುರುಷೀ or ದ್ವಿಪುರುಷಾ ; but ದ್ವಿಬಿಸ್ತಾ ; ದ್ವಾಚಿತಾ ; ದ್ವಿಕಂಬಲಾ ; ದ್ವಿಕಾಂಡಾ (refers to land).

73. As to the number of compounds, the following are the rules :—

(a). an aggregate *dvigu* comp. is singular (II. 4. 1). e. g. ಪಂಚಗವಂ.

(b). a *dvandva* comp. of words signifying members of living beings and players or singers or dancers, and component parts of an army is singular (II. 4. 2). ಪಾಣಿಸಾದಮ್, ಶಿರೋಗ್ರೀವಮ್, ಮಾದ್ರಜ್ಜಿಕಪಾಣಿನಕಮ್, ವಿಣಾವಾದಕವರಿವಾದಕಮ್, ರಠಿಕಾಶ್ವಾರೋಹಮ್, ರಠಿಕಪದಾತಮ್

(c). The number of all other compounds is regulated by their signification.

74. Now, as regards the case affixes which should be used for the declension of comp. nouns, it is to be said generally that the rules of declension given for simple nouns apply here as elsewhere. The following however are the specialities to be noticed in this connection :—

(1). A comp. ending with a *sarvanāma* word is to be treated generally as a *sarvanāma* word, but it should not be so treated technically when it is

(a). a comp. in which the word ಪೂರ್ವ is compounded with a word in the instrumental case to form a *tatp.* comp. (I. 1. 30; Sid I. 101). *e. g.*, ಮಾಸಪೂರ್ವಾಯ, not ಮಾಸಪೂರ್ವನಿಷ್ಟ.

(b). a *dvandva* comp. optionally in the nominative and vocative plural, and absolutely, in other cases. (I. 1. 31, 32). *e. g.*, ಕತರಕತಮಿ or ಕತರಕತಮಾಃ; ಕತರಕತಮಾನಾಂ.

(c). a *bahuvrihi* comp. (I. 129), but only optionally in the case of such a comp. formed by compounding the common names of quarters with other such names to express the interval between them. (I. 1. 28). *e. g.*, ಪ್ರಿಯನಿಶ್ವಾಯ, ಪಿಯೋಭಯಾಯ, ದ್ವಿನ್ಯಾಯ, ತ್ರಿನ್ಯಾಯ; but ಉತ್ತರಪೂರ್ವಾಯ್ or ಉತ್ತರಪೂರ್ವಸ್ಯೈ.

(d). all compounds, provided the *sarvanāma* word with which they end is only the subordinate member in a comp. (Sid. I. 101). *e. g.*, ಅತಿಸರ್ವಾಯ.

(2). A comp. word ending with a *nadī* word, though this latter is a subordinate member in the comp. should be treaded as a *nadī* word. (Sid. I. 116). *e. g.*, ಹೆಬ್ಬುನದೀ.

75. It now remains only to see whether by reason of any of the compounds becoming indeclinables, the case offixes are to be again elided. On this point, we find that the case affixes are to be elided in the case of the following compounds which are all indeclinables :—

(1). An *avyayībhāva* comp. (I. 1. 41). *e. g.*, ಉಪಾಸ್ತು, ಪ್ರತ್ಯಗ್ನಿ

(2). An aggregate *dvigu* comp. formed by compounding a numeral with the names of rivers to express their junction (II. 1, 20, Sid. I. 332). *e. g.*, ಸಪ್ತಗಂಧಕ, ದ್ವಿಯಮುನಮ್.

(3). A *bahuvrihi* comp. ending with the comp.-ending ಇಚ್ಛ (II. 1. 17). *e. g.*, ದಂತಾದಂತಿ, ಮುಸಲಾಮುಸಲಿ.

(4). But in *avyayībhāva* comp. ending in ಅ (a) the ablative affix should not be elided (II. 4. 83), (b) the instrumental and locative affixes may either be left alone or in their place the affix ಅಃ may be substituted. (II. 4. 83), and (c) in place of affixes of

other cases than the instrumental, the ablative, and the locative, the-expression ಅಮ್ should be substituted. (II. 4. 84). e. g., (1) ಉಪಕುಂಭಾದಾನಯ ; (2) ಉಪಕುಂಭನಿರ್ಮಿತಂ, or ಉಪಕುಂಭಂನಿರ್ಮಿತಂ, ಉಪಕುಂಭನಿರ್ಮಿತಂ, or ಉಪಕುಂಭಂನಿರ್ಮಿತಂ ; (3) ಉಪಕುಂಭಂನಿರ್ಮಿತಂ.

CHAPTER II.

Irregular Nouns.

1. Here it must be premised that as we have already said we do not propose to treat of the irregularly formed primitive and secondary crude nouns. Of the other irregularly formed crude nouns, compounds which are irregular in their formation may be noticed first.

2. Certain compounds are in their formation irregular by reason of the changes which the simple words when they become parts of compounds undergo in their form in a manner not sanctioned by the rules already noticed. These are as follows :—

A. Compounds thus irregular only in some particular sense.

I. Appellative compounds, which are irregular chiefly by the lengthening of the final vowels of the antecedent members.

(1) ಕೊಟರಾವಣಂ, (2) ಮಿಶ್ರಕಾವಣಂ, (3) ಸಿಂಹಕಾವಣಂ (4) ಪುರಗಾವಣಂ. (5) ಸಾರಿಕಾವಣಂ, (6) ಕಿಂಶುಲಕಾಗರಿ, (7) ಶಾವಗರಿ, (8) ನಡಾಗರಿ, (9) ಅಂಜನಾಗರಿ, (10) ಭಂಜನಾಗರಿ, (11) ಮೊಹಿತಾಗರಿ, (12) ಕುಕ್ಕುಟಾಗರಿ, (VI. 3. 117; VIII. 4. 4). (13) ವಿಸ್ವಾನರ, (VI. 3. 129). (14) ವಿಸ್ವಾಮಿತ್ರ (the sage). (VI. 3. 130). (15) ಶ್ವಾದುತ, (16) ಶ್ವಾದಂವೃಜ, (17) ಶ್ವಾರ್ಣ, (18) ಶ್ವಾಕುನ್ದ, (19) ಶ್ವಾವರಾಹ (20) ಶ್ವಾವುಚ್ಛ (21) ಶ್ವಾಪದ. (Sid. I. 481).

II. Others

(a) Irregular by the lengthening of the final vowels of the antecedent members.

(1) ಅಷ್ಟಾಗವಂ. “ A cart with eight oxen.” (Sid. I, 389).

(2) ತುರಾಷಾಟ್. “ Indra” (3) ವೃತನಾಷಾಟ್ “ Indra” (VIII. 3. 56 ; VI. 3. 137).

(4) ಅಪ್ಪಾಕಪಾಲ (masculine) “ sacrificial food” (Sid. I. 388).

(b) Irregular chiefly by the insertion of ಸುಟ್ after the vowels of the antecedent members.

(1) ಕುಸ್ತುಂಬುರು. “ coriander” (VI. I. 143).

(2) ಅವರಸ್ಪರಾಃ “ continually” in connection with an action (VI. 1. 144).

(3) ಗೋಷ್ಠದ “ a place frequented by cattle” or “ a measure equal to the foot of an ox.” (VI. 1. 145. Sid, I. 484).

(4) ಅಗೋಷ್ಠದ “ a place into which it is not possible for cattle to go” (VI. 1. 145).

(5) ಅಸ್ನದ “ a place of shelter or refuge” (VI. I. 146).

(6) ಆಶ್ಚರ್ಯ “ extraordinary, strange.” (VI. 1. 147).

(7) ಅವಸ್ಕರ. “ excrement” (VI. 1. 148).

(8) ಅಪಸ್ಕರ, “ any part of a carriage” (VI. 1. 149).

(9) ವಿಷ್ಕರ (optionally for ವಿಕರ) “ a bird” (VI. 1. 150).

(10) ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಕುಶ “ a guide” or “ leader.” (VI. I. 152).

(11) ಪ್ರಸಕ್ತವಿ (Sage) (12) ಹರಿಶ್ಚಂದ್ರ (Sage). (VI. 1. 153).

(12) ಮಸ್ಕರ “ bamboo” (VI. 1. 154).

(13) ಮನ್ಯಸಿ “ Sanyasi” (VI. 1. 154)

(14) ಕಾಸ್ತಿರ a “ city of that name” VI. 1. 155).

(15) ಅಜಸ್ತಂದ. “ a city of that name” (VI. 1. 155).

(16) ಕಾರಸ್ಕರ “ a tree.” (VI. 1. 156).

(17) ಪರಸ್ಕರ "a city," "a country" (18) ಕಿಷ್ಕಿಂಧಾ "a cave of that name." (19) ತಸ್ಕರ "a thief" (20) ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಸ್ಪತಿ "the planet of that name" (Jupiter) (21) ವನಸ್ಪತಿ "a tree" (22) ಪ್ರಾಯಶ್ಚಿತ್ತ (fem) or ಪ್ರಾಯಶ್ಚಿತ್ತ (n) (Sid. I. 487). (ಆಕೃತಿಗಣ).

(c). Irregular by not changing ನ್ನ into ಅನ್
ನಗ or ಅಗ "trees" or "mountains." (VI. 3. 77).

(d). • Irregular by reason of the comp. endings which they take or do not take.

(i). By taking ಆಚ್.

(1) ಪ್ರತೃರಸ "in the breast" (2) ಅನುಗವ "along the cow" (3) ಸರಜಸ "fully" (Sid. I. 453 ; V. 4. 76).

(ii). By not taking ಅ.

(1) ಅಸೃಕ್ "the name of a "sāma" in the Vedas." (2) ಬಹ್ವೈಕ್ "a śūkta" (Sid. I. 451).

(iii). By not taking any comp. ending.

ತ್ರಿಕಕುದ್ "a mountain of that name." (V. 4. 147).

(e). Anomalous i. e., irregular in other ways than those already referred to.

(1) ದ್ವಿಸ್ತಾವಾ "Doubled sacrificial altar" (2) ತ್ರಿಸ್ತಾವಾ "Tripled sacrificial altar." (V. 4. 84). (3) ಆತ್ಮನಿವದಂ (4) ಪರಸ್ತೈವದಂ (5) ಆತ್ಮನಿಭಾವಾ (6) ಪರಸ್ತೈವಭಾವಾ (VI. 3. 7. 8)., the last four being technical terms used in grammar.

(4) ಅವಥ (neuter) "a bad road." (II. 4. 30).

(5) ಅವಥ or ಅವಥಿನ್ "having a bad road." (V. 4. 72).

(6) ಅನೂಪ "a country." (VI. 3. 98).

(7) ದೇವಾನಾಂಪ್ರಿಯ "ignorant or stupid" (Sid. I. 462).

- (8) ಸ್ಥೂಲನಾಸಿಕ "a pig." (V. 4. 118). (9) ವಿಸ್ರ "noseless"
(10) ವಿಸ್ರ "noseless". (Sid. 1. 417).

(11) ಅಶ್ವತಪಿಪತಾ "a play in which the expression *eat and drink* continually occurs" (12) ಪಚತಭ್ಯಜ್ಜತಾ (13) ಖಾದತ ಮಾಧಕಾ (14) ಖಾದತಾಚಮತಾ (15) ಆಹರನಿವಸಾ (16) ಆವಪನಿಷ್ಕರಾ (17) ಉತ್ಪಚವಿಪಚಾ, (18) ಭಿನ್ನಿಲವಣಾ, (19) ಕೃನ್ನಿವಿಚಕ್ಷಣಾ, (20) ಪಚಲವಣಾ (21) ಪಚಪ್ರಕೂಟಾ (ಅಕೃತಿಗಣಾ) (II. 1. 72; Sid. I. 367. notes 114 115), ; all these compounds from 11 to 21 denoting something such as a play where those expressions continually occur. (22) ಎ ಹಿಡೆವರ್ತತೆ, (23) ಎಹಿಯವೆವರ್ತತೆ, (24) ಎಹಿವಾಣಿಜಾ, (25) ಎಹಿ ಸ್ವಾಗತಾ, all the compounds from 22 to 25 denoting something wherein the above expressions only occasionally occur. (26) ಅಪೆಹಿಸ್ವಾಗತಾ, (27) ಎಹಿದ್ವಿತೀಯಾ, (38) ಅಪೆಹಿದ್ವಿತೀಯಾ, (29) (29) ಪ್ರೆಹಿದ್ವಿತೀಯಾ, (30) ಎಹಿಕಟಾ, (31) ಅಪೆಹಿಕಟಾ, (32) ಪ್ರೆಹಿಕಟಾ, (33) ಆಹರಕರಟಾ, (34) ಪ್ರೆಹಿಕರ್ದಮಾ, (35) ವಿಧಮಚೂತಾ, (36) ಉ ದ್ಧರಚೂತಾ, (37) ಆಹರಚಲಾ, (38) ಆಹರವನನಾ, (39) ಆಹರನನಾ, (40) ಆಹರವಿತನಾ, (41) ಕೃನ್ನವಿಚಕ್ಷಣಾ, (42) ಉದ್ಧರೋತ್ಪ್ರಜಾ, (43) ಉದ್ಧ ರಾವಸ್ಯಜಾ, (44) ಉದ್ಧಮವಿಧಮಾ (45) ಉತ್ಪಚನಿಪಚಾ, (46) ಉತ್ಪತನಿಪ ತಾ, (47) ಉಚ್ಚಾವಚಮ್, (48) ಉಚ್ಚನೀಚಂ, (49) ಆಚೂಪಚಂ, (50) ಆಚಪರಾಚಂ, (51) ನುಪ್ರಚಂ, (52) ನಿಶ್ಚಪ್ರಚಂ, (53) ಅಕಿಂಚನ, (54) ಸ್ನಾತ್ವಾಕಾಲಕ, (55) ಪೀತ್ವಾಸ್ಥಿರಕ, (56) ಭುಕ್ತ್ವಾನುಹಿತ, (57) ಪ್ರೋಷ್ಯಪಾಪೀಯಾನ್, (58) ಉತ್ಪತ್ಯಪಾಕಲಾ, (59) ನಿಪತ್ಯರೋಹಣೀ (60) ನಿಪಣ್ಯಾಕ್ಯಾಮಾ (61) ಅಪೆಹಿಪ್ರಥಮಾ (62) ಏಹಿವಿಘಸಾ, (63) ಇಹವಂಚವಿಾ, (64) ಇಹದ್ವಿತೀಯಾ, (ಅಕೃತಿಗಣಾ) (II. 1. 72; Sid. I. 367. note 113) (65) ಸುಹೃದ್, "friend" (66) ದುಹೃದ್, "enemy" (V. 4. 150).

(f). Irregular not only in one of the ways above mentioned but also in being incapable of being compounded with other words.

(1) ಪಾತ್ರೇಸಮಿತೆ, (2) ಪಾತ್ರೇಬಹುಳ, (3) ಉದುಂಬರಮಾಕಕ, (4) ಉ ದುಂಬರಕೈಮಿ, (5) ಕೂಪಕಚ್ಚಪ (6) ಅವಟಕಚ್ಚಪ, (7) ಕೂಪಮನೂಕ, (8) ಕೂಪಮಣೂಕ (9) ಉದಸಾನಮಣೂಕ, (10) ನಗರಕಾಕ, (11) ನಗರವಾ

ಯಸ, (12) ಮಾತರಿವುರುಪ, (13) ಪಿಣ್ಣೀಕೂರ, (14) ಪಿತರಿಕೂರ, (15) ಗಿಹಿಕೂರ, (16) ಗಿಹಿನರ್ಪಿನ್ (17) ಗಿಹಿಕ್ಷವ್ವಡಿ, (18) ಗಿಹಿವಿಜಿತಿ, (19) ಗಿಹಿವ್ಯಾಢೆ, (20) ಗಿಹಿವಾಙ್, (21) ಗಿಹಿದೃಪ್ತ, (22) ಗಿಹಿದೃಪ್ಪ, (23) ಗಿಹಿತ್ವಪ್ತ, (24) ಆಸ್ವನಿಕವಕ, (25) ಗೊಪ್ಪೇಕೂರ, (26) ಗೊಪ್ಪೇವಿಜಿತ, (27) ಗೊಪ್ಪೇಕ್ಷಿತ್ವಿಡ, (28) ಗೊಪ್ಪೇಪಟು, (29) ಗೊಪ್ಪೇಪಂಡಿತ, (30) ಗೊಪ್ಪೇವ್ರಗಲ್ಭ (31) ವರ್ಣೆ ಪಿರಿಪಿರಾ, (32) ವರ್ಣೆಚುರುಚುರಾ (ಆಕೃತಿಗಣಿ), all these words from 1 to 32 being words expressing contempt. (II. 1. 48 ; Sid. I. 354. note 66.) *e. g.*, ವರಮಾಃ ಪಾತ್ರೇಸಮಿತಾಃ, not ವರಮಪಾತ್ರೇಸಮಿತಾಃ.

B. Compounds which are irregular otherwise.

(a) Irregular by the shortening of the final vowels of the antecedent members.

ಇಪ್ಪಕಾ, ಇಪೀಕಾ, and ಮಾಲಾ and words ending with ಇಪ್ಪಕಾ, ಇಪೀಕಾ, and ಮಾಲಾ, when followed respectively by ಚಿತೆ, ತೂಲ, and ಭಾರೀ, (VI. 3. 65 ; Sid. I. 470). *e. g.*, ಇಪ್ಪಕಚಿತೆ, ಇಪೀಕತೂಲ, ಮಾಲಭಾರೀ, ಪಕ್ವೆಪ್ಪಕಚಿತೆ, ಮುಂಜೀಪೀಕತೂಲ, ಉತ್ಪಲಮಾಲಭಾರೀ.

(b) Irregular by the insertion of ಮುಮ್ after the vowel of the antecedent members.

(1) ಸತ್ಯಂಕಾರ, (2) ಅಗದಂಕಾರ, (3) ಅಸ್ತಂಕಾರ, (4) ಧನುಂಭವ್ಯಾ, (5) ಲೋಕಂಪೃಣ, (6) ಅನಭಾಞಸಮಿತ್ಯ, (7) ಭ್ರಾಪ್ಪಮಿನ್ದ, (8) ಅಗ್ನಿಮಿಂಧ, (9) ಉಪ್ಪಂಕರಣ, (10) ಭದ್ರಂಕರಣ, (VI. 3. 70 ; Sid. I. 470, 471).

(c) Irregular by reason of the comp.-endings [which they take or do not take.

(1) By taking ಅಚ್.

(1) ಪ್ರತಿಸಾಮ (2) ಅನುಸಾಮ (3) ಅವಸಾಮ (4) ಪ್ರತಿಲೋಮ, (5) ಅನುಲೋಮ (6) ಅವಲೋಮ, (7) ಕೃಷ್ಣಭೂಮ, (8) ಪಾಣ್ಡುಭೂಮ, (9) ಉದನೂಮ, (10) ಪದ್ಮನಾಭ (ಆಕೃತಿಗಣಿ) (Sid. I. 452). (11) ಅವತಮಸ, (12) ಸಂತಮಸ, (13) ಅನ್ದತಮಸ, (V. 4. 79). (14) ಶ್ವೋವಸೇಯ, (15) ಶ್ವಃಶ್ರೇಯಸ (V. 4. 80). (16) ಬ್ರಹ್ಮವರ್ಚಸ, (17) ಕಸ್ತುರಿವರ್ಚಸ, (18)

ವಲ್ಯವರ್ಚಸ, (19) ರಾಜವರ್ಚಸ. (V. 4. 74. Sid. I. 453). (20) ಅನು
ರಹಸ (21) ಅವರಹಸ (22) ತಪ್ಪರಹಸ, (V. 4. 81). (23) ಸರ್ವರಾತ್ರ (24)
ವುಣ್ಯರಾತ್ರ, (25) ಸುಖ್ಯಾತರಾತ್ರ, (V. 4. 87).

(2) By not taking ಕಪ್.

ಅನರ್ಥಕ (V. 4. 151 ; Sid. I. 425. note 77).

(3) By taking ಅಚ್.

(1) ಗವಾಕ್ಷ, (V. 4. 76). (2) ಅಕೋರಾತ್ರ. (V. 4. 87).

(1) By taking ಅಪ್.

(1). ಅನ್ತರೋಮ, (2) ಬಹರೋಮ, (V. 4. 117).

(5) By taking ಅಪ್ optionally.

(1) ಖರಣಸ್ or ಖರಣಸ, (2) ಖುರಣಸ್ or ಖುರಣಸ (Sid. I. 416).

(6) By taking ಟಚ್.

(1) ಗ್ರಾಮತಕ್ಷ, (2) ಕೌಟತಕ್ಷ, (V. 4. 95). (3) ಅತಿಶ್ಯ, (V. 4.
96). (4) ಉತ್ತರಸಕ್ಕ, (5) ಮೃಗಸಕ್ಕ, (6) ಪೂರ್ವಸಕ್ಕ. (V. 4. 98).

(7) By taking ಟಚ್, optionally.

ಕುಬ್ರಹ್ಮ or ಕುಬ್ರಹ್ಮನ್, (V. 4. 105).

(8) By not taking ಟಚ್.

(1) ಅತಿಸಖ, (Sid. I. 113).

(2) ಮದ್ರೂಜ್ಞೀ, (Sid. I. 382).

(d) Anomalous.

(1) ಪೃಷೋದರ, (2) ಪೃಷೋತ್ಥಾನ, (3) ಬಲಾಹಕ, (4) ಜೀಮೂತ, (5) ಕೃ
ಶಾನ, (6) ಉಲೂಖಲಿ (7) ಪಿಕಾಚ, (8) ವೈಪೀ, (9) ಮಯೂರ, (ಅಕೃತಿಸಣಃ).
(VI. 3. 109 Sid. I. 476 note 20). (10) ದೊಡಾಕ, (11) ದೂಣಾಕ, (12) ದೂ
ಡಬ್ಬ, (13) ದೂಡ್ಡೆ. (Sid. I. 477). (14) ಸಹಿತ, (15) ಸಹಿತ, (16) ಸತತ,

(17) ಸಂತತೆ, (18) ಮಾಂಸಪಚನ, (19) ಮಾಂಸಸ್ಪರ್ಶನ, (20) ಮಾಂಸಪಾಕ, (21) ಮಾಂಸ್ಪಾಕ, (Sid. I. 477. note 3f). (22) ನಿಷ್ಪ್ರವಾಣಿ. (V. 4. 160) (23) ತಿಷ್ಠದ್ಗು, (24) ವಹದ್ಗು, (25) ಆಯತೀಗವಂ, (26) ಖಲೀಯವಂ, (27) ಖಲೀಬುಸಂ; (28) ಲೂನಯವಂ, (29) ಲೂಯಮಾನಯವಂ, (30) ಸಂಹೃತಯವಂ, (31) ಸಂಹ್ರಯಮಾಣಯವಂ, (32) ಸಂಹೃತಬುಸಂ, (33) ಸಂಹ್ರಯಮಾಣಬುಸಂ, (34) ಸಮಭೂಮಿ, (35) ಸಮಪದಾತಿ, (36) ಸುಪಮಂ, (37) ವಿಷಮಂ (38) ದುಸ್ಸಮಂ, (39) ನಿಷ್ಪಮಂ, (40) ಅಪಸಮಂ, (41) ಆಯತೀಸಮಂ, (42) ಪ್ರಾಡಂ, (43) ಪೂಪಸಮಂ, (44) ಪುಣ್ಯಸಮಂ, (45) ಪ್ರಾಹ್ಮಂ, (46) ಪ್ರರಥಂ, (47) ಪ್ರವೃಗಂ, (48) ಪ್ರದಕ್ಷಿಣಂ, (49) ಅಪರದಕ್ಷಿಣಂ, (50) ಸಂಪ್ರತಿ, (51) ಅಸಂಪ್ರತಿ. (II. 1. 17. Sid. I. 331). (52) ಸುಮದ್ರಾ, (53) ಉನ್ಮತ್ತಗಂಗಾ, (Sid. I. 323). (54) ಎಕವೀರ. (Sid. I. 360). (55) ಉತ್ಕಾಕುದ್, (56) ವಿಕಾಕುದ್, (57) ಪೂರ್ಣಕಾಕುದ್, or ಪೂರ್ಣಕಾಕುದ. (V. 4. 148, 149). (58) ಮಯೂರವ್ಯಂಸಕ, (59) ಛಾತ್ರವ್ಯಂಸಕ, (60) ಕಂಬೊಜಮುಂಡೆ, (61) ಹಸ್ತಗೃಹ್ಯ, (62) ಪಾದಗೃಹ್ಯ, (63) ಲಾಂಗೂಲಗೃಹ್ಯ, (64) ಪುನರ್ದಾಯ, (65) ಅಕುತೋಭಯ, (66) ಕಾಂಡಿಶೀಕ, (67) ಅಹೋಪರುಷಿಕಾ, (68) ಅಹಮಹಮಿಕಾ, (69) ಯದೃಚ್ಛಾ, (70) ದೃವ್ಯಾಂತರಂ, (71) ಅವಶ್ಯಕಾರ್ಯಂ, (71) ರಾಜಾಂತರಮ್, (72) ಚಿನ್ಮಾತ್ರಂ (ಆಕೃತಿಗಣ). (II. 1. 72, Sid. I. 368. 367 note 113). (73) ಪುಂಸಾನುಜ, (74) ಜನುಷಾಂಧ. (Sid. I. 457). (75) ಗವಿಷ್ಠಿರ, (VIII. 3. 95). (76) ಮಧ್ಯೆಗುರು, (77) ಅನ್ತೆಗುರು. (VI. 3. 11, Sid. I. 460). (78) ಅರ್ಧನಾವ, (neuter) (79) ಅರ್ಧಖಾರ, (neuter) (80) ಅರ್ಧಖಾರಿ, (neuter). (V. 4. 100 101). (81) ಮಹಾಬ್ರಹ್ಮ (ಬ್ರಹ್ಮ) or ಮಹಾಬ್ರಹ್ಮನ್. (VI. 3. 46, V. 4. 101). (82) ಮಾತರಪಿತರೌ or ಮಾತಾ ಪಿತರೌ. (VI. 3. 32). (83) ಕುಕ್ಕುಷಂ, (84) ಮೃಗಪದ, (85) ಮೃಗಕ್ಷೀರಂ, (86) ಕಾಕಶಾವ. (Sid. I. 407). (87) ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣಾಭಂಷಿ. (Sid. I. 457). (88) ರಾಜದುಂತ, (89) ಅಗ್ನಿವಣಂ, (90) ಲಿಪ್ತವಾಸಿತಂ, (91) ನಗ್ನಮುಷಿತಮ್, (92) ಸಿಕ್ತಸಂಮೃಷ್ಟಮ್, (93) ಮೃಷ್ಟಲುಂಚಿತಮ್, (94) ಅಪಕ್ಲಿನ್ನಪಕ್ವಮ್, (95) ಅರ್ಪಿತೋಪ್ತಮ್, (96) ಉಪ್ತಗಾಢಮ್, (97) ಉಲೂಖಲಮಾಸಲಮ್, (98) ತಟ್ಟುಲಕಿಣ್ಮಮ್, (99) ದೃಢದುಪಲಮ್, (100) ಆರಗ್ವಾಯನ ಬನ್ಧುಕೀ (101) ಚಿತ್ರರಥಮಾಹ್ನೀಕಮ್, (102) ಅವನ್ತ್ಯಾಶ್ಮಕಮ್ (103) ಕೂದ್ರಾಯಮ್, (104) ಸ್ನಾತಕರಾಜಾನೌ, (105) ವಿಷ್ವಕ್ಸೇನಾ ಜುಫನೌ, (106) ಅಕ್ಷಿಭ್ರವಮ್, (107) ದಾರಗವಮ್, (108) ಕಬ್ಧಾರ್ಥೌ, (109) ಧರ್ಮಾರ್ಥೌ, (110) ಕಾ

ಮಾರ್ಥ, (111) ಅರ್ಥಶಬ್ದ, (112) ಅರ್ಥಧರ್ಮ, (113) ಅರ್ಥಕಾಮ, (114) ವೈಕಾರಿಮತಂ, (115) ಗೋಜವಾಜಮ್, (116) ಗೋಪಾಲಧಾನೀ ಪೂಲಾ
 ಸಮ್, (117) ಪೂಲಾಸಕುರಣ್ಣಮ್, (118) ಸ್ಥೂಲಪೂಲಾಸಮ್, (119) ಉಶೀ
 ರಬೀಜಿಮ್, (120) ಜಿಹ್ವಾಸ್ಥಿ, (121) ಸಂಚಾಶ್ವತ್ಥಮ್, (122) ಚಿತ್ರಾಸ್ವಾತೀ,
 (123) ಭಾರ್ಯಾಪತೀ, (124) ದಂಪತೀ, (125) ಜಂಪತೀ, (126) ಜಾರ್ಯಾಪತೀ,
 (127) ಪುತ್ರಪತೀ, (128) ಪುತ್ರಪತೂ, (129) ಕೆಶಶ್ಚಕ್ರು, (130)
 ಶಿರೋಬೀಜಮ್, (131) ಶಿರೋಜಾನು, (132) ಸರ್ಪಿಮಧುನೀ (133) ಮಧು
 ಸರ್ಪಿಣೀ, (134) ಆದ್ಯನ್ತಾ, (135) ಅನ್ತಾದೀ, (136) ಗುಣವೃದ್ಧೀ,
 (137) ವೃದ್ಧಿಗುಣೌ, (ಆಕೃತಿಗಣಃ). (II. 2. 31. Sid. I. 432). (138)
 ನಭ್ರಾಟ್, (139) ನಾಪಾತ್, (140) ನವದಸ್, (141) ನಾಸತ್ಯ, (142) ನಮು.
 ಚಿ, (143) ನಕುಲ, (144) ನಖ, (145) ನಮ್ರಂಸಕ, (146) ನಕ್ಷತ್ರ, (147)
 ನಕ್ರ, (148) ನಾತ. (VI. 3. 75. (150) ಅಚತುರ, (151) ವಿಚತುರ, (152)
 ಸುಚತುರ, (153) ಸ್ತೀವುಂಸ, (154) ಧೆನ್ವನಡುಕ, (155) ಋಕ್ಸಾಮೆ,
 (156) ವಾಜ್ಮನಸ, 157) ಅಕ್ಷಿಭ್ರವ, (158) ದಾರಗವ, (159)
 ಉರ್ವಪ್ಪೀವ, (160) ಪದಪ್ಪೀವ, (161) ನಕ್ತೇದಿವ, (162) ರಾತ್ರಿಂ
 ದಿವ, (163) ಅಹರ್ವ, (264) ಸರಜಸ, (165) ನಿಶ್ರೇಯಸ, (166)
 ಪುರುಷಾಯುಷ, (167) ದ್ವಾಯುಷ, (168) ತ್ಯಾಯುಷ, (169) ಋಗ್ಯ
 ಜುಷ, (170) ಜಾತೋಕ್ಷ, (171) ಮಹೋಕ್ಷ, (172) ವೃದ್ಧೋಕ್ಷ, (173)
 ಉಪಕುನ, (174) ಗೋಪ್ಪಶ್ಯ (175) ತ್ರಿಚತುರ, (176) ಉಪಚತುರ,
 (V. 4. 77 ; Sid. I. 453). (177) ವಾಚೋಯುಕ್ತಿ, (178) ದಿಶೋದಂಡೆ, (179)
 ಪಶ್ಯತೋಹರ, (180) ಆಮುಷ್ಯಾಯಣ, (181) ಆಮುಷ್ಯವೃತ್ತಿಕಾ, (182) ಆ
 ಮುಷ್ಯಕುಲಿಕಾ, ಕುನಃಕೇಫ, (184) ಕುನಃವೃಚ್ಛ, (185) ಕುನೋಲಾಂಗೂಲ,
 (186) ದಿವೋದಾಸ, (Sid. I. 462). (187) ಹೃಲ್ಲೇಖ, ಲೇಖ being form-
 ed by the affix ಅಪ್, not ಘಜಾ (288) ಹೃಲ್ಲಾಸ, (Sid. I. 465 ;
 VI. 3. 50). (189) ಹೃಚ್ಛೋಕಃ or ಹೃದಯಶೋಕಃ, (190) ಹೃದ್ರೋಗಃ, or
 ಹೃದಯರೋಗಃ, (VI. 3. 52). (191) ಪದಾಜಿ, (192) ಪದಾತಿ, (193) ಪದಗ,
 (194) ಪದೊಪಹತ, (VI. 3. 51). (195) ಪದ್ಧಿಮಮ್, (196) ಪತ್ಯಾಪೀ)
 VI. 3. 54). (197) ಪದ್ವಿಷುಃ, or ಪಾದಪೂಷುಃ, (198) ಪನ್ನಿಶ್ರಃ or ಪಾದಮಿ
 ಶ್ರಃ, (199) ಪಚ್ಛಬ್ಧಃ, or ಪಾದಶಬ್ದಃ, (200) ಪನ್ನಿಷ್ಯಃ, or ಪಾದನಿಷ್ಯಃ,
 (VI. 3. 56 ; Sid. I. 467). (201) ಉದಪೆಸ, (202) ಉದವಾಸ, (203)
 ಉದವಾಹನ, (204) ಉದಧಿ, (VI. 3. 58.) (205) ಉದಮನ್ಧ or ಉದಕಮನ್ಧ,
 (206) ಉದಾದನ, or ಉದಕೋದನ, (207) ಉಧಸಕ್ತ, or ಉದಕಸಕ್ತ,

(208) ಉದಬಿನ್ನು or ಉದಕಬಿನ್ನು, (209) ಉದವಜ್ರ, or ಉದಕವಜ್ರ, (210) ಉದಭಾರ, or ಉದಕಭಾರ, (211) ಉದಹಾರ, or ಉದಕಹಾರ, (212) ಉದವೀ ವಧ, or ಉದಕವೀವಧ, (213) ಉದಗಾಹ or ಉದಕಗಾಹ, (VI. 3. 60). (214) ಭ್ರಕುಂಸ, or ಭ್ರಕುಂಸ, (215) ಭ್ರಕುಟಿ or ಭ್ರಕುಟಿ, (Sid. I. 468) (216) ಅಪ್ಪೆಯಾನಿ, (Sid. I. 461). (217) ದಧಿವಯಸೀ, (218) ಸರ್ಪಿರ್ಮಧಾ ನೀ, (219) ಮಧುಸರ್ಪಿಣೀ, (220) ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಪ್ರಜಾಪತೀ, (201) ಶಿವವೈಶ್ರವಣೌ, (222) ಸ್ಕಂದವಿಕಾಖೌ, (223) ಪರಿವ್ರಾಟೌಶಿಕೌ, (224) ಪ್ರವರ್ಗೋಪಸದೌ, (225) ಶುಕ್ಲಕೃತ್ಯಾ, (226) ಇಧ್ಮಾಬರ್ಹಿಣೀ, (227) ದೀಕ್ಷಾತಪಸೀ, (228) ಶ್ರದ್ಧಾತಪಸೀ (229) ಮೆಧಾತಪಸೀ, (230) ಅಧ್ಯಯನತಪಸೀ, (231) ಉಲೂಖ ಲಮುಸಲೆ, (232) ಆದ್ಯವಸಾನೆ, (233) ಶ್ರದ್ಧಾಮೆಧೆ, (234) ಖುಕ್ಸಾಮೆ (235) ವಾ ಜ್ಮನಸೆ, (II. 4. 14; Sid. I. 439 note 18.) (236) ಸುಪ್ರಾತ, (237) ಸುಶ್ವ, (238) ಸುದಿವ, (239) ಕಾರಿಕುಕ್ಷ, (240) ಚತುರಶ್ರ, (241) ಎಣಿಪದ, (242) ಅ ಜವದ, (243) ವ್ರೊಸ್ವಪದ, (V. 4. 120). (244) ಅಹಲ or ಅಹಲಿ, (245) ಅ ಸಕ್ಥ or ಅಸಕ್ಥಿ, (246) ಸುಹಲ, or ಸುಹಲಿ, (247) ಸುಸಕ್ಥ or ಸುಸಕ್ಥಿ, (248) ದುರ್ಹಲ or ದುರ್ಹಲಿ, (249) ದುಸ್ಸಕ್ಥ or ದುಸ್ಸಕ್ಥಿ, (250) ಅಶಕ್ತ or ಅಶಕ್ತಿ, (251) ಸುಶಕ್ತ or ಸುಶಕ್ತಿ, (252) ದುಶಕ್ತ or ದುಶಕ್ತಿ, (253) ಅವ್ರಜ, (254) ದುವ್ರಜ (255) ಸುವ್ರಜ, (256) ಅಮೇಧ, (257) ದುಮೇರ್ ಧ, (258) ಸುಮೆಧ, (V. 4. 121, 122). (259) ಸುಜವ್ಘಾ, (260) ಹರಿತ ಜವ್ಘಾ (261) ತೈಣಜವ್ಘಾ, (262) ಸೋಮಜವ್ಘಾ, (263) ದಕ್ಷಿಣೇರ್ವಾ, (V. 4. 125, 126.) (264) ದ್ವಿದಷ್ಟೆ, (265) ದ್ವಿಮುಸಲಿ, (266) ಉಭಾಂಜಲಿ, or ಉಭಯಾಂಜಲಿ, (268) ಉಭಾದಂತಿ or ಉಭಯಾದಂತಿ, (269) ಉಭಾಹ ಸ್ತಿ or ಉಭಯಾಹಸ್ತಿ, (270), ಉಭಾಕರ್ಣಿ or ಉಭಯಾಕರ್ಣಿ, (271) ಉಭಾಪಾ ಣಿ, or ಉಭಯಾಪಾಣಿ, (272) ಉಭಾಬಾಹು or ಉಭಯಾಬಾಹು, (273) ಎಕಪ ದಿ, (274) ವ್ರೊಹ್ಯಪದಿ, (275) ಆಡ್ಯಪದಿ, (276) ಸಪದಿ, (277) ನಿಕುಚ್ಯಕ ಣಿ, (278) ಸಂಹತವೃಚ್ಛ, (279) ಅಂತಿವಾಸಿ, (V. 4. 128). (280) ಅಗ್ನಾ ಹಿತ or ಆಹಿತಾಗ್ನಿ, (281) ವೃತ್ರಜಾತ or ಜಾತವೃತ್ರ, (282) ಜಾತದಂತ or ದಂತಜಾತ, (283) ಶ್ಮಶುಜಾತ or ಜಾತಶ್ಮಶು, (284) ತೈಲಪೀತ or ಪೀತತೈಲ, (285) ಘೃತಪೀತ or ಪೀತಘೃತ, (286) ಮದ್ಯಪೀತ, or ಪೀತಮದ್ಯ, (287) ಭಾರ್ಯೋಢ or ಊಡಭಾರ್ಯಾ, (288) ಅರ್ಥಗತ, or ಗತಾರ್ಥ, (289) ಅ ಸ್ಯುದ್ಯತ or ಉದ್ಯತಾಸಿ, (II. 237 ; Sid. I. 429. note 96). 290) ಗಡುತಂತ or ಕಂತಗಡು, (291) ದಂಡಪಾಣಿ or ಪಾಣಿದಂಡ, (ಆಕೃತಿಗಣ) (II. 2. 36. Sid I. 429).

(3.) The nouns which are irregular as to feminine affixes are as follows :—

A. Words which take feminine affixes in a particular sense only.

(a) *Absolutely.*

Bases ending in ಅ.

(1). ಎಪ್ಪಣೀ (ಬೀಷ್) “an iron or steel probe or a goldsmith’s balance” (Sid. I. 227 ; note 76).

(2). ಕೆಟೀ (ಬೀಷ್) “the hip or the hip together with the loins” (Id).

(3). ಕೇವತೀ (ಬೀಷ್) “asterism.” (Id).

Bases ending in ಉ.

(1). ಕದ್ರೂ (2) ಕಮಂಡಲೂ (appellative) (ಊಜ್).
(IV. 1. 72. Sid. I. 241. note 120).

(b) *Optionally.*

Bases ending in ಇ.

ಕೆಕ್ಕೀ or ಕೆಕ್ಕಿ “weapon” (ಬೀಷ್ or nil).
(Sid. I. 230 ; IV. 1. 45).

B. Words which take different feminine affixes.

(a). Those which take different affixes according as their senses are different.

(1). Basis ending in ಅ

ಕೂದ್ರಾ (ಟಾಪ್) “a woman of the Súdra caste.” (Sid I. 208).

ಕೂದ್ರೀ (ಬೀಷ್) “wife of a Súdra.” (Id).

ಮಹಾಕೂದ್ರೀ (ಬೀನ್). “a great woman of the Súdra caste.” (Id).

ಮಾಮಿಕಾ (ಟಾಪ್) “appellative.” (Sid. I. 223).

ಮಾಮಿಕೀ (ಬೀಪ್) otherwise. (IV. 1. 30).

ಜಾನಪದೀ (ಬೀಪ್) “an occupation of a citizen.” (IV. 1. 42)

ಜಾನಪದೀ (ಬೀಪ್) otherwise. (Sid. I. 228).

ಕುಂಡೀ (ಬೀಪ್) “a vessel.” (Id).

ಕುಂಡಾ (ಟಾಪ್) “otherwise. (Id).

ಗೋಣೀ (ಬೀಪ್) “a vessel or a vessel for keeping grain.”
(Id).

ಗೋಣಾ (ಟಾಪ್) otherwise. (Id).

ಸ್ಥಲೀ (ಬೀಪ್) “a place not prepared by artificial im-
provements, such as drainage &c.” (Id).

ಸ್ಥಲಾ (ಟಾಪ್) “otherwise.” (Id).

ಭಾಜೀ (ಬೀಪ್) “cooked.” (Id).

ಭಾಜಾ (ಟಾಪ್) “otherwise.” (Id).

ನಾಗೀ (ಬೀಪ್) “stout.” (Id).

ನಾಗಾ (ಟಾಪ್) “otherwise.” (Id).

ಕಾಲೀ (ಬೀಪ್) “black coloured.” (Sid. I. 229 note 79).

ಕಾಲಾ (ಟಾಪ್) “cruel” (Sid. I. 229 note 80).

ನೀಲಾ (ಟಾಪ್) “blue coloured cloth” (Sid. I. 229).

ನೀಲೀ (ಬೀಪ್) “blue coloured animal” or “indigo.” (Id).

ನೀಲೀ (ಬೀಪ್) or ನೀಲಾ (ಟಾಪ್) (appellative) (Id).

ನೀಲಾ (ಟಾಪ್) “otherwise. (Id).

ಕುಶೀ (ಬೀಪ್) “a ploughshare. (Id).

ಕುಕ್ಕಾ (ಟಾಪ್) “otherwise. (Id).

ಕಾಮುಕೀ (ಜೀಷ್) “a woman desirous of sexual intercourse.” (Id).

ಕಾಮುಕಾ (ಟಾಪ್) “otherwise. (Id).

ಕಬರೀ (ಜೀಷ್) “a fellet or braid of hair.” (Id).

ಕಬರಾ (ಟಾಪ್) otherwise. (Id).

ಕೇವಲೀ

ಭಾಗದೆಯೀ

ಪಾಪೀ

ಅಪರೀ

ಸಮೂನೀ

ಆರ್ಯಕೃತೀ

ಭಿಷಜೀ

(ಜೀಷ್) (appellative) (IV.
1. 30).

ಕೇವಲಾ

ಭಾಗದೆಯಾ

ಪಾಪಾ

ಅಪರಾ

ಸಮಾನಾ

ಆರ್ಯಕೃತಾ

ಭಿಷಜಾ

(ಟಾಪ್) (otherwise) (Id).

ಸಮಂಗಲೀ (ಜೀಷ್) or ಸುಮಂಗಲೀ (ಜೀಷ್) (appellative) (1. 30. 41 ; Sid. I. 227 note 76)

ಸುಮಂಗಲಾ (otherwise) (Id).

ಚಂದ್ರಭಾಗಾ or ಚಂದ್ರಭಾಗೀ “river” (ಟಾಪ್) or (ಜೀಷ್) (IV. 1. 45, Sid. IV. 230).

ಚಂದ್ರಭಾಗಾ (ಟಾಪ್) otherwise. (Id).

ಸೂರ್ಯಾ (ಟಾಪ್) “ the wife of the sun if she is the goddess”
(Sid. I. 231).

ಸೂರಿ “ the wife of the sun if she is not the goddess”.

ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯಾ or ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯಿ (ಟಾಪ್ or ಬೀಷ್) (Sid. I. 232).
“ a female teacher”

ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯಿ (ಬೀಷ್) or ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯಾನೀ (ಬೀಷ್) (anomalous)
otherwise. *Id.*

ಆಚಾರ್ಯಾಣೀ “ the wife of a teacher. (*Id*)

ಆಚಾರ್ಯಾ “ a female teacher” (*Id*).

ಅರ್ಯಾ (ಬೀಷ್). “ the wife of an Arya i. e., “ Vysya” or a
master. (*Id*).

ಅರ್ಯಾಣೀ (anomalous) or ಅರ್ಯಾ (ಬೀಷ್ or ಟಾಪ್) otherwise
(*Id*).

ಕ್ಷತ್ರಿಯಾ (ಬೀಷ್). “ the wife of a Kshatriya.” (*Id*).

ಕ್ಷತ್ರಿಯಾಣೀ (anomalous) or ಕ್ಷತ್ರಿಯಾ (ಬೀಷ್ or ಟಾಪ್) otherwise (*Id*).

ಪಾಣಿಗೃಹೀತೀ (ಬೀಷ್). “ wife” (Sid. I. 233). ಪಾಣಿಗೃಹೀತಾ
(ಟಾಪ್) otherwise (*Id*).

ಕಾರ್ಜರವೀ, ಕಾರ್ಪಟವೀ, ಗೌಗ್ಗುಲವೀ, ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣೀ, ವೈದೀ, ಗೌತಮೀ, ಕಾ
ಮಂಡಲಿಯೀ, ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣೀ, ಕೃತೆಯೀ, ಅನಿಧೆಯೀ ಆನೋಕೇಯೀ, ವಾಕ್ಯಾಯ
ನೀ, ಮಾಂಜಾಯನೀ, ಕೈಕಸೀ, ಕಾವ್ಯೀ, ಶೈವ್ಯೀ, ಆಶ್ವರಥ್ಯೀ, ಔದಸಾನೀ, ಅರಾಲೀ, ಚಂ
ಡಾಲೀ, ವತಂಡೀ (IV. 1. 73. Sid. I. 241) (all ಬೀಷ್) if words called
jāti; ಕಾರ್ಜರವೀ &c., as above (all ಬೀಷ್) if expressive of the matri-
monial union. (Sid. I. 241).

Bases ending in ಇ.

ಪದ್ಧತೀ, ಅಂಕತೀ, ಅಂಚತೀ, ಅಂಹತೀ, ರಾತ್ರೀ, ರಾಧೀ, ಕಾಧೀ, or ಪದ್ಧತಿ,
ಅಂಕತಿ, ಅಂಚತಿ, ಅಂಹತಿ, ರಾತ್ರಿ, ರಾಧಿ, ಕಾಧಿ, (ಬೀಷ್ or nil). (IV. 1. 45.
Sid. I. 230 ; note 85).

Bases ending in

ಬಹ್ವೇ or ಬಹು (ಬೇವ್ or nil). (IV. 1. 45 ; Sid. I. 230 ; note 85).

Bases ending in ತ್.

ಭೋಗವತ್ತೀ (ಬೇನ್) appellative. (IV. 1. 73. ; Sid. I. 241, note 121).

ಗೌರಿಮತ್ತೀ (ಬೇನ್) appellative (Id).

Bases ending in ದ್.

Comp. words ending in ಪಾದ್ if the word means a Vedic metre (ಋಕ್,) takes ಟಾಪ್ after changing ಪಾದ್ into ಪದ್ (IV. 1. 8, 9 ; VI. 4. 130). e. g., ದ್ವಿಪದಾ, ಎಕಪದಾ ; but they otherwise take ಬೇವ್ or nil (IV. 1. 8), e. g., ದ್ವಿಪದೀ, ದ್ವಿಪದ್.

(b). Those which take different affixes without difference in sense.

Bases ending in ಅ.

ಪಿಶಂಗಾ (ಟಾಪ್) or ಪಿಶಂಗೀ (ಬೇವ್).

ತಲುನೀ (ಬೇವ್ or ಬೇವ್). (Sid. I. 216 ; IV. 1. 41.)

ತರುಣೀ (ಬೇವ್ or ಬೇವ್). (Id).

ನೋಣೀ or ನೋಣಾ.

ಭಗೀ or ಭಗಾ.

ಗಲೀ or ಗಲಾ

ರಾಗೀ or ರಾಗಾ

ಚಂಡೀ or ಚಂಡಾ

ಅರಾವೀ or ಅರಾಲಾ

ಕೃಪಣೀ or ಕೃಪಣಾ

ಕಮಲೀ or ಕಮಲಾ

ವಿಕಟೀ or ವಿಕಟಾ

(ಬೇವ್ or ಟಾಪ್) IV. 1. 43.
45, Sid. I. 230.

విశాలి or విశాలా
 విశంకటి or విశంకటా
 భరుజి or భరుజా
 ధ్వజి or ధ్వజా
 కల్యాణి or కల్యాణా
 టుదారి or టుదారా
 పురాణి or పురాణా
 శ్రాడి or శ్రాతా
 నమి or నమా
 మిరి or మిరా
 శిమి or శిమా
 బాలి or బాలా
 శఫి or శఫా
 గుది or గుదా

(జీష or టాప) (Id).

మోతులాని (జీష) anomalous or మాతులి (జీష) (Sid. I. 231).

కవరపుట్టి (జీష) మణిపుట్టి (జీష) విషపుట్టి (జీష)
 శరపుట్టి (జీష) (Sid. I. 235).

Bases ending in న్.

అక్ష్మి or అక్షన్ (జీష or nil). (IV. 1. 45 ; Sid. I. 230 note 85).

(C). Others.

(1). Bases ending in ఆ.

(a) టాప.

(1) అజా, ఎడకా, అశ్వా, భటకా, మూషికా, బాలా, వత్సా, క్షోతా,
 మందా, విలాతా, క్రుంబా, జ్యేష్ఠా, కనిష్ఠా, క్షోకిలా, మధ్యమా, టుష్టిహా,
 దేవవిశా, కన్యా, అసితా పలితా అవదాతా, (Sid. I. 219, 226 ; IV. 1. 4).
 సంఘలా, భస్మఘలా, అజినఘలా, శణఘలా, పిండఘలా, సత్పుష్పా, కాండేవుష్పా.

ಪ್ರಾಂತವುಪ್ಪಾ, ಶತವುಪ್ಪಾ, ಏಕವುಪ್ಪಾ, (Sid. I. 208). ಅಮೂಲಾ, (Id.) ತ್ರಿ
ಫಲಾ, ತ್ರೈನೀಕಾ, (Sid. I. 220) ದಂಷ್ಪಾ, (Sid. I. 228). ಧನಕ್ರತಾ (Sid.
I. 232).

(2). Compounds ending in the word ಪಾಲಕ even when
matrimonial union is meant (Sid. I. 231). e. g., ಗೋಪಾಲ=ಗೋಪಾಲಿ
ಕಾ; ಅಶ್ವಪಾಲ=ಅಶ್ವಪಾಲಿಕಾ, (no ಬೇಷ).

Comp. words beginning with nouns ending with the primitive
word ಅಚ್ from ಅಂಚು by coming before this ಅಚ್ as an *upapada*
and ending with the word ಪುಪ್ಪ. e. g., ಪುಕ್ತಪುಪ್ಪಾ, ಪ್ರತ್ಯಕ್ಷಪುಪ್ಪಾ,
ದೃಶ್ಯಪುಪ್ಪಾ, (Sid. I. 208).

(b) ಚಾಪ್

ಆವಟ್ಟಾ, (IV. 1. 75).

(c) ಬೇಷ್.

(1) ಗೌರೀ, ಮತ್ಸ್ಯೀ, ಮನುಷ್ಯೀ, ಶೃಂಗೀ, ಪಿಂಗಲೀ, ಹಯೀ, ಗವ
ಯೀ, ಮುಕಯಾ, ಋಷ್ಯೀ, ಪುಟೀ, ತೂಣೀ, ದ್ರೂಣೀ, ದ್ರೋಣೀ, ಹರಿಣೀ, ಕಾಕ
ಣೀ, ಪಟಿರೀ, ಉಣಕೀ, ಆಮಲಕೀ, ಕುವಲೀ, ಬಿಂಬೀ, ಬದರೀ, ಕರ್ವರೀ, ತರ್ಕಾರೀ,
ಶರ್ಕಾರೀ ಪುಷ್ಕರೀ, ಶಿಖಂಡೀ, ಸಲದೀ, ಶಷ್ಕಂಡೀ, ಸನಂದೀ, ಸುಷಮಾ, ಸುಷವೀ, ಅ
ಲಿನ್ದೀ, ಗಡುಲೀ, ಪಾಂಡಶೀ, ಆಡಕೀ, ಆನಂದೀ, ಆಶ್ವತ್ಥೀ, ಸ್ವಪಾಟೀ, ಆಪಚ್ಚೀ, ಕೀ,
ಶಮ್ಭುಲೀ, ಸೂರ್ವಾ, ಶೂರ್ಪೀ, ಸೂಚೀ, ಯೂಷಿ, ಯೂಢೀ, ಸೂಪೀ, ಮೃಢೀ,
ವಲ್ಲಕೀ, ಧಾತಕೀ, ಸಲ್ಲಕೀ, ಮೂಲಕೀ, ಮೂಲತೀ, ಸಾಲ್ವಕೀ, ವೆತಸೀ, ವೃಷೀ, ಅ
ತಸೀ, ಉಭಯೀ, ಭೃಂಗೀ, ಮಹೀ, ಮರೀ, ಫೇದೀ, ಪೆಶೀ, ಮೆದೀ, ಶ್ವನೀ, ತಕ್ಷಣೀ
ಅನಡುಹೀ, ಅನತ್ವಾಹೀ, ದೆಹೀ, ದೆಹಲೀ, ಕಾಕಾದನೀ, ಗವಾದನೀ, ತೆಜನೀ, ರಜನೀ, ಲ
ವಣೀ, ಔದ್ಧಾಹಮಾನೀ, ಗೋತಮೀ, ಪಾರಕೀ, ಅಯಸ್ಕೂಣೀ, ಯಾನೀ, ಮೃಧೀ,
ಕೇವಾಲೀ, ಆಪಕೀ, ಆರಟೀ, ದಟೀ, ಟೂಟೀ, ನೊಟೀ, ಮೂಲಾಟೀ, ಶಾತನೀ, ನಿತಾ
ನೀ, ಪಾತನೀ, ಪಾನಟೀ, ಆಸ್ತರಣೀ, ಅಧಿಕರಣೀ, ಅಧಿಕಾರೀ, ಆಗ್ರಹಾಯಣೀ, ಸಚ್
ನೀ, ಅಂಡರೀ, ಸುಂದರೀ, ಮಂಡಲೀ, ಮನ್ಥರೀ, ಮಂಗಲೀ, ಪಟೀ, ಪಿಂಡೀ, ಪುಂ
ಡೀ, ಉರ್ದೀ, ಗುರ್ದೀ, ಶವೀ, ಸೂಟೀ, ಆರ್ದೀ, ಹೃದೀ, ಪಾಂಡೀ, ಭಾಂಡೀ, ಲೊ
ಹಾಡೀ, ಕದರೀ, ಕನ್ದರೀ, ಕದಲೀ, ಕಲ್ಮಾಪೀ, ಬೃಹತೀ, ಮಹತೀ, ಸೋಮಾ, ಸೌ
ಧರ್ಮಾ, ವಿಕಲೀ, ನಿಷ್ಕುಲೀ, ಪುಷ್ಕಲೀ, ಪಿಪ್ಪಲೀ, ಪರಿತಕೀ, ಕೊಕಾತಕೀ, ಶವೀ,
ವರೀ, ಶರೀ, ಪೃಥಿವೀ, ಮಾತಾಮಹೀ, ಪಿತಾಮಹೀ. (ಆಕೃತಿಗಣಃ) (IV. 1 41. Sid.
I. 227. note 76).

(2). Compounds ending with the word ಕ್ರೀಡೆ, which is preceded by a word in the instrumental case (IV. 1. 50). *e. g.*, ಅಶ್ವಕ್ರೀಡೀ.

(3). Comp. words ending with ಪಾಕ, ಕರ್ಣ, ಪರ್ಣ, ಪುಷ್ಪ, ಫಲ, ಮೂಲ, and ಬಾಲ, though they have, as their antecedent members *jāti* words which are invariably feminine (IV. 1. 64). *e. g.*, ಓದನಪಾಕೀ, ಸಂಕುಕರ್ಣೀ, ಕಾಲಪರ್ಣೀ, ಕುಸುಪುಷ್ಪೀ, ದಾಸೀಫಲೀ, ದರ್ಭಮೂಲೀ, ಗೋಬಾಲೀ.

(d). ಜೀವ್.

ಸ್ತ್ರೀಣೀ, ಪಾಂಸೀ (Kás on IV. 1. 15).

Bases ending in ಇ.

ಜೀವ್.

ಭಾರಿಕೀ, ಭಾಲಿಕೀ, ಭಾಲಿಂಗೀ. (IV. 1. 41 ; Sid. I. 227).

ಜೀನ್.

ಎಹೀ, ಪರ್ಯಾಹೀ, (IV. 1. 73 ; Sid. I. 241).

Bases ending in ಉ.

(a). nil.

ಬರು (Sid. 1. 230).

(b). ಉಜ್.

ಸಂಹಿತೂರೂ, ಸಹಿತೂರೂ, ಸಹೊರೂ, ಕಫೂರೂ, ಲಕ್ಷಣೂರೂ, ವಾವೂರೂ, (IV. 1. 70 ; Sid. I. 241).

(c) ಜೀವ್.

ಅಶ್ವೀ, (IV. 1. 62).

Bases ending in ಮ.

nil.

ಸ್ವಸ್ಯ, ನನಾಂದ್ಯ, ದುಹಿತೃ, ಮಾತೃ, ಯಾತೃ, ತಿಸೃ, ಚತಸೃ. (IV. 1. 10).

Bases ending in ಚ್.

ಬೀಪ್.

Primitive words from the verbal root ಅಂಚು. (Sid. I. 208).

i. e., ಪ್ರಾಚೀ.

Bases ending in ತ್.

ಬೀಪ್.

ಬೃಹತೀ, ಮಹತೀ (Sid. I. 182).

ತಾವತೀ, ಎತಾವತೀ, ಯಾವತೀ, ಇಯತೀ, ಕಿಯತೀ.

Bases ending in ನ್.

(a) *nil.*

ಪಂಚನ್, ನವನ್, ಸಪ್ತನ್, ಅಷ್ಟನ್, ದಶನ್. (IV. 1. 10).

(b) ಬೀಪ್.

Bah compounds ending in the word ದಾಮನ್ preceded by *sankhyá* words, (IV. 1. 27). *e. g.*, ದ್ವಿದಾಮ್ನೀ.

Bases ending in ಪ್.

nil.

ಷಪ್. (IV. 1. 10).

D. Anomalous words.

(1) ಸಪತ್ನೀ from ಸಮಾನಪತಿ (co-wife) (ಬೀಪ್) (IV. 1. 35). ಪತ್ನೀ from ಪತಿ, (wife) (ಬೀಪ್) (IV. 1. 33). ಪತ್ನೀ from ಪತಿ (ಬೀಪ್) even when it is at the end of comp. if the antecedent words are ಎಕ, ವೀರ, ಪಿಣ್ಡ, ಶ್ವ, ಭ್ರಾತೃ, ಭದ್ರ, ಪುತ್ರ. (IV. 1. 35). *e. g.*, ಎಕಪತ್ನೀ, ವೀರಪತ್ನೀ, ಪಿಣ್ಡಪತ್ನೀ &c.,

(2). ತ್ರಿಹಾರ್ಯಾಣೀ (ಬೇಪ್) “a three year old girl” (IV. 1. 27 ; Sid. I. 222). ಚತುರ್ಹಾರ್ಯಾಣೀ (ಬೇಪ್) “four year old girl” (Id).

ಅನ್ತರ್ವತ್ಸೀ, (ಬೇಪ್) “a pregnant female.” ಪತಿವತ್ಸೀ (ಬೇಪ್) “a female having her husband living.” (IV. 1. 32).

ಪೂತಕೃತಾಯೀ, (ಬೇಪ್) “wife of a sacrificer” (IV. 1. 36).

ವೃಷಾಕಪಾಯೀ, (ಬೇಪ್) “wife of a ವೃಷಾಕಪಿ (Id).

ಅಗ್ನಾಯೀ, (ಬೇಪ್) “wife of fire (the god).” (Id).

ಕುಸಿತಾಯೀ, (ಬೇಪ್) “wife of a ಕುಸಿತ” (IV. 1. 37).

ಕುಸಿದಾಯೀ, (ಬೇಪ್) “wife of a ಕುಸಿದ” (Id).

ಮನಾವೀ, (ಬೇಪ್) or ಮನಾಯೀ, (ಬೇಪ್) or ಮನು (nil) “wife of a Manu.” (IV. 1. 38).

ಕೋಪ್ಪೀ from ಕೋಪ್ಪು, (ಬೇಪ್) “female jackal.” (IV. 1. 41 ; Sid. I. 228 note 79). ಮಾನುಷೀ (ಬೇಪ್) (IV. 1. 41. Sid. I. 231. Id. 228. note 76).

ಮತ್ಸೀ, (ಬೇಪ್) from ಮತ್ಸ್ಯ (IV. 1. 41 ; Sid. I. 227 note 76. VI. 4. 149).

ಅಗಸ್ತೀ from ಅಗಸ್ತ್ಯ “wife of ಅಗಸ್ತ್ಯ.” (VI. 4. 149 ; Sid. I. 228).

ಸೂರೀ, (ಬೇಪ್) from ಸೂರ್ಯ, “the wife of the sun, provided she is not the goddess” (ಕುಂತೀ, for instance), (VI. 4. 149 ; Sid. I. 131).

ಇಂದ್ರಾಣೀ, ವರುಣಾಣೀ, ಭವಾಣೀ, ಶರ್ವಾಣೀ, ದುರ್ವಾಣೀ, ಮೃತಾಣೀ, ಹಿಮಾಣೀ, “a mass of snow.” ಅರಣ್ಯಾಣೀ, “a large forest,” ಯವಾಣೀ “bad barley,” ಯವನಾಣೀ “the written language of the Yavanas (the Greeks).” (IV. 1. 49).

ಶ್ವಕೂ (ಉಜ್) from ಶ್ವಕೂರ (Sid. I. 240). ನಾರೀ from ನರ and from ನೃ (ಬೇಪ್) (IV. 1. 73 ; Sid. I. 241 note 121 ; Id. 242).

ಅನಡುಹೀ, (ಬೇಷ್) or ಅನಡ್ವಾಹೀ (ಬೇಷ್). (IV. 1. 41; Sid. I. 227. note 76. Id 228).

ಸಖೀ (ಬೇಷ್) ಅಶಿಶ್ವೀ (ಬೇಷ್). (IV. 1. 62).

ಕುನೀ from ಕ್ವನ್. (ಬೇಷ್) (VI. 4. 133 ; IV. 1. 41 ; Sid. I. 227 note 76).

ಮಘೋನೀ (ಬೇಷ್) or ಮಘವತೀ, (ಬೇಷ್). (VI. 4. 133; 128).

(3). ಕುಂಭಪದೀ, ಏಕಪದೀ, ಜಾಲಪದೀ, ಶೂಲಪದೀ, ಮುನಿಪದೀ, ಗುಣಪದೀ, ಶತಪದೀ, ಸೂತ್ರಪದೀ, ಗೋಧಾಪದೀ, ಕಲಶೀಪದೀ, ವಿಪದೀ, ತೃಣಪದೀ, ದ್ವಿಪದೀ, ತ್ರಿಪದೀ, ಪಟ್ಟಪದೀ, ದಾಸೀಪದೀ, ಶಿತಪದೀ, ವಿಷ್ಣುಪದೀ, ಸಪದೀ, ನಿವ್ವಪದೀ, ಆದ್ರ್ವಪದೀ, ಕುಣಿಪದೀ, ಕೃಷ್ಣಪದೀ, ಶುಚಿಪದೀ, ದ್ರೋಣಪದೀ, ದ್ರೂಪದೀ, ಶೂಕರಪದೀ, ಶಕೃತ್ಪದೀ, ಅನ್ವಾಪದೀ, ಸೂಕ್ಷಾಪದೀ, ಅಪದೀ, ಸೂಚೀಪದೀ, (ಬೇಷ್) (V. 4. 139; Sid. I. 423, note 75).

(4). ಕ್ಷಿಪಕಾ, ಧ್ರುವಕಾ, ಚರಕಾ, ಸೇವಕಾ, ಕರಕಾ, ಚಟಕಾ, ಅವಕಾ, ಲಹಕಾ, ಅಲಕಾ, ಕನ್ಯಕಾ, ಧ್ರುವಕಾ, ಎಡಕಾ, (ಆತ್ಯತಿಗಣಃ). (no change of the ಅ, preceding ಕ into ಇ). (Sid. I. 212 note 15).

(5). ಪುತ್ರಕಾ or ಪುತ್ರಿಕಾ, ಸೂತಕಾ or ಸೂತಿಕಾ, ಬ್ರಂದಾರಕಾ or ಬ್ರಂದಾರಿಕಾ (Sid. I. 212).

ಅಜಕಾ or ಅಜಿಕಾ, ಜ್ವಕಾ or ಜ್ವಿಕಾ, (VII. 3. 47. Sid. I. 214).

(6). ತಾರಕಾ, "a star," ವರ್ಣಕಾ "a thing made of thread" ವರ್ತಕಾ or ವರ್ತಿಕಾ "a bird" ಅಪ್ಪಕಾ "a ceremony performed in honor of the gods or Pitris," though in other senses than those above indicated ತಾರಿಕಾ, ವರ್ಣಕಾ, ವರ್ತಿಕಾ, ಅಪ್ಪಿಕಾ, (Sid. I. 212).

(7). ಎಷಕಾ or ಎಷಿಕಾ when not at the end of a comp. (VII. 3. 47. Sid. I. 214). but ಎಷಕಾ, at the end of a comp. e. g., ಅನೇಷಕಾ, ಪರಮೇಷಕಾ.

ದ್ವಕೆ at the end of a comp. (Id.). e. g., ಅದ್ವಕೆ, ಪರಮದ್ವಕೆ.

ಸ್ವಕಾ or ಸ್ವಿಕಾ, when appellative and also when the word is a

subordinate member at the end of a comp. (*Id*). *e. g.*, ನಿಃಸ್ವಕಾ or ನಿಃಸ್ವಿಕಾ.

ಭಸ್ತ್ರಕಾ or ಭಸ್ತ್ರಕಾ, even when the word is a subordinate member at the end of a comp. (*Id*). *e. g.*, ನಿರ್ಭಸ್ತ್ರಕಾ or ನಿರ್ಭಸ್ತ್ರಕಾ.

(8). In *bah.* compounds ending with the word ಉಧವ್, the ending word becomes ಉಧ್ವೀ, (ಅನಜ+ಬೀವ್), unless the antecedent word is a *sankhya* word or an indeclinable or a word beginning with such words ; for in this case it is ಅನಜ+ಬೀವ್ (IV. 1. 25, 26). *e. g.*, ಘಟೋಧ್ವೀ (ಬೀವ್) ದ್ವಿದ್ರಾವ್ಯೋಧ್ವೀ, ಅತ್ಯೋಧ್ವೀ, ದ್ವಿವಿಧೋಧ್ವೀ (ಬೀವ್).

(9). Comp. words ending with ವಾಹ್ (which is from the C root of ವಹ+ಕ್ವಿಪ್,) change ವಾಹ್ into ಉಹೀ (ಬೀವ್), the ಉ here being considered as ಊರ್, (VI. 4. 132 IV. 1. 61). *e. g.*, ದಿತ್ಯೋಹೀ, ಪ್ರಪ್ತೋಹೀ.

4. The nouns which are irregular as to gender are as follows :—

A. Words which are thus irregular in a particular sense..

ಅವಧ, “ a bad road” (*neuter*). (II. 4. 90 ; Sid I. 392)

ವಿವಧ, (*neuter* or *masculine*), “ a crooked or ugly road.” (Sid. I. 395. note 221).

ಕಾವಧ (*masculine*). “ a bad road.” (*Id*). ಮಧು (“ the month of Chitra”). (*masculine*) ; ಮಧು “ honey” “ nectar” “ sugar” and so on in other senses (*masculine* or *neuter*) (Sid. I. 392. note 213),

B. Words which are irregular otherwise.

(1). ಅಶ್ವಪಡಬ (*masculine*) (II. 4. 27).

(2) ಪುಣ್ಯಾಹ, (*neuter*), ಸುದಿನಾಹ (*neuter*), (Sid I. 395).

(3) ಅರ್ಧರ್ಚ, ಗೊಮಯ, ಕಪಾಯ, ಕಾರ್ಪಾಪಣ, ಕುತಪ, ಕುಣಪ, ಕಸಾಟ, ಕಂಕ, ಗೂಢ, ಯಾಧ, ಧ್ವಜ, ಕುಂಧ, ಪದ್ಮ, ಗೃಹ, ಸರಕ, ಕಂಸ, ದಿವಸ, ಯೂ

ಪೆ, ಅಂಧಕಾರ, ದಂಡೆ, ಕಮಂಡಲು, ಮಂಡೆ, ಭೂತ, ದ್ವೀಪ, ದ್ಯುತ, ಚಕ್ರ, ಧರ್ಮ, ಕರ್ಮನ್, ಮೋದಕ, ಕತಮಾನ, ಯಾನ, ನಖ, ನಖರ, ಚರಣ, ಪುಚ್ಚ, ದಾಡಿಮ, ಹಿಮ, ರಜತ, ಸಕ್ತು, ಪಿಧಾನ, ಸಾರ, ಪಾತ್ರ, ಘೃತ, ಸೃಂಧವ, ಔಷಧ, ಅಡಕ, ಚಪಕ, ದ್ರೋಣ, ಖಲೀನ, ಪಾತ್ರೀವ, ಪಾತ್ರೀರ, ಪಷ್ಪಿಕ, ವಾರವಾಣ, ಪ್ರೀಧ, ಕಪಿತ್ಥ, ಕುಷ್ಕ, ಕಾಲ, ಶೀಲ, ಕುಲ್ಕ, ಶೀಧ, ಕವಚ, ರೇಣು, ಋಣ, ಕಪಟ, ಶೀಕರ, ಮುಸಲ, ಸರ್ವಣ, ವರ್ಣ, ಪೂರ್ವ, ಚಮಸ, ಕ್ಷೀರ, ಕರ್ಮ, ಆಕಾಶ, ಅಪ್ಪಾಪದ, ಮಂಗಲ, ನಿಧನ, ನಿಯಾಸ, ಜ್ಯಂಭ, ವೃತ್ತ, ಪುಸ್ತ, ಬುಸ್ತ, ಕ್ಷೇಡಿತ್, ಶೃಂಗ, ನಿಗಡೆ, ಖಲ, ಮೂಲ, ಮೂಲಕ, ಸ್ಥೂಲ, ಕರಾವ, ನಾಲ, ವಪ್ರ, ವಿಮಾನ, ಮುಖ, ಪ್ರಗ್ರೀವ, ಕೂಲ, ವಪ್ರ, ಕಟಕ, ಕಂಟಕ, ಕರ್ಪಟ, ಶಿಖರ, ಕಲ್ಕ, ನಾಟ, ಮಸ್ತಕ, ವಲಯ, ಕುಸುಮ, ತೃಣ, ಪಂಕ, ಕುಂಡಲ, ಕಿರೀಟ, ಕುಮುದ, ಅರ್ಬುಡ, ಅಂಕುಶ, ತಿಮಿರ, ಆಶ್ರಮ, ಭೂಷಣ, ಇಷ್ವಾಸ, ಮುಕುಲ, ಪಸಂತೆ, ತಡಾಗ, ಪಿಟಕ, ವಿಟುಕ, ವಿಡಂಕ, ಪಿಣ್ಯಾಕ, ಮಾಷ, ಕೋಶ, ಫಲಕ, ದಿನ, ದೈವತ ಪಿನಾಕ, ಸಮರ, ಸ್ಥಾಣು, ಅನೀಕ, ಉಪವಾಸ, ಶಾಕ, ಕರ್ಪಾಸ, ವಿಶಾಲ, ಚಪಾಲ, ಖಂಡೆ, ದರ, ವಿಟಪ, ರಣ, ಬಲ, ಮಕ, ಮೃಣಾಲ, ಹಸ್ತ, ಆದ್ರ್ವ, ಹಲ, ಸುತ್ರ, ತಾಂಡವ, ಗಾಂಡೀವ, ಮಂಡಪ, ಪಟಹ, ಸಾಧ, ಯೋಧ, ಪಾರ್ಶ್ವ, ಕರೀರ, ಫಲ, ಚಲ, ಪುರ, ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ, ಬಿಂಬ, ಅಂಬರ, ಕುಟ್ಟಿಮ, ಕುಕ್ಕಟ, ಕುಡೆಪ, ಕಕುದ, ಖಂಡಲ, ತೋಮರ, ತೋರಣ, ಮಂಚಕ, ಪಂಚಕ, ಪುಂಖ, ಮಧ್ಯ, ಬಾಲ, ಛಾಲ, ವಲ್ಮೀಕ, ವರ್ಷ, ವಸ್ತ್ರ, ವಸು, ದೇಹ, ಉದ್ಯಾನ, ಉದ್ಯೋಗ, ಸ್ನೇಹ, ಸ್ತೇನ, ಸ್ತನ, ಸ್ವರ, ಸಂಗಮ, ನಿಷ್ಕ, ಕ್ಷೇಮ, ಕೂಕ, ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ, ಪವಿತ್ರ, ಯವ್ಯನ, ಕಲಹ, ಪಾಲಕ, ಮೂಷಿಕ, ಮಂಡಲ, ವಲ್ಕಲ, ಕುಂಜ, ವಿಹಾರ, ಲೋಹಿತ, ವಿಷಾಣ, ಭವನ, ಅರಣ್ಯ, ಪುಲಿನ, ದೃಢ, ಆಸನ, ಐರಾವತ, ಕೂರ್ಪ, ತೀರ್ಥ, ಲೋಮಕ, ತಮಾಲ, ಲೋಹ, ದಂಡಕ, ಕಪಥ, ಪ್ರತಿಸರ, ದಾರು, ಧನುಷ್, ಮಾನ, ವರ್ಚಸ್ಕ, ಕೂರ್ಚ, ತಂಡಕ, ಮಠ, ಸಹಸ್ರ, ಓದನ, ಪ್ರವಾಲ, ಕಕಟ, ಅಪರಾಹ್ನ, ನೀಡ, ಕಕಲ, ತಂತುಲ, (all these are masculine or neuter) (Sid. I. 392 Note. 213).

5. The nouns which are irregular as to number are as follows :—

ತಿಷ್ಯಪಾನವರ್ಸೂ. “asterisms” (dual), (I. 2. 63).

ಫಲ್ಗುನೀ (dual or plural), “asterism,” ಫೋಮೃಪದಾ (feminine), (dual or plural), (I. 2. 60).

6. Adverting now to words which are irregular as to declension we may first advert to the comp. word ಬಹೂರ್ಜ್, in

which the word ಉಜ್ಜ is a subordinate member and which, contrary to the general rules relating to the preliminary augmentation of nominal bases, either does not take ನುಮ್ before *sarvanā-masthānā* affixes or takes the augment immediately before the last consonant in the neuter gender. (Sid. I. 194). e. g.,

Singular.

Dual.

Plural.

ಬಹೂರ್ಕ್

ಬಹೂರ್ಜೀ

ಬಹೂರ್ಜೀ or ಬಹೂರ್ನಿರ್ಜೀ,

7. The following primitive words formed by the affix ಕತೆ are also irregular as regards the preliminary augmentation of nominal bases; for the roots from which they are formed are specially to be considered as reduplicated bases and the nominal bases are therefore not to take ನುಮ್ :—viz. ಜಹತೆ, ಜಾಗತೆ, ದಿದ್ರತೆ, ಕಾಸತೆ, ಚಕಾಸತೆ, ದೀಧ್ವತೆ, and ವೇವ್ಯತೆ (VI. I. 6), e. g., nom. ಜಹತೆ, ಜಹತೌ, ಜಹತಃ &c.,

8. We have next to advert to those nouns which are irregular by reason of their taking special case affixes instead of those which they should take under the rules already given, in some of the cases and numbers. To this description of nouns—belong the *Sarvanāma* words ಕತರ, ಕತಮ, ತತರ, ತತಮ, ಯತರ, ಯತಮ, ಏಕತಮ, ಅನ್ಯ, and ಅನ್ಯತರ, which, though declined like ಸರ್ವ generally, take in the neuter gender in the nominative, vocative, and accusative singular, the affix ಅದ್ಧ as their case affix (VII. 1. 25 : Sid. I. 140). as follows :—

Nom, Voc, and Acc, Sing,

ಕತರ+ಅದ್ಧ=ಕತರ &c.+ಅದ್ಧ=ಕತರತ್,

ಕತಮತ್, ತತರತ್, ತತಮತ್, ಯತರತ್, ಯತಮತ್, ಏಕತರತ್, ಅನ್ಯತ್, ಅನ್ಯತರತ್.

9. Another word of the aforesaid description is the word ನೀ which takes ಲ್ಲ in the locative singular. (VII. 3. 116 ; Sid. I. 119). e. g., ನೀ=ನೀ+ಇಯ್+ಅಮ್=ನಿಯಾಲ್, not ನಿಯಿ. And words ending in ನೀ likewise take ಅಮ್, in the locative singular e. g.,

ಗ್ರಾಮಣೀ=ಗ್ರಾಮಣೀ+ಅಮ್=ಗ್ರಾಮಣಾಮ್.

10. Next we refer to words which are irregular by the bases undergoing changes otherwise than in accordance with the rules already given. This the word ಸುಧೀ does not change its final vowel before vowel case affixes into ಯಣ್ but into ಇಯಜ್ and is therefore declined like ಧೀ throughout. (VI. 4. 85). *e. g.*, ಸುಧೀ+ಔ, ಅಸ, ಅಮ್, ಆ, ಏ, ಓಸ, ಆಮ್, and ಇ=ಸುಧಿಯೌ, ಸುಧಿಯಾಃ, ಸುಧಿಯಾಮ್, ಸುಧಿಯಾಃ, ಸುಧಿಯಿ, ಸುಧಿಯಾಃ, ಸುಧಿಯಾಃ, (or of course optionally ಸುಧೀನಾಂ) and ಸುಧಿಯಿ.

11. The word ಭೂ likewise though formed by ಕ್ವಿಪ್ and preceded by *gati* or *kāraka* word does not change its final vowel into ಯಣ್ but into ಉವಜ್ except in the case of the following words. *viz* :—1. ವರ್ಷಾಭೂ, 2. ಪುನರ್ಭೂ, 3. ದೃನ್ಭೂ, 4. ಕರಭೂ, 5. ಕಾರಭೂ, (VI. 4. 85 ; 84 ; Sid. I. 124): *e. g.*, ಸ್ವಯಂಭೂ, ದೃಣ್ಭೂ (not ದೃಸೃಭೂ) ಕರಾಭೂ &c.+ಔ, ಅಸ,=&c. ಸ್ವಯಂಭೂ &c.+ಉವ್+ಔ &c.=ಸ್ವಯಂಭುವೌ ಸ್ವಯಂಭುವಾಃ, &c.,

12. Observe that the word ದೃನ್ಭೂ where the “ಭೂ” is formed by ಕ್ವಿಪ್ is different from “ದೃಮ್ಭೂ” which is not a word formed by ಕ್ವಿಪ್, and so this will by following the general rules of *sandhi* change the final vowel into ವ್. (Sid. I. 124).

13. The words ನಪ್ತೃ, ಸ್ವಸೃ, ನೆಪ್ತೃ, ತ್ವಪ್ತೃ, ಹೃತ್ಯ, ಹೊತ್ಯ, ಪೊತ್ಯ, ಪ್ರಕಾಸ್ತೃ, and ಉದ್ಗಾತ್ಯ, are declined like ಧಾತ್ಯ, though they are not held to have been formed by ತ್ವನ್ or ತ್ವಬ್ like ಪಿತ್ಯ, (VI. 4. 11 ; Sid. I. 122).

14. The word ನೈ optionally (instead of absolutely) lengthens its final vowel before ನಾಮ್ of the genitive plural (VI. 4. 6). *e. g.*, ನೈ+ನಾಮ್=ನೈಣಾಮ್ or ನೈಣಾಮ್.

1.5 ಪೂಷನ್ and ಅರ್ಯಮನ್ do not lengthen their penultimate except in the nominative singular. (VI. 4. 13). *e. g.*,

Singular

Nom : ಪೂಷಾ, ಅರ್ಯಮಾ, Voc : ಪೂಷನ್, ಅರ್ಯಮನ್ Ac : ಪೂಷಣಂ, ಅರ್ಯಮಣಂ Loc : ಪೂಷಣಿ or ಪೂಷಿಣ, ಅರ್ಯಮನಿ or ಅರ್ಯಮ್ನಿ.

Dual

Nom : }
Voc : } ಪೂಷಣೌ, ಅರ್ಯಮಣೌ
Acc : }

Plural

Nom : }
Voc : } ಪೂಷಣಃ, ಅರ್ಯಮನಃ

Acc : ಪೂಷಣಃ, ಅರ್ಯಮ್ನಃ

16. Comounds like ಬಹುಪೂಷನ್ and ಬಹ್ವರ್ಯಮನ್ ending with ಪೂಷನ್ and ಅರ್ಯಮನ್ as subordinate members are declined as above in the masculine, but in the neuter they are declined as follows : (VI. 4. 12).

Singular

Dual

Plural

Nom : } ಬಹುಪೂಷ, ಬಹುಪೂಷಣಿ, ಬಹುಪೂಷಾಣಿ,
Voc : }
Acc : } ಬಹ್ವರ್ಯಮ, ಬಹ್ವರ್ಯಮನಿ, ಬಹ್ವರ್ಯಮಾನಿ.

17. ಹನ್ also does not lengthen its penultimate vowel except as abovesaid, and it, besides, change its ಹ into ಘ whenever ಹ (close) comes to be followed immediately by ನ (VI. 4. 12, 13, 134; VII. 3. 54.) e. g.,

Mas. Sing.

Nom : ಹಾ, ವೃತ್ತಾ, Voc : ಹನ್, ವೃತ್ತಹನ್, Ac : ಹನಂ, ವೃತ್ತಹನಂ, Ins : ಘಾ, ವೃತ್ತಘಾ,
Loc : ಹನಿ or ಘ್ನಿ, ವೃತ್ತಹನಿ, or ವೃತ್ತಘ್ನಿ,

Mas. Dual.

Nom : Voc : Ac : ಹೆಸು, ವೃತ್ತಕನು.

M.as. Plural.

Nom : Voc : ಹನು. ವೃತ್ತಕನು Ac : ಫ್ನುಃ ವೃತ್ತಕಃ.

Neuter

Sing.

Dual.

Pl.

Nom : Voc : Ac. ಹ

ಫ್ನುಃ

ಹಾಣೀ.

ವೃತ್ತಕ

ವೃತ್ತಕಫ್ನುಃ

ವೃತ್ತಕಾಣೀ

18. Another kind of irregular words consists of those in which both the irregularities abovementioned are found. The word ಪತಿ is a word of this description. Though it ends in ಇ it is excluded from the category of *ghi* except when it is in a comp. (I. 4. 8.), and it takes also specially the affix ಉಸ in the ablative and genitive singular. (VI. 1. 112). So though it is declined like ಹರಿ when in compounds throughout, it is when not in a comp declined like that except in the instrumental, dative, ablative, genitive, and locative singular where it is declined thus:—

Ins : ಪತಿ+ಉ, (not ನಾ)=ಪತ್ಯಾ, Dat : ಪತಿ+ಏ=ಪತ್ಯೈ

Ac : Gen : ಪತಿ+ಉಸ = ಪತ್ಯುಃ; Loc : ಪತಿ+ಓ=ಪತ್ಯೌ

19. The word ಸ್ತ್ರೀ likewise in the accusative singular and plural changes its final vowel optionally into ಇಯಜ್ taking when it so changes its vowel the affixes ಅಽ and ಏಽ instead of ಷ and ಸ respectively (VI. 4. 80). And it also absolutely takes ಇಯಜ್ before other vowel affixes. (VI. 4. 79). Further, notwithstanding its taking ಇಯಜ್ as aforesaid, it is exceptionally held to be *nadī* (I. 4. 4.) and this absolutely even in the genitive plural (I. 4. 5.) The declension of the word is therefore as follows:—

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nominative</i>	ಸ್ತ್ರೀ,	ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯಾ,	ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯಃ
<i>Vocative</i>	ಸ್ತ್ರೀ,	do	do
<i>Accusative</i>	ಸ್ತ್ರೀಂ or ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯಂ	do	ಸ್ತ್ರೀಃ or ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯಃ
<i>Instrumental</i>	ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯಾ,	ಸ್ತ್ರೀಭ್ಯಾಂ,	ಸ್ತ್ರೀಭಿಃ
<i>Dative</i>	ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯೈ	do	ಸ್ತ್ರೀಭ್ಯಃ
<i>Ablative</i>	ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯಾಃ	do	do
<i>Genitive</i>	ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯಾಃ	ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯೋಃ	ಸ್ತ್ರೀಣಾಂ
<i>Locative</i>	ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯಾಂ	do	ಸ್ತ್ರೀಷು

20. Compounds like ಅತಿಸ್ತ್ರೀ ending with ಸ್ತ್ರೀ and having it as a subordinate member, being in consequence declinable in all genders, are declined as follows:—

(a) the masculine ಅತಿಸ್ತ್ರೀ is declined like ಕವಿ except in the dual number of the nominative, vocative, accusative, genitive, and locative, for in this number it takes ಇಯಜ್ before the affixes; and except in the accusative singular and plural, for in these numbers it optionally takes ಇಯಜ್ being therefore declined like ಕವಿ when it does not take ಇಯಜ್, and with the affixes ಅಃ and ಸಃ instead of ಃ and ಸಃ, when it takes ಇಯಜ್ (Sid. I. 134).

(b) the neuter ಅತಿಸ್ತ್ರೀ is declined like ಕುಚಿ in the nominative, vocative, and accusative, and like the masculine ಅತಿಸ್ತ್ರೀ in other cases, the optional forms allowed in the case of ಕುಚಿ in the dative, ablative, genitive, and locative singular being also employed optionally. (Id).

(c) the feminine ಅತಿಸ್ತ್ರೀ is declined like the masculine in the nominative, vocative, accusative, and instrumental, except in

the accusative plural and instrumental singular ; like *ಸ್ಮರ* in the accusative plural and instrumental singular ; and like the masculine *ಅತಿಸ್ಮರ* or *ಸ್ಮರ* at option in all the other cases. (*Id*). e. g.,

*Mas.**Fem.**Neut.**Singular.*

Nom.	ಅತಿಸ್ಮರಃ	ಅತಿಸ್ಮ್ರಿಃ	ಅತಿಸ್ಮ
Voc.	ಅತಿಸ್ಮ್ರೇ	ಅತಿಸ್ಮ್ರೇ	ಅತಿಸ್ಮ್ರೇ
Acc.	ಅತಿಸ್ಮರ or ಅತಿ ಸ್ಮ್ರಯಂ	ಅತಿಸ್ಮರ or ಅ ತಿಸ್ಮ್ರಯಂ	ಅತಿಸ್ಮ
Ins.	ಅತಿಸ್ಮ್ರಣಾ	ಅತಿಸ್ಮ್ರಯಾ	ಅತಿಸ್ಮ್ರಣಾ
Dat.	ಅತಿಸ್ಮ್ರಯೇ	ಅತಿಸ್ಮ್ರಯೇ or ಅತಿಸ್ಮ್ರಯೈ	ಅತಿಸ್ಮ್ರಯೇ or ಅತಿ ಸ್ಮ್ರಣೇ
Abl : Gen :	ಅತಿಸ್ಮ್ರೇಃ	ಅತಿಸ್ಮ್ರೇಃ or ಅತಿಸ್ಮ್ರಯಾಃ	ಅತಿಸ್ಮ್ರೇಃ or ಅತಿಸ್ಮ್ರಣಾಃ
Loc.	ಅತಿಸ್ಮ್ರಿ.	ಅತಿಸ್ಮ್ರ or ಅತಿಸ್ಮ್ರಯಾಂ	ಅತಿಸ್ಮ್ರಿ or ಅತಿ ಸ್ಮ್ರಣಿ.

Dual

Nom : Voc: Acc:	ಅತಿಸ್ಮ್ರಯೌ	ಅತಿಸ್ಮ್ರಯೌ	ಅತಿಸ್ಮ್ರಯೌ
Ins: Dat:	ಅತಿಸ್ಮ್ರಭ್ಯಾಂ	ಅತಿಸ್ಮ್ರಭ್ಯಾಂ	ಅತಿಸ್ಮ್ರಭ್ಯಾಂ
Gen : Loc :	ಅತಿಸ್ಮ್ರಯೋಃ	ಅತಿಸ್ಮ್ರಯೋಃ	ಅತಿಸ್ಮ್ರಯೋಃ or ಅತಿಸ್ಮ್ರಣೋಃ

Plural

Nom : Voc :	ಅತಿಸ್ತ್ರಯಃ	ಅತಿಸ್ತ್ರಯಃ	ಅತಿಸ್ತ್ರೀಣಿ
Acc.	ಅತಿಸ್ತ್ರೀನಃ or	ಅತಿಸ್ತ್ರೀಃ or	ಅತಿಸ್ತ್ರೀಣಿ
	ಅತಿಸ್ತ್ರಯಃ	ಅತಿಸ್ತ್ರಯಃ	
Ins.		ಅತಿಸ್ತ್ರೀಭಿಃ	
Dat : Abl :		ಅತಿಸ್ತ್ರೀಭ್ಯಃ	
Gen :		ಅತಿಸ್ತ್ರೀಣಾಂ	
Loc.		ಅತಿಸ್ತ್ರೀಷು	

21. The metaplasts, *i. e.*, those words which, for taking case affixes, present more bases than one, are another kind of irregular words. And these in many cases are found to be affected also by the irregularities of the other kinds already noticed.

22. Words which are solely metaplasts, having two forms of bases and taking in both forms the case affixes except those of the nominative and vocative singular, dual, and plural, and the accusative singular and dual, (VI. 1. 63; Sid. I. 131). before which it can come only in one of the two forms, are as follows:—

Form only for other case affixes than those of the nominative singular, dual, and plural, and the accusative singular and dual, *i. e.*, defective form.

Form for all case affixes *i. e.*, the perfect form.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. ಅಸನ್, (<i>neuter</i>) “blood” | ಅಸೃಜ್, (<i>neuter</i>) |
| 2. ಅಸನ್, (<i>do</i>) “face” | ಅಸೃ, (<i>do</i>) |
| 3. ಉದನ್, (<i>do</i>) “water” | ಉದಕ, (<i>do</i>) |

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 4. ದೆತ, (masculine) "tooth" | ದೆಂತೆ, (masculine) |
| 5. ದೊವನ್, (masculine, neuter) "arm" | ದೊವ, (masculine, neuter) |
| 6. ನಸ, (feminine) "nose" | ನಾಸಿಕಾ, (feminine) |
| 7. ನಿಕ್ (do) "night" | ನಿಕಾ (feminine) |
| 8. ಪದ, (masculine) "foot" | ಪಾದ, (masculine) |
| 9. ಪೃತ್, (feminine) "army" | ಪೃತನಾ, (feminine) |
| 10. ಮಾಂಸ, (neuter) "meat" | ಮಾಂಸ, (neuter) |
| 11. ಮಾಸ, (masculine) "month" | ಮಾಸ, (masculine) |
| 12. ಯಕನ್, (neuter) "liver" | ಯಕ್ಯತ್, (neuter) |
| 13. ಯೂಷನ್, (masculine) "pea-soup" | ಯೂಷ, (masculine) |
| 14. ಕೆನ್, (neuter) "ordure" | ಕರ್ಯತ್, (neuter) |
| 15. ಸ್ನು, (neuter) "ridge" | ಸಾನು, (neuter) |
| 16. ಹೃದ್, (neuter, masculine) "heart" | ಹೃದಯ, (masculine, neuter) |

23. Of course, the models already given will apply to these words. Only the models should be selected properly with reference to their gender and their final letters.

24. It has been said that the optional employment of two bases in the case of the above words may take place even before some other case affixes and also some other noun affixes. Thus the word ದೋಷಣೀ is found for the nominative, vocative, and accusative dual of ದೊವ; the words ಪದ್ and ಹೃದ್ for nominative and vocative singular of ಪಾದ and ಹೃದಯ respect-

ively ; and the word ಅಸನ್ಯ, as the sum of ಅಸನ್ + ಯಕ್, a noun secondary affix. But this seems to be a license of authors of distinction, which can be followed only so far as is sanctioned by their authority. (Sid. I. 107. 141).

25. The word ಜರಾ (feminine) is likewise a metaplast, having the two forms ಜರಾ and ಜರಸ್, and in both forms taking all case affixes beginning with vowels. (VII. 2. 101 ; Sid. I. 129).

26. Compound words formed from the word ಜರಾ like ನಿರ್ಜರ or ಅಜರ, which then may qualify words in the three genders and so be employed in all the genders, may also before case affixes beginning with vowels have the word ಜರಸ್ substituted optionally for ಜರ. But in the nominative singular neuter, no such substitution can take place though the case affix is ಅನ್ (one beginning with a vowel). (Sid. I. 103. 129. 141) *e. g.*

	Singular.		
	M.	N.	F.
N.	ನಿರ್ಜರಃ	ನಿರ್ಜರಂ	ನಿರ್ಜರಾ
V.	ನಿರ್ಜರ	ನಿರ್ಜರ	ನಿರ್ಜರೇ
A.	ನಿರ್ಜರಂ	ನಿರ್ಜರಂ	ನಿರ್ಜರಾಂ or ನಿರ್ಜರಯಾ or ನಿರ್ಜರಾಯೈ or ನಿರ್ಜರಾಯಾಃ or ನಿರ್ಜರಾಯಾಃ or ನಿರ್ಜರಾಯಾಂ or
I.	ನಿರ್ಜರೇಣ		
D.	ನಿರ್ಜರಾಯ		
Abl.	ನಿರ್ಜರಾತ್		
G.	ನಿರ್ಜರಸ್ಯ		
L.	ನಿರ್ಜರೇ		

N. A. V.	ನಿರ್ಜರಂ	ನಿರ್ಜರೆ	Dual.
G. D. Abl.	ನಿರ್ಜರಾಭ್ಯಾಂ		
G. L.	ನಿರ್ಜರಯೋಃ or		
N. V.	ನಿರ್ಜರಾಃ	ನಿರ್ಜರಾಃ	Plural.
A.	ನಿರ್ಜರಾನ್	ನಿರ್ಜರಾಣಿ	
I.	ನಿರ್ಜರೈಃ	ನಿರ್ಜರಾಭಿಃ	
D. Abl.	ನಿರ್ಜರೇಭ್ಯಃ		
G.	ನಿರ್ಜರಾಣಾಂ or		
L.	ನಿರ್ಜರೇಷು	ನಿರ್ಜರಾಸು.	

[illegible]

27. The word ಕ್ರೋಮ್ವ (mas). is also a metaplast having two forms viz., ಕ್ರೋಮ್ವ and ಕ್ರೋಮ್ವ and presenting these forms before the case affixes as follows :—

(a). ಕ್ರೋಮ್ವ before all *sarvanāmasthāna* affixes except *sambuddhi*. (VII. 1. 95).

(b). ಕ್ರೋಮ್ವ before other case affixes beginning with consonants (VII. 1. 97). including the ನಾಮ್ of the genitive plural. (Sid I. 123).

(c). ಕ್ರೋಮ್ವ or ಕ್ರೋಮ್ವ before case affixes not being *sarvanāmasthāna* and beginning with vowels. (VII. 1. 97).

The word is therefore thus declined :—

Singular.

Nom. ಕ್ರೋಮ್ವಾ, V. ಕ್ರೋಮ್ವ, A. ಕ್ರೋಮ್ವಾರಂ, I. ಕ್ರೋಮ್ವನಾ, or ಕ್ರೋಮ್ವಾ. D. ಕ್ರೋಮ್ವ ವೆ, or ಕ್ರೋಮ್ವ, Abl. G. ಕ್ರೋಮ್ವೇ, or ಕ್ರೋಮ್ವೇ, L. ಕ್ರೋಮ್ವಾ, or ಕ್ರೋಮ್ವರಿ.

Dual.

N. V. A. ಕ್ರೋಮ್ವಾರೌ, I. D. Abl. ಕ್ರೋಮ್ವಭ್ಯಾಂ, G. L. ಕ್ರೋಮ್ವೈ, or ಕ್ರೋಮ್ವೈ.

Plural.

N. V. ಕ್ರೋಮ್ವಾರಃ, A. ಕ್ರೋಮ್ವಾನ್, I. ಕ್ರೋಮ್ವಭಿಃ, D. Abl. ಕ್ರೋಮ್ವಭ್ಯಃ, G. ಕ್ರೋಮ್ವಾನಾಂ, L. ಕ್ರೋಮ್ವಮ್.

28. Comp. words like ಪ್ರಿಯಕ್ರೋಮ್ವ having the word as a subordinate member are declined in the masculine like ಕ್ರೋಮ್ವ, but in the neuter though they are declined as in the masculine from the instrumental case upwards are declined in the nominative and accusative from the base ಕ್ರೋಮ್ವ, not ಕ್ರೋಮ್ವ. (Sid I. 144). e. g., Singular ಪ್ರಿಯ ಕ್ರೋಮ್ವ ; Dual ಪ್ರಿಯಕ್ರೋಮ್ವನಿ ; Plural ಪ್ರಿಯಕ್ರೋಮ್ವನಿ.

29. The word ಸಖ "friend" (mas :) has three bases viz :— ಸಖನ್ before the affix of the nom : sing : (VII. 1. 93); ಸಖಾಯ್ before other *sarvanāmasthāna* affixes ; (VII. 2. 115 ; VII. 1. 92). and ಸಖ in other cases ; and for this reason and because it, though ending in ಇ, has been expressly excluded from the category of *ghi* (1. 4. 7). and takes in the ablative and genitive singular the affix ಉನ್ instead of ಅನ್ (VI. 1. 112 ; B. 203). is declined as follows :—

Singular.

N.	ಸಖನ್=ಸಖಾ	D.	ಸಖೈ
V.	ಸಖೇ	Abl. G.	ಸಖ+ಉನ್=ಸಖ್ಯುಃ
A.	ಸಖಾಯಂ	L.	ಸಖ್ಯೌಃ
I.	ಸಖ+ಃ, (not ನಾ)=ಸಖ್ಯಾಃ		

Dual.

N. V. A.	ಸಖಾಯೌ	I. D. Abl.	ಸಖಭ್ಯಾಂ	G. L.	ಸಖ್ಯೋಃ
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Plural.

N. V.	ಸಖಾಯಃ	I.	ಸಖಭಿಃ	G.	ಸಖೀನಾಂ
A.	ಸಖೀನ್	D. Abl.	ಸಖಿಭ್ಯಃ	L.	ಸಖಿಷುಃ

30. A comp. ending with ಸಖ such as ಸುಸಖ has likewise three bases but it is held to be *ghi* (Sid. I. 112). It is therefore declined as far as the accusative dual like ಸಖ and after that like ಹರಿ.

31. But a comp. word though ending with the word ಸಖ should be declined like ಹರಿ if masculine and like ವಾರಿ if neuter provided the word ಸಖ stands in the place of the feminine ಸಖಿ as in the comp. word ಅತಿಸಖ whose analysis is " ಸಖೀಂಅತಿಕ್ರಾಂತೆ ;" for here the final ಈ of ಸಖೀ has been shortened only in pursuance of a rule relating to such comp. words ending with words having feminine affixes, and so is ಸಖ only in appearance (Sid. I. 113).

32. Of course ಸಖೀ (fem): should be declined regularly like ಸಾರೀ; for the irregularities affecting ಸಖ (mas) as to declension do not extend to the feminine form of it. (Sid. I. 133).

33. The neuter words ಅಕ್ಷಿ, ಅಸ್ಥಿ, ದಧಿ, and ಸಕ್ಕಿ have two bases viz., ಅಕ್ಷನ್, ಅಸ್ಥನ್, ದಧನ್, and ಸಕ್ಕನ್ before the *bha* affixes of the instrumental and other higher cases, and ಅಕ್ಷಿ, ಅಸ್ಥಿ, ದಧಿ, and ಸಕ್ಕಿ in other cases (VII. 1. 75). *e. g.*, I. Sing. ಅಕ್ಷಾಣ್ D. Sing. ಅಕ್ಷೈಃ &c., but I. Dual ಅಕ್ಷಿಭ್ಯಾಂ &c.,

34. Compounds like ಅತ್ಯಕ್ಷಿ &c., ending with the above words as subordinate members have also two bases as aforesaid (Sid. I. 144). *e. g.*, ಅತ್ಯಕ್ಷಾಣ್, ಅತ್ಯಕ್ಷೈಃ, ಅತ್ಯಕ್ಷಿಭ್ಯಾಂ &c.

35. ರೈ has two bases viz., ರಾ for consonantal affixes and ರೈ for others. (VII. 2. 85). *e. g.*,

Sing.

N. V. ರಾಃ, A. ರಾಯಂ, I. ರಾಯಾ,

D. ರಾಘೀ, Abl. ರಾಯಃ, L. ರಾಯಿ.

Dual.

N. V. A. ರಾಯೌ, I. D. Abl. ರಾಭ್ಯಾಂ, G. L. ರಾಯೋಃ

Plural.

N. V. A. ರಾಯಃ, I. ರಾಘಿಃ, D. Abl. ರಾಘ್ಯಃ,

G. ರಾಯಾಂ, L. ರಾಘು.

36. The primitive word ಅಚ್ formed by ಕ್ವಿ from ಅಂಚು in the sense of “to go” and which is used always along with an indeclinable or any other substantive as an *upapada* has three bases, when this *upapada* is not ಉದ್, ಸಮ ಸಹ, ತಿರಸ್, ವಿಪ್ಪಕ್, ದೇವ, or ಾ *sarvanāma* (VI. 3. 92 ; VI. 4. 138 ; 138 ; 139 ; VII. 1. 70). viz., ಅಂಚ್ for *sarvanāmasthāna* affixes ; ಚ್ for *bha* affixes, and ಅಚ್ for other affixes. And the final vowel of the preceded-

ing *upapada* when ಅಚ್ comes as ಚ್ is lengthened. Thus ಅಚ್ (masculine) after ಪ್ರ, ಪ್ರತಿ, ನಿ, ಅನು, ವಿಮು, ದಧಿ, ಮಧು &c., is declined as follows :—

Sing.

N. V. ಅಚ್, A. ಅಂಚಂ, I. ಚಾ, D ಚೇ, Abl. G. ಚಃ, L. ಚಿ.

Dual.

N. V. A. ಅಂಚೌ, I. D. Abl. ಅಗ್ಚ್ಯೌ, G. L. ಚೋಃ.

Plural.

N. V. ಅಂಚಃ, A. ಚಃ, 1. ಅಗ್ಚ್ಯಃ, D. Abl. ಅಗ್ಚ್ಯಃ, G. ಚಾಂ, L. ಅಹೌ,

Neuter.

Sing.

Dual.

Plural.

N. V. A. ಅಕ್,

ಚೇ

ಅಂಚಿ,

37. When the aforesaid *upapadáh* are prefixed to the word formed as above, the result would be as follows :—

Singular.

N. V.	A.	I.	D.
ಪ್ರಾಜ್	ಪ್ರಾಂಚಂ	ಪ್ರಾಚಾ &c.	ಪ್ರಾಚೇ
ಪ್ರತ್ಯಜ್	ಪ್ರತ್ಯಂಚಂ	ಪ್ರತೀಚಾ	ಪ್ರತೀಚೇ
ನ್ಯಜ್	ನ್ಯಂಚಂ	ನೀಚಾ	ನೀಚೇ
ಅನ್ವಜ್	ಅನ್ವಂಚಂ	ಅನೂಚಾ	ಅನೂಚೇ
ವಿಷ್ವಜ್	ವಿಷ್ವಂಚಂ	ವಿಷೂಚಾ	ವಿಷೂಚೇ
ದಧ್ಯಜ್	ದಧ್ಯಂಚಂ	ದಧೀಚಾ	ದಧೀಚೇ

ಮಧ್ಯಜಃ

ಮಧ್ಯಂಚಂ

ಮಧೂಚಾಃ

ಮಧೂಚೇಃ

Singular.

Abl. G.

L.

=ಪ್ರಾಚಃ

ಪ್ರ=ಪ್ರಾಚಃ

ಪ್ರತೀಚಃ

ಪ್ರತೀಚಃ

ನೀಚಃ

ನೀಚಃ

ಅನೂಚಃ

ಅನೂಚಃ

ವಿಮೂಚಃ

ವಿಮೂಚಃ

ದಧೀಚಃ

ದಧೀಚಃ

ಮಧೂಚಃ

ಮಧೂಚಃ

Dual.

N. V. A.

I. D. Abl.

G. L.

ಪ್ರಾಂಚೌ

ಪ್ರಾಂಚೌ

ಪ್ರಾಂಚೋಃ

ಪ್ರತೀಂಚೌ

ಪ್ರತೀಂಚೌ

ಪ್ರತೀಂಚೋಃ

ನೀಂಚೌ

ನೀಂಚೌ

ನೀಂಚೋಃ

ಅನೃಂಚೌ

ಅನೃಂಚೌ

ಅನೃಂಚೋಃ

ವಿಮೃಂಚೌ

ವಿಮೃಂಚೌ

ವಿಮೃಂಚೋಃ

ದಧ್ಯಂಚೌ

ದಧ್ಯಂಚೌ

ದಧ್ಯಂಚೋಃ

ಮಧ್ಯಂಚೌ

ಮಧ್ಯಂಚೌ

ಮಧ್ಯಂಚೋಃ

Plural.

N. V.	A.	I.	D. Abl.	G	L.
ಪ್ರಾಂಚಃ	ಪ್ರಾಚಃ	ಪ್ರಾಂಚಿಃ	ಪ್ರಾಂಚ್ಯಃ	ಪ್ರಾಚಾಂ	ಪ್ರಾಚೈಃ
ಪ್ರತ್ಯಂಚಃ	ಪ್ರತ್ಯೀಚಃ	ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಗ್ವಿಃ	ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಗ್ವ್ಯಃ	ಪ್ರತ್ಯೀಚಾಂ	ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಗ್ವೈಃ
ಸ್ಯಂಚಃ	ನೀಚಃ	ಸ್ಯೇಗ್ವಿಃ	ಸ್ಯೇಗ್ವ್ಯಃ	ನೀಚಾಂ	ಸ್ಯೇಗ್ವೈಃ
ಅನ್ವಂಚಃ	ಅನೂಚಃ	ಅನ್ವೇಗ್ವಿಃ	ಅನ್ವೇಗ್ವ್ಯಃ	ಅನೂಚಾಂ	ಅನ್ವೇಗ್ವೈಃ
ವಿಷ್ವಂಚಃ	ವಿಷೂಚಃ	ವಿಷ್ವೇಗ್ವಿಃ	ವಿಷ್ವೇಗ್ವ್ಯಃ	ವಿಷೂಚಾಂ	ವಿಷ್ವೇಗ್ವೈಃ
ದಧ್ಯಂಚಃ	ದಧೀಚಃ	ದಧ್ಯೇಗ್ವಿಃ	ದಧ್ಯೇಗ್ವ್ಯಃ	ದಧೀಚಾಂ	ದಧ್ಯೇಗ್ವೈಃ
ಮಧ್ವಂಚಃ	ಮಧೂಚಃ	ಮಧ್ವೇಗ್ವಿಃ	ಮಧ್ವೇಗ್ವ್ಯಃ	ಮಧೂಚಾಂ	ಮಧ್ವೇಗ್ವೈಃ

Neuter.

N. V. A. S. Dual. Plural,

ಪ್ರಾಕ್

ಛ್ರಾಚೀ.

ಪ್ರಾಚೈ

38. Of course the *sandhi* between the final letters of the *upapada* and the initial letters of the different bases of ಅಚ್ may sometimes give more forms than one. This as being due to *sandhi* only should not be confounded with the difference of the bases. Thus, if the *upapada* is ಗೋ the actual forms the word with the proper bases of ಅಚ್ takes will be as follows:—

Masculine.

Singular.

N. V. ಗವಾಜ್ or ಗೋ ಅಜ್ or ಗೋಜ್ A. ಗವಾಂಚಂ or ಗೋ ಅಂಚಂ or ಗೋಂಚಂ I ಗೋಚಾ.

Dual.

N. V. A. ಗವಾಂಚೌ or ಗೋ ಅಂಚೌ or ಗೋಂಚೌ I. ಗವಾಗಾ ಭೌ or ಗೋ ಅಗಾ ಭೌ or ಗೋಗಾ ಭೌ.

Plural.

N. V. ಗವಾಂಚಃ or ಗೋಅಂಚಃ or ಗೋಂಚಃ. A. ಗೋಚಃ I. ಗವಾಗಾ ಭಃ or ಗೋಅಗಾ ಭಃ or ಗೋಗಾ ಭಃ.

Neuter.

Singular. N. V. A. ಗವಾಕ್ or ಗೋಅಕ್ or ಗೋಕ್ ; Dual. ಗೋಬೇ ; Plural. ಗವಾಂಚಿ or ಗೋಅಂಚಿ or ಗೋಂಚಿ.

39. When the *upapada* is ಉದ್, the bases are the same for all other affixes besides *bha* for which the base is ಈಚ್, not ಚ್ (VI. 4. 139). Bearing this in mind the word ಉದಜ್ may be declined in the same manner. e. g., N. V. ಉದಜ್, A. ಉದಂಚಂ, I. ಉದೀಚಾ, D. ಉದೀಬೇ Abl. G. ಉದೀಚಃ L. ಉದೀಚಿ.

40. When the *upapada* is ಸಮ or ಸಹ or ತಿರಸ್ or ವಿಷ್ವಕ್ or ದೇವ, the bases are the same as when the *upapada* is ಪ್ರ &c., but ಸಮ should be changed into ಸಮಿ ; ಸಹ, into ಸಧ್ರ ; ತಿರಸ್ into ತಿರಿ ; ವಿಷ್ವಕ್ into ವಿಷ್ವದ್ರ ; and ದೇವ into ದೇವದ್ರ. (VI. 3. 93, 95, 94, 92).

e. g., Sing. N. V. ಸಮ್ಯಜ್, ಸದ್ಯಜ್, ತಿರ್ಯಜ್, ವಿಷ್ವದ್ಯಜ್, ದೇವದ್ಯಜ್,
Dual. N. V. A. ಸಮ್ಯಂಚೌ, ಸದ್ಯಂಚೌ, ತಿರ್ಯಂಚೌ, ವಿಷ್ವದ್ಯಂಚೌ, ದೇವದ್ಯಂ
ಚೌ Dual. A. ಸಮ್ಯಚಃ, ಸದ್ಯಚಃ, ತಿರ್ಯಚಃ, ವಿಷ್ವದ್ಯಚಃ, ದೇವದ್ಯಚಃ,
Dual. I. D. Abl. ಸಮ್ಯಗ್ಭ್ಯಾಂ, ಸದ್ಯಗ್ಭ್ಯಾಂ, ತಿರ್ಯಗ್ಭ್ಯಾಂ, ವಿಷ್ವ
ದ್ಯಗ್ಭ್ಯಾಂ, ದೇವದ್ಯಗ್ಭ್ಯಾಂ.

41. When the *upapada* is ಅದಸಃ the bases are as in the case of ಉದಃ. And ಅದಸಃ becomes ಅಮುಮು or ಅದಮು or ಅದದ್ರಿ for the base ಈಚಃ, the ಈ further not connecting itself by *sandhi* with the ಉ of ಅಮುಮು, and ಅದಮು; and ಅಮುಮುಕ್ or ಅದಮುಕ್ or ಅದದ್ರಿ for other bases. (Sid. I. 180). e. g.,

Singular.

N. V. ಅಮುಮುಯಜ್, ಅದಮುಯಜ್, ಅದದ್ಯಜ್. A. ಅಮುಮುಯಂಚಂ,
ಅದಮುಯಂಚಂ, ಅದದ್ಯಂಚಂ. I. ಅಮುಮುಈಚಾ, ಅದಮುಈಚಾ, ಅದದ್ಯಚಾ.

Dual.

N. V. A. ಅಮುಮುಯಂಚೌ, ಅದಮುಯಂಚೌ, ಅದದ್ಯಂಚೌ. I.
ಅಮುಮುಯಗ್ಭ್ಯಾಂ, ಅದಮುಯಗ್ಭ್ಯಾಂ, ಅದದ್ಯಗ್ಭ್ಯಾಂ.

Plural.

N. V. ಅಮುಮುಯಂಚಃ, ಅದಮುಯಂಚಃ, ಅದದ್ಯಂಚಃ, A. ಅಮು
ಮುಈಚಃ, ಅದಮುಈಚಃ, ಅದದ್ಯಚಃ.

42. When the *upapada* is any other *sarvanāma* word such as ತದಃ &c., the bases are the same as in the case of ಪ್ರ &c., but the expression ಅದಿ should be attached to the *upapada* as a substitute for its *tī*. e. g., ತದ್ಯಜ್, ಯದ್ಯಜ್ &c.,

43. There is another word derived by ಕ್ವಿ from ಅಂಚು "to worship or respect" in which the primitive word stands as ಅಂಚ್ (instead of ಅಚ್) without having the penultimate nasal *lopated*, it being irregular in this respect. (VI. 4. 30). This which is declined regularly should not be confounded with the other word ಅಚ್. Thus, when the word ಸೋ is added to it as an *upapada* (for

it also is always used along with an *upapadaḥ* only) it is declined as follows :—

Masculine.

Singular.

N. V. ಗವಾಜ್ or ಗೋಅಜ್ or ಗೋಜ್ A. ಗವಾಂಚಂ or ಗೋ
ಅಂಚಂ or ಗೋಂಚಂ I. ಗವಾಂಚಾ or ಗೋಅಂಚಾ or ಗೋಂಚಾ.

Dual.

N. V. A. ಗವಾಂಚೌ or ಗೋಅಂಚೌ or ಗೋಂಚೌ I. ಗವಾ
ಜಾ ಭ್ಯೌ or ಗೋಅಜಾ ಭ್ಯೌ or ಗೋಜಾ ಭ್ಯೌ.

Plural.

N. V. A. ಗವಾಂಚಃ or ಗೋಅಂಚಃ or ಗೋಂಚಃ I. ಗವಾ
ಜಃ or ಗೋಅಜಃ or ಗೋಜಃ.

Neuter.

Singular. N. V. ಗವಾಜ್ or ಗೋಅಜ್ or ಗೋಜ್ ; Dual.
ಗವಾಂಚೇ or ಗೋಅಂಚೇ or ಗೋಂಚೇ Plural. ಗವಾಂಚೆ or ಗೋಅಂಚೆ
or ಗೋಂಚೆ.

44. ಯುಜ್ from the verbal root VII ಯುಜ್ (ಯುಜಿರ್) has two
bases viz., ಯುಂಜ್ for *sarvanāmassthāna* affixes and ಯುಜ್ for other
affixes. (VII. 1. 71) and is declined as follows :—

Singular.

N. V. ಯುಜ್ A. ಯುಂಜಂ I. ಯುಜಾ.

Dual.

Plural.

N. V. A. ಯುಂಜೌ

N. V. ಯುಂಜಃ A. ಯುಜಃ

45. But ಯುಜ್ from ಯುಜ್ not being VII ಯುಜ್ as well as a
comp. ending with ಯುಜ್ from ಯುಜಿರ್ itself is declined regularly
(Sid. 1. 165; VII. I. 71).

46. The words ಪೃಷತ್ (m. n.), ಬೃಹತ್ (m. n.), and ಜಗತ್ (n.) have two bases, viz, ಪೃಷಂತ್, ಬೃಹಂತ್ and ಜಗಂತ್ before *sarvanāmathāna* affixes, and ಪೃಷತ್, ಜಗತ್, and ಬೃಹತ್ before other affixes (Sid. I. 182). They are therefore declined thus :

	Mas.	Neut.
	Singular.	
N. V.	ಬೃಹನ್, ಪೃಷನ್. &c.,	ಬೃಹತ್, ಪೃಷತ್, ಜಗತ್.
A.	ಬೃಹಂತಂ, ಪೃಷಂತಂ. &c.,	ಬೃಹತ್, ಪೃಷತ್, ಜಗತ್.
	Dual.	
N. V. A.	ಬೃಹನ್ೌ, ಪೃಷನ್ೌ. &c.,	ಬೃಹತೀ, ಪೃಷತೀ, ಜಗತೀ.
	Plural.	
N. V.	ಬೃಹಂತಃ, ಪೃಷಂತಃ. &c.,	ಬೃಹಂತಿ, ಪೃಷಂತಿ, ಜಗಂತಿ.
A.	ಬೃಹತಃ, ಪೃಷತಃ. &c.,	ಬೃಹಂತಿ, ಪೃಷಂತಿ, ಜಗಂತಿ.

47. ಮಹತ್ (m. n.) also has three bases, viz ಮಹಂತ್ for “*sambudhi*,” ಮಹಾನ್ for other *sarvanāmathāna* affixes. and ಮಹತ್ in other cases (VI. 4. 10. Sid. I. 182). and is consequently declined thus :—

	Singular.	
	Mas.	Neut.
N.	ಮಹಾನ್	ಮಹತ್
V.	ಮಹನ್	ಮಹತ್
A.	ಮಹಾನ್ತಂ	ಮಹತ್
	Dual.	
N. V. A.	ಮಹಾನ್ತೌ	ಮಹತೀ

Plural.

N. V, ಮಹಾಂತಃ

ಮಹಾಂತಿ

A. ಮಹತಃ

ಮಹಾಂತಿ

48. Comp. words like ಸುಪಾದ್ ending in ಪಾದ್ have two bases, viz, one ending in ಪದ್ for *bha* affixes and one ending in ಪಾದ್ for other affixes. (VI. 4. 130). *e. g.*,

Singular.

N. V. ಸುಪಾದ್ A. ಸುಪಾದಂ G. ಸುಪದಾ

Dual.

N. V. A. ಸುಪಾದೌ

Plural.

N. V. ಸುಪಾದಃ A. ಸುಪದಃ

49. ಅಕನ್ (m.) has three bases, ಅಹರ್ for the affix of the nominative and vocative singular, ಅಹಸ್ for the *pada* affixes, and ಅಹನ್ for all the other affixes (VIII. 2. 68. 69). *e. g.*,

Singular.

N. V. A. ಅಹಃ I. ಅಹ್ನಾ D. ಅಹ್ನೇ Abl. G. ಅಹ್ಮಃ L. ಅಹ್ನ or ಅಹನಿ.

Dual.

N. V. A. ಅಹ್ನೇ I. D. Abl. ಅಹೋಭ್ಯಾಂ G. L. ಅಹೋಃ

*Plural.*N. V. A. ಅಹಾನಿ I. ಅಹೋಭಿಃ D. Abl. ಅಹೋಭ್ಯಃ G. ಅಹ್ನಾಂ
L. ಅಹಸ್ತು

50. Compounds like ದೀರ್ಘಾಹನ್ ending with the word ಅಹನ್ as a subordinate member when declined in the neuter are declined like ಅಹನ್. But in the masculine they have three bases

viz., one ending in ಅಹಾನ್ for the nominative singular, one ending in ಅಹಸ್ for the vocative singular, and the *pada* affixes, and one ending in ಅಹನ್ for the other affixes. (Sid. I. 193. 194). *e. g.*,

Singular.

N. ದೀರ್ಘಾಹಾಃ V. ದೀರ್ಘಾಹಃ A. ದೀರ್ಘಾಹಾಣಂ I. ದೀರ್ಘಾಹ್ನಾ

Dual.

N. V. A. ದೀರ್ಘಾಹಾಣೌ I. V. Abl. ದೀರ್ಘಾಹೋಭ್ಯಾಂ

Plural.

N. V. ದೀರ್ಘಾಹಾಣಃ A. ದೀರ್ಘಾಹ್ಮಃ I. ದೀರ್ಘಾಹೋಭಿಃ

51. But the comp. words ವೈಹ್ಮ and ಸಾಯಾಹ್ಮ as well as comp. words with the word ಅಹ್ಮ at the end and any *sankhya* word before it, have two bases, viz, one ending with ಅಹ್ಮ for all affixes except that of the locative singular, and one ending with ಅಹನ್ or with ಅಹ್ಮ for the locative singular. (VI. 3. 170). *e. g.*, nom. sing: ದ್ವೈಹ್ಮಃ, ಸಾಯಾಹ್ಮಃ, ವೈಹ್ಮಃ ; but locative singular is

ದ್ವೈಹ್ಮೇ or ದ್ವೈಹ್ಮಿ or ದ್ವೈಹನಿ.

ಸಾಯಾಹ್ಮೇ or ಸಾಯಾಹ್ಮಿ or ಸಾಯಾಹನಿ..

ವೈಹ್ಮೇ or ವೈಹ್ಮಿ or ವೈಹನಿ.

52 ಮಘವನ್ has two bases for declension throughout. (VI. 4. 128, 133) viz (1) ಮಘವನ್ and (2) ಮಘವತ್ಸ (in which the final vowel is indicatory,) and is therefore declined like ರಾಜನ್ as well as ಕಾಂತವತ್ And when it is declined like ರಾಜನ್ it has two bases viz ಮಘೋನ್ for *bha* affixes and ಮಘವನ್ in other cases (VI. 4. 133). *e. g.*

Singular.

N. ಮಘವಾ or ಮಘವಾನ್ V. ಮಘವನ್ A. ಮಘವಾನಂ or ಮಘವಂತಂ
I. ಮಘೋನಾ or ಮಘವತಾ L. ಮಘೋನಿ or ಮಘವತಿ.

Dual.

N. V. A. ಮಘವಾನೌ or ಮಘವಂತೌ

Plural.

N. V. ಮಘವಾನಃ or ಮಘವಂತಃ A. ಮಘೋನಃ or ಮಘವಂತಃ

53.. ಶ್ವನ್ and ಯುವನ್ which are declined like ರಾಜನ್ have however two bases as ಮಘವನ್ has when declined like ರಾಜನ್, viz. ಕುನ್ and ಯೂನ್ respectively for “bha” affixes and ಶ್ವನ್ and ಯುವನ್ in other cases (VI. 4. 133). e. g.,

Singular.

N. ಶ್ವಾ	V. ಶ್ವನ್	A. ಶ್ವಾನಂ	I. ಕುನಾ	L. ಕುನಿ
ಯುವಾ	ಯುವನ್	ಯುವಾನಂ	ಯೂನಾ	ಯೂನಿ

Dual.

Plural.

N. V. A. ಶ್ವಾನೌ	N. V. ಶ್ವಾನಃ	A. ಕುನಃ
ಯುವಾನೌ	ಯುವಾನಃ	ಯೂನಃ

54. Though ಅನರ್ವನ್ which is ಅರ್ವನ್ preceded by ನೌ is regular, ಅರ್ವನ್ is irregular having two bases, viz ಅರ್ವತ್ಪ್ರಿ, (where the final vowel is indicative) for all case affixes except those of the nom. sing. and voc. sing. (VI. 4. 127). e. g.,

Singular.

N. ಆರ್ವಾ V. ಅರ್ವನ್ A. ಅರ್ವನ್ತಂ I. ಅರ್ವತಾ

Dual.

Plural

N. V. A. ಅರ್ವಂತೌ	N. ಅರ್ವಂತಃ A. ಅರ್ವಂತಃ
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55. ಪಥಿನ್, ಮಥಿನ್, and ಋಭುಕ್ಷನ್ have four bases viz ಪಂಥಾ, ಮಂಥಾ, and ಋಭುಕ್ಷಾ for the nom. sing. and vocative sing ; ಪಂಥಾನ್, ಮಂಥಾನ್, and ಋಭುಕ್ಷಾನ್ for other *sarvanāmasthana* affixes ; ಪಥ್,

ಮಧ್, and ಋಭುಕ್ತ for *bha* affixes, and ಪಥಿನ್, ಮಥಿನ್ and ಋಭುಕ್ತನ್ for other affixes. (VII 1. 85, 86, 87, 88). *e. g.*,

Singular.		Dual.
N. V. ಪಂಥಾಃ	A. ಪಂಥಾನಂ	N. V. A. ಪಂಥಾನೌ
ಮಂಥಾಃ	ಮಂಥಾನಂ	ಮಂಥಾನೌ
ಋಭುಕ್ತಾಃ	ಋಭುಕ್ತಾನಂ	ಋಭುಕ್ತಾನೌ

I. D. Abl. ಪಥಿಭ್ಯಾಂ &c.,

Plural.

N. V. ಪಂಥಾನಃ, ಮಂಥಾನಃ, ಋಭುಕ್ತಾನಃ, A. ಪಥಃ, ಮಥಃ, ಋಭುಕ್ತಃ,

56. ಅಪ್ಪನ್ has two bases for declension throughout viz. (1) ಅಪ್ಪಾ and (2) ಅಪ್ಪನ್, and when it appears as ಅಪ್ಪಾ it takes ಔಶ್ as the affix for the nom. voc. and acc. plural (VII. 2. 84, VII. 1. 21). It is declined thus :—

Plural.

N. V. A. ಅಪ್ಪಾ, ಅಪ್ಪ I. ಅಪ್ಪಾಭಿಃ, ಅಪ್ಪಭಿಃ D. Abl. ಅಪ್ಪಾಭ್ಯಃ, ಅಪ್ಪಾಭ್ಯಃ G. ಅಪ್ಪಾನಾಮ್ L. ಅಪ್ಪಾಸು, ಅಪ್ಪಸು

57. Compounds like ಪರಮಾಪ್ಪನ್ ending with ಅಪ್ಪನ್ as the principal member are also declined as above, but if the word is only subordinate in them as in ಪ್ರಿಯಾಪ್ಪನ್ the declension is like that of ರಾಜನ್ throughout, though when the affixes are consonantal it may be like that of ಹಾಕಾ also (Sid. I. 164). *e. g.*, ಪ್ರಿಯಾಪ್ಪಾಭ್ಯಾಂ, ಪ್ರಿಯಾಪ್ಪಾಭ್ಯಾಂ, ಪ್ರಿಯಾಪ್ಪಾಭಿಃ, ಪ್ರಿಯಾಪ್ಪಾಭಿಃ; ಪ್ರಿಯಾಪ್ಪಾಭ್ಯಃ, ಪ್ರಿಯಾಪ್ಪಾಭ್ಯಃ, ಪ್ರಿಯಾಪ್ಪಾಸು, ಪ್ರಿಯಾಪ್ಪಸು.

58. The word ಅಪ್ (fem) which is always plural has three bases viz, ಅಪ್ before *sarvanāmasthāna* affixes except *sambuddhi* (VI. 4. 11), ಅದ್ before *pada* affixes beginning with the letter ಭ. (VII. 4. 48), and ಅಪ್ in other cases. *e. g.*, N. V. Plural ಅಪಃ V. Plu. ಅಪಃ A. Plu. ಅಪಃ I. Plu. ಅಪ್ಪಿಃ L. Plu. ಅಪ್ಪಿಃ

59. A comp. word like ಸ್ವಪ್ನ in which the word ಅಪ್ is a subordinate member and which is therefore declinable in all genders is declined as follows :—

Mas. and Fem.

Singular.

N. V. ಸ್ವಪ್ನಃ, A. ಸ್ವಪ್ನಂ I. ಸ್ವಪ್ನಾ D. ಸ್ವಪ್ನೇ Abl. G. ಸ್ವಪ್ನಃ L. ಸ್ವಪಿ

Dual.

N. V. A. ಸ್ವಪ್ನೌ I. ಸ್ವಪ್ನೌ G. L. ಸ್ವಪ್ನೇಃ

Plural.

N. V. ಸ್ವಪ್ನಃ A. ಸ್ವಪ್ನಃ I. ಸ್ವಪ್ನಃ D. Abl. ಸ್ವಪ್ನಃ G. ಸ್ವಪ್ನಾಂ L. ಸ್ವಪ್ತುಃ

Neuter.

Sing.

Dul.

Plu.

N. V. A. ಸ್ವಪ್ನಃ

ಸ್ವಪಿ

ಸ್ವಪಿ or ಸ್ವಾಪಿ
(Sid. I. 197)

60. ದಿವ್ (fem) has three bases, viz ದ್ಯೌ for the nominative singular, ದ್ಯೌ for *pada* affixes, and ದಿವ್ in other cases (VII. 1. 84 VI. 1. 131). It is therefore declined as follows :—

Singular.

N. ದ್ಯೌಃ, A. ದಿವಂ, I. ದಿವಾ, Abl. G. ದಿವಃ L. ದಿವಿ.

Dual.

N. V. A. ದಿವೌ, I. D. Abl. ದ್ಯೌಭ್ಯಾಂ, G. L. ದಿವೇಃ,

Plural.

N. V. A. ದಿವಃ, I. ದ್ಯೌಭಿಃ, D. Abl. ದ್ಯೌಭ್ಯಃ, G. ದಿವಾಂ L. ದ್ಯೌಮಃ.

61. Compounds like ವಮಲಿದಿವ್ ending with the word ದಿವ್ are declined like ದಿವ್ in the masculine and feminine. And in the neuter

while it is declined as in the masculine from the instrumental case upwards, it is declined in the other cases as follows : (Sid. I. 193).

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
N. V. A. విమలద్యు	విమలదివి	విమలదివి

62. పుంస్ has two bases, పుమన్స్ for *sarvanāmasthana* affixe and పుంస్ for others. (VII. 1. 89). e. g.,

Sing.	Dual.
N. పుమోస్ V. పుమన్ A. పుమోంసం. N. V. A. పుమోంసౌ	
Plural.	

N. V. పుమోంసః	A. పుంసః
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63. A comp. like సుపుంస్ ending with పుంస్ as a subordinate member is declined in all genders with two bases as above. e. g., సుపుస్ (neuter) is,

Sing.	Dual.	Plural
N. V. A. సుపుం	సుపుంసి	సుపుమోంసి.

64. The words పురుదంశస్ (mas) and అనేకస్ (m) have two bases as follows : viz. పురుదంశన్ and అనేకన్ in the nominative singular, and పురుదంశస్ and అనేకస్ in other cases, and so they are declined like any other base ending in స్, except in the nom : sing : where their forms become పురుదంశా and అనేకా. (VII. 1. 94).

65. The word లుశనస్ (mas) has also two bases, viz లుశనన్ in the nominative, లుశనన్ or లుశనస్ in the vocative singular, and లుశనస్ in the other cases, and it is affected by another irregularity in that in the vocative singular the final న్ of లుశనన్ may optionally be *loped*. (VII. 1. 94 ; Sid. I. 188). e. g., Nom : Sing. లుశనా. Vocative Sing. లుశనన్, or లుశన or లుశనః.

66. ಅನಡುಹ್ (mas) has five bases viz ಅನಡ್ವಾನ್ before the affix of the nominative singular, ಅನಡ್ವನ್ before the affix of the vocative singular, ಅನಡ್ವಾಹ್ for other *sarvanāmasthāna* affixes, ಅನಡುಹ್ for *bha* affixes, and ಅನಡುಹ್ for *pada* affixes (VII. 1. 98, 99, 82; VIII. 2. 72). It is therefore declined as follows :—

Singular.

N. ಅನಡ್ವಾನ್ V. ಅನಡ್ವನ್ A. ಅನಡ್ವಾಹಂ I. ಅನಡುಹಾ D. ಅನಡುಹೇ
Abl. G. ಅನಡುಹಃ L. ಅನಡುಹಿ.

Dual.

N. A. V. ಅನಡ್ವಾಹೌ I. D. Abl. ಅನಡುದ್ವಾಭ್ಯಾಂ G. L. ಅನಡುಹೋಃ

Plural.

N. V. ಅನಡ್ವಾಹಃ A. ಅನಡುಹಃ I. ಅನಡುದ್ಭಿಃ D. Abl. ಅನಡುದ್ಭ್ಯಃ
G. ಅನಡುಹಾಂ L. ಅನಡುಹುಃ.

67. 'Compounds' like ಸ್ವನಡುಹ್ having ಅನಡುಹ್ at the end as a subordinate member, are declined like ಅನಡುಹ್ in the masculine and feminine, and in the neuter they are declined as in the masculine from the instrumental case onwards. But in the other cases of the neuter they are declined as follows :—(Sid. I. 193).

	Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
N. V. Acc.	ಸ್ವನಡುಹ್ or ಸ್ವನಡುಹತ್	ಸ್ವನಡುಹೀ	ಸ್ವನಡ್ವಾಹಿ

68. ವಾಹ್ has two bases viz ಊಹ್ (in which the ಊ is derived from ಊತ್) for all *bha* affixes, and ವಾಹ್ for other affixes (VI. 4. 132) thus :—

	Sing.	Dual.	Plu.
N. V.	ವಾಹ್	ವಾಹೌ	ವಾಹಃ
A.	ವಾಹಂ	ವಾಹೌ	ಊಹಃ

I.	ಉಹಾ	ವಾಡಾಭ್ಯಂ	ವಾಡ್ಭಿಃ
D.	ಉಹೇ	ವಾಡಾಭ್ಯಂ	ವಾಡ್ಭಿಃ
Abl.	ಉಹಃ	ವಾಡಾಭ್ಯಂ	ವಾಡ್ಭಿಃ
G.	ಉಹಃ	ಉಹೋಃ	ಉಹಾಂ
L.	ಉಹಿ	ಉಹೋಃ	ವಾಟ್ಸು

69. Because the ಉ of ಉಹ್ is from ಉಠ್ when a comp ends with this word, if the word preceding it ends in ಅ or ಆ, the ಉ together with these letters will by *sandhi* become ಔ according to rules already mentioned e. g., ಪ್ರಷ್ಠವಾಹ್ in the acc plural=ಪ್ರಷ್ಠೌಹಃ

70. ದ್ವಿ “two,” which is a *sarvanāma* as well as a numeral substituting ದ್ವಿ for the purposes of declension is declined like ಸರ್ವ and of course in the dual only (Sid. I. 133).

71. The declension of “ತ್ರಿ” and “ಚತುರ್” which are not only metaplasts but also take some special case-affixes and have some other peculiarities (VI.4. 4 ; VII. 1. 55.) is as follows:—

“Three ;” “Four.”

Plural.

N. V.	ತ್ರಯಃ	} m.	ತ್ರೀಣಿ	} n.	ತಿಸ್ರಃ	} f.
	ಚತ್ವಾರಃ		ಚತ್ವಾರಿ		ಚತಸ್ರಃ	

A.	ತ್ರೀನಃ	} m.	do	do
	ಚತುರಃ			

I.	ತ್ರಿಭಿಃ	} m. n.	ತಿಸೃಭಿಃ	} f.
	ಚತುರ್ಭಿಃ		ಚತಸೃಭಿಃ	

D. Abl.	ತ್ರಿಭ್ಯಃ	} do	ತಿಸೃಭ್ಯಃ	} do
	ಚತುರ್ಭ್ಯಃ		ಚತಸೃಭ್ಯಃ	

G. Pl.	ತ್ರಯಾಣಾಂ	} do	ತಿಸೃಣಾಂ (not ತಿಸ್ವಾಣಾಂ)	} f.
	ಚತುರ್ಣಾಂ		ಚತಸೃಣಾಂ (not ಚತಸ್ವಾಣಾಂ)	

L. Pl.	ತ್ರಿಮು	} do	ತಿಸೃಮು	} do
	ಚತುರ್ಮು		ಚತಸೃಮು	

72. Comp. words ending with the words ದ್ವಿ, ತ್ರಿ, and ಚತುರ್ as principal members in them are declined like the simple words themselves. (Sid. I. 115, 132. 151). But when the words are only subordinate, the compounds which of course may be in all numbers are declined as follows :—

(a) Comp. in ದ್ವಿ like any other word ending in ಇ (Sid. I. 115).
e. g., ಪ್ರಿಯದ್ವಿಃ, ಪ್ರಿಯದ್ವೀ, ಪ್ರಿಯದ್ವಯಃ,

(b) Comp. in ತ್ರಿ like any other word ending in ಇ the base ತ್ರಯ however being substituted for ತ್ರಿ in the 'genitive plural. (Sid. I. 115. 132). though some whose authority is doubtful say that even this substitution is not necessary. (Sid. I. 115). e. g., ಪ್ರಿಯತ್ರಿಃ, ಪ್ರಿಯತ್ರೀ, ಪ್ರಿಯತ್ರಯಃ, ಪ್ರಿಯತ್ರಯಾಣಾಂ, (or ಪ್ರಿಯತ್ರೀಣಾಂ doubtful).

(c) Comp. in ಚತುರ್ like ಚತುರ್ except in the genitive plural where only the affix ಲ್ಪ instead of ಣಾಂ should be used

(Sid. I. 151). *e. g.*, ಪ್ರಿಯಚತ್ವಾಃ ; ಹೇಪ್ರಿಯಚತ್ವೇಃ ; ಪ್ರಿಯಚತ್ವಾರೌ ; ಪ್ರಿಯಚತ್ವಾರಃ ; ಪ್ರಿಯಚತುರಾಂ.

(d) Com. in ತಿಸ್ಯ and ಚತಸ್ಯ such as ಪ್ರಿಯತಿಸ್ಯ and ಪ್ರಿಯಚತಸ are declined as follows :—

	Mas.		Fem.
	Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
N.	ಪ್ರಿಯತಿಸಾ ಪ್ರಿಯಚತಸಾ	ಪ್ರಿಯತಿಸೌ ಪ್ರಿಯಚತಸೌ	ಪ್ರಿಯತಿಸ್ತಃ ಪ್ರಿಯಚತಸ್ತಃ
V.	ಪ್ರಿಯತಿಸಃ ಪ್ರಿಯಚತಸಃ	do	do
A.	ಪ್ರಿಯತಿಸ್ರಂ ಪ್ರಿಯಚತಸ್ರಂ		ಪ್ರಿಯತಿಸ್ಥಾನ್ (m.) ಪ್ರಿಯಚತಸ್ಯಾನ್ (do-) ಪ್ರಿಯತಿಸ್ತಃ (f.) ಪ್ರಿಯಚತಸ್ತಃ (do)

and further on like ordinary words ending in ಋ

Neuter.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
N. V.	ಪ್ರಿಯತ್ರಿ or ಪ್ರಿಯತಿಸ್ಯ.	ಪ್ರಿಯತಿಸ್ಯಣೀ	ಪ್ರಿಯತಿಸ್ಯಾಣಿ
	ಪ್ರಿಯಚತುರ್ or ಪ್ರಿಯಚತಸ್ಯ.	ಪ್ರಿಯಚತಸ್ಯಣೀ	ಪ್ರಿಯಚತಸ್ಯಾಣಿ.

and the rest as in the case of the masculine. (Sid. I. 135).

73. Observe that words like ಪ್ರಿಯತ್ರಿ differ from words like ಪ್ರಿಯತಿಸ್ಯ in that the ತ್ರಿ alludes to non-feminine persons or things and so makes the compounds mean those who or which have such non-feminine persons or things, while the ತಿಸ್ಯ alludes to persons or things feminine, making the compounds mean consequently those who or which have such feminine persons or things.

74. The *sarvanāma* words corresponding to the pronouns which are also metaplasts have to be taken in one form for some cases and in another for others, and in the case of the pronouns of the first and second person, not only many of the case affixes themselves are peculiar but also there are some expressions arbitrarily to be substituted optionally as the equivalents to the words formed by the union of the bases and the affixes in all the even cases.

75. The declension of the personal pronoun of the third person is as follows :—

Base ಸ or ಸ್ಯ for nominative singular masculine and feminine, ತದ್ or ತ್ಯದ್ for nominative and accusative singular neuter, and ತೆ or ತ್ಯೆ for other cases.

Singular.

	Mas.	Fem.	Neut.
N.	ಸಃ or ಸ್ಯಃ	ಸಾ or ಸ್ಯಾ	ತದ್ or ತ್ಯದ್
A.	ತಂ or	ತಾಂ or	ತತ್ or
	ತ್ಯಂ	ತ್ಯಾಂ	ತ್ಯತ್

	Dual,		Plural,	
	Mas.	Fem.	Mas.	Fem.
N.	Neut.		Neut.	
	ತೌ or	ತೇ or	ತಾಃ or	ತಾನಿ or
	ತೌ	ತೈ	ತಾಃ	ತಾನಿ
	ತೌ	ತೈ	ತಾಃ	ತಾನಿ
A.	Neut.		Neut.	
	ತೌ or	ತೇ or	ತಾಃ or	ತಾನಿ or
	ತೌ	ತೈ	ತಾಃ	ತಾನಿ

The rest are to be formed from the words ತ or ತ್ಯೆ like those from ಸರ್ವ, the feminine affix ಅ being of course added to ತ or ತ್ಯೆ in the feminine gender before declension.

76. The personal pronouns of the first and the second person which as we have seen have no distinction of gender are declined as follows :—(VII. I. 27 to 33 ; VII. 2. 86 to 90 ; VIII. I. 20 to 26).

Singular.

	“ I ”	“ Thou ”
N.	ಅಹ+ಅಮ್=ಅಹಮ್	ತ್ವೆ+ಅಮ್=ತ್ವಂ
A.	ನಾ+ಅಮ್= ನಾಮ್ or ನಾ	ತ್ವಾ+ಅಮ್=ತ್ವಾಮ್ or ತ್ವಾ
I.	ಮಯ್+ಅ=ಮಯಾ	ತ್ವಯ್+ಅ=ತ್ವಯಾ
D.	ಮಹ್ಯ+ಅಮ್=ಮಹ್ಯಂ or ಮೇ	ತುಭ್ಯ+ಅಮ್=ತುಭ್ಯಂ or ತೇ
Abl.	ಮ+ಅತ್=ಮತ್	ತ್ವ+ಅತ್=ತ್ವತ್
G.	ಮಮ+ಅಃ=ಮಮ or ಮೇ	ತವ+ಅಃ=ತವ or ತೇ
L.	ಮಯ್+ಜಿ=ಮಯಿ	ತ್ವಯ್+ಜಿ=ತ್ವಯಿ.

Dual.

N.	ಆವಾ+ಅಮ್=ಆವಾಂ	ಯುವಾ+ಅಮ್=ಯುವಾಂ
A.	ಆವಾ+ಅಮ್=ಆವಾಂ or ನೌ	ಯುವಾ+ಅಮ್=ಯುವಾಂ or ವಾಂ
I.	ಆವಾ+ಭ್ಯಾಂ=ಆವಾಭ್ಯಾಂ	ಯುವಾ+ಭ್ಯಾಂ=ಯುವಾಭ್ಯಾಂ
D.	ಆವಾ+ಭ್ಯಾಂ=ಆವಾಭ್ಯಾಂ or ನೌ	ಯುವಾ+ಭ್ಯಾಂ=ಯುವಾಭ್ಯಾಂ or ವಾಂ
Abl.	ಆವಾ+ಭ್ಯಾಂ=ಆವಾಭ್ಯಾಂ	ಯುವಾ+ಭ್ಯಾಂ=ಯುವಾಭ್ಯಾಂ
G.	ಆವಯ್+ಓಸಃ=ಆವಯೋಃ or ನೌ	ಯುವಯ್+ಓಸಃ=ಯುವಯೋಃ or ವಾಂ
L.	ಆವಯ್+ಓಸಃ=ಆವಯೋಃ	ಯುವಯ್+ಓಸಃ=ಯುವಯೋಃ

Plural.

N.	ವಯ್+ಅಮ್=ವಯಂ	ಯೂಯ್+ಅಮ್=ಯೂಯಂ
A.	ಅಸ್ಮಾ+ನ್=ಅಸ್ಮಾನ್ or ನಃ	ಯುಷ್ಮಾ+ನ್=ಯುಷ್ಮಾನ್ or ವಃ
I.	ಅಸ್ಮಾ+ಭಿಸ್=ಅಸ್ಮಾಭಿಃ	ಯುಷ್ಮಾ+ಭಿಃ=ಯುಷ್ಮಾಭಿಃ
D.	ಅಸ್ಮ+ಅಭ್ಯಂ=ಅಸ್ಮಭ್ಯಂ or ನಃ	ಯುಷ್ಮ+ಅಭ್ಯಂ=ಯುಷ್ಮಭ್ಯಂ or ವಃ
Abl.	ಅಸ್ಮ+ಅತ್=ಅಸ್ಮತ್	ಯುಷ್ಮ+ಅತ್=ಯುಷ್ಮತ್
G.	ಅಸ್ಮ+ಅಕಮ್=ಅಸ್ಮಾಕಂ or ನಃ	ಯುಷ್ಮ+ಅಕಮ್=ಯುಷ್ಮಾಕಂ or ವಃ
L.	ಅಸ್ಮಾ+ಸು=ಅಸ್ಮಾಸು.	ಯುಷ್ಮಾ+ಸು=ಯುಷ್ಮಾಸು.

77. The short substitutes in the even cases above alluded to viz, ಮಾ, ಮೇ, ನೌ, ನಃ, ತ್ವಾ, ತೇ, ವಾಂ, ವಃ, must always be used in a sentence instead of the long equivalents when there is a repetition of the pronouns in the even cases with reference to a preceding sentence in which they have occurred, though not necessarily in the same grammatical case (ಅನ್ವಾದೇಶಃ *anvādeśah*) except in certain cases in which the short substitutes may be used optionally as well as their long equivalents. e. g., ಮಯಾವ್ಯಾಕರಣ ಮಧೀತಂ ಸಮಾಭಂಡೋಧ್ಯಾಪಯತಿ. “I have studied grammar and he teaches me prosody.” ಯುಷ್ಮಾಕಂಕುಲಂಪವಿತ್ರಮಿತಿಸರ್ವತ್ವಾಪೂಜಯಂತಿ. “Your family is respectable and so all honor you.” (Sid. I. 176).

78. The short substitutes may be used optionally as well as their long equivalents even in *anvādeśa* if the pronouns in the second sentence are preceded by a word in the nominative case which is itself preceded by another word (VIII. 1. 26 ; Sid. I. 177). e. g., ಭಕ್ತಸ್ವಂತೆನಹರಿಸ್ತ್ವಾನ್ಮಾಯತೇ or ತೇನಹರಿಸ್ತ್ವಾತ್ರಾಯತೇ. “You are a devotee and so Hari will save you” ಗ್ರಾಮೇಭಿತ್ತಿಮಹ್ಯರದೀಯತೇ ತೇನವರಮೋಪಕಾರಮಮಸ್ಯಾತ್ or ಗ್ರಾಮೇಭಿತ್ತಿಮಹಂದೀಯತೇತೇನವರಮೋಪಕಾರಮೇಸ್ಯಾತ್. “A berth is given me in the village and thereby a great benefit will accrue to me.”

79. Even when there is no *anvādeśa* the short substitutes may be optionally employed. e. g., ಧಾತಾತೇಭಕ್ತೋಽಸ್ಮಿ or ಧಾತಾತವಭ

ಶ್ಲೋಕ. “Brahma is your worshipper.” (Sid. I. 176). But they should not be so employed

(a). at the beginning of a sentence ; a word in the vocative case being for the purpose of this rule taken as non-existent though actually present unless it is followed by a qualifying adjective. (VIII. 1. 20, 72, 73). *e. g.*, ತ್ವಾಂಪಾತು ಮಾಂಪಾತು, (not ತ್ವಾಪಾತು ಮಾಪಾತು) “let him preserve you, let him preserve me” ಓದನಂಪಚತವಭವಿಷ್ಯತಿ, (not ತೇಭವಿಷ್ಯತಿ), “cook rice, it will be yours).” And ಅಗ್ನೀತವೇದಂ, (not ಅಗ್ನೀತಯಿದಂ). “O Fire, this is to you.” ದೇವಾ ಸ್ಮಾನ್‌ಪಾಹಿ, (not ದೇವಾನ್ಮಃ ಪಾಹಿ). “O God, save us”. But ಹರೇದಯಾ ಲೋನಪಾಹಿ or ಹರೇದಯಾಲೋಅಸ್ಮಾನ್‌ಪಾಹಿ. “O Hari, the merciful, save us.”

(b) at the beginning of a line in poetry. (Sid. I. 175). *e. g.*, ವೆದೈರಶೈಷ್ಯಃಸಂವೇದ್ಯ ಅಸ್ಮಾನ್‌ಕೃಷ್ಣಃಸರ್ವದಾವತು, (not ನಃಕೃಷ್ಣಃ.) “Let Kristna who is made known by all Vedas save us always.”

(c) when the case affixes of their equivalents when used instead of them are to be elided, as, for instance, in the case of words put before another word to form a comp. with the latter according to the rules on the subject (Sid. I. 175). *e. g.*, ಇತಿಯುಷ್ಮತ್ಪುತ್ರೋಬ್ರವೀತಿ, (not ಇತಿವಃಪುತ್ರಃ &c.), ; ಇತಿಅಸ್ತತ್ಪುತ್ರೋಬ್ರವೀತಿ, (not ಇತಿನಃಪುತ್ರಃ &c.), “your son says so, my son says so.”

(d) before the particles ಚ. ವಾ. ಅಥ. ಹ and ಎವ if their sense is immediately connected with the pronouns (VIII. 1. 46 ; Sid. I. 177). *e. g.*, ಹರಿಸ್ತಾವ್ವಿಂಚಮಾಂಚರಕ್ಷತು, (not ಹರಿಸ್ತಾವ್ವಿಂಚಮಾಚರಕ್ಷತು) “Let Hari protect you and me.” ತಸ್ಯಮಮವಾಗೃಹಂ, (not ಮೇವಾ) “To my house or to his.” ಇದಂಪುಸ್ತಕಂಮಮೈವ, (not ಮಮೈವ) “this book is to me only.” But ರಾಮೋಕೃಷ್ಣಶ್ಚೇವೇಸ್ವಾವಿನ್. “Both Rama and Krishna are my lords,” (for here the sense of ಚ is connected immediately with ಕೃಷ್ಣಃ).

(e). when the pronouns are connected with words derived from verbal roots denoting knowledge except by sight (VIII. 1.

25). e. g., జేతసాత్వాంసమిక్షతే (not త్వా) " He sees you with his mind" భక్తస్తవరూపంధ్యాయత, (not తేరూపం). " The devotee contemplates your form." But భక్తస్త్వాప్యపశ్యతిచక్షుషా or త్వాంపశ్యతి, " the devotee sees you with his eyes."

80. The third personal pronoun may also be used demonstratively in the sense of " that who or which has been mentioned." e. g., రామః సర్వగుణసంపన్నః తథాపిసవనమవసత్. " Rama is (a prince) possessed of all good qualities. Still he dwelt in the forest."

81. The proximate demonstrative pronoun which for the purpose of declension is represented by the words ఏష, ఏతే, ఏన and ఏనత్ is declined like సర్వ thus :—(VII. 2. 102. 106).

Singular.

	<i>Mas.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
N.	ఏషః	ఏషా	ఏతత్
A.	ఏతం or ఏనం	ఏతాం or ఏనాం	ఏతేత్ or ఏనత్
I.	ఏతేన or ఏనేన	ఏతయా or ఏనయా	ఏతేన or ఏనేన
D.	ఏతస్మై	ఏతస్యై	ఏతస్మే
Ab.	ఏతస్మాత్	ఏతస్యాః	ఏతస్మాత్
G.	ఏతస్య	ఏతస్యాః	ఏతస్య
L.	ఏతస్మిన్	ఏతస్యం	ఏతస్మిన్

	Dual.		Plural.	
	Mas.	Fem.	Mas.	Fem.
N.	ఁతఁ	ఁతఁ	ఁతఁ	ఁతఁ
A.	ఁతఁ or	ఁతఁ or	ఁతఁ or	ఁతఁ or
	ఁనఁ	ఁనఁ	ఁనఁ	ఁనఁ
I.		ఁతఁభ్యాం	ఁతఁభిః	ఁతఁభ్యః
D.		ఁతఁభ్యం	ఁతఁభ్యః	ఁతఁభ్యః
Abl.		ఁతఁభ్యాం	ఁతఁభ్యః	ఁతఁభ్యః
G.		ఁతఁయోః or ఁనఁయోః	ఁతఁసాం	ఁతఁసాం
L.		ఁతఁయోః or ఁనఁయోః	ఁతఁసు	ఁతఁసు

82. The declension of the indefinite demonstrative pronoun from the bases ಇದಮ್, ಅಯಮ್, ಇಯಮ್, ಇಮ, ಅನ, ಅ, ಎನ, and ಎನತ್ is like that of *non-sarvanāma* words ending in ಮ್ in the case of the three first bases ; like that of ಸರ್ವ in the case of the four following ; and like that of a base ending in ತ್ in the case of the last ; and only in the instrumental plural when the base ಅ is used, ಭಿಸ್ is the affix to be used instead of ಐಸ್ (VII. 1. 11).

Singular.

	<i>Mas.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Netu.</i>
N.	ಅಯಂ.	ಇಯಂ.	ಇದಂ
A.	ಇಮಂ	ಇಮಾಂ.	ಇದಂ
	or ಏನಂ	or ಏನಾಂ.	or ಏನತ್
I.	ಅನೇನ	ಅನಯಾ	ಅನೇನ
	or ಏನೇನ	or ಏನಯಾ.	or ಏನೇನ.
D.	ಅಸ್ಮೈ	ಅಸ್ಮೈ	ಅಸ್ಮೈ
Abl.	ಅಸ್ಮಾತ್	ಅಸ್ಮಾಃ	ಅಸ್ಮಾತ್
G.	ಅಸ್ಯ	ಅಸ್ಯಾಃ	ಅಸ್ಯ
L.	ಅಸ್ಮಿನ್	ಅಸ್ಮಿನ್	ಅಸ್ಮಿನ್

	Dual.		Plural.	
	Mas.	Fem.	Mas.	Fem.
N.	ఇమౌ	ఇమే	ఇమే	ఇమే
A.	ఇమౌ or	ఇమే or	ఇమే or	ఇమే
	పనౌ	పనీ	పనాన or	పనాన
I.	అభ్యం		అ+ఇహ	అభి
D.			=పభి	పభి
			అ+భ్యహ	అభ్య
			=పభ్య	పభ్య
Abl.	అనయో or పనయో		పభ్య	పభ్య
G.			అ+నాం	అనాం
			=పనాం	పనాం
L.			పషు	పషు

83. The words from the base *ವಿ* in the accusative case as well as in the instrumental singular and in the genitive and locative dual in connection with the proximate and indefinite demonstrative pronouns should invariably be used in *anvadeṣa* as in the case of the short forms of the first and second personal pronouns. (II. 4. 34).

84. The remote demonstrative pronoun which gives the bases *ಅಸೌ* and *ಅದ* for the purposes of declension has this peculiarity, viz, that not only in the instrumental singular and plural in which the base is *ಅದ*, there should be the affixes *ನಾ* and *ಭಿಸ್* (VIII. 2. 3 ; VII. 1. 11 ; Sid. I. 190) instead of *ಇನ* and *ಐಸ್* which should come to it as to the word *ಸರ್ವ* to which it is similar, but also in all the cases in which *ಅದ* is the base, the words formed should have the *ದ* changed into *ಮ*, and the vowel following the *ದ* itself changed in the plural into *ಈ* when it is *ವಿ* and into *ಉ* and *ಊ* respectively when the vowel being other than *ವಿ* of the plural is any short or long vowel (VIII. 2. 80, 81). The declension of the word is therefore as follows :—

Singular.

	<i>Mas.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
N.	<i>ಅಸೌ</i> + ॥ ಸು = <i>ಅಸೌ</i>	<i>ಅಸೌ</i> + ॥ ಸು = <i>ಅಸೌ</i> .	<i>ಅದಸ್</i> = <i>ಅದಃ</i>
A.	<i>ಅದ</i> + <i>ಅಮ್</i> = <i>ಅದಮ್</i> = <i>ಅಮುಮ್</i> .	<i>ಅದಾ</i> + <i>ಅಮ್</i> = <i>ಅದಾಂ</i> = <i>ಅಮೂಂ</i> .	<i>ಅದಃ</i>
I.	<i>ಅದ</i> + <i>ನಾ</i> = <i>ಅದನಾ</i> = <i>ಅಮುನಾ</i> .	<i>ಅದಯಾ</i> = <i>ಅಮುಯಾ</i> .	<i>ಅಮುನಾ</i>
D.	<i>ಅದಸ್ಯೈ</i> = <i>ಅಮುಸ್ಯೈ</i> .	<i>ಅದಸ್ಯೈ</i> = <i>ಅಮುಸ್ಯೈ</i> <i>ಅಮುಸ್ಯೈ</i>	

Ab. ಅದಸ್ಮಾತ್= ಅದಸ್ಯಾಃ= ಅಮುಷ್ಮಾತ್

ಅಮುಷ್ಮಾತ್ ಅಮುಷ್ಯಾಃ

G. ಅದಸ್ಯ= ಅಮುಷ್ಯಾಃ ಅಮುಷ್ಯ

ಅಮುಷ್ಯ

L. ಅದಸ್ಮಿನ್= ಅದಸ್ಯಾಂ= ಅಮುಷ್ಮಿನ್.

ಅಮುಷ್ಮಿನ್ ಅಮುಷ್ಯಾಂ

Dual.

N. A. Mas. ಅದೌ=ಅಮೌ Mas. Fem. Neut. Mas. Fem. Neut.

and Fem. Neut. I. D. Abl. ಅದೌ G. L. ಅದಯೋಃ

ಅದೌ=ಅಮೌ ಭ್ಯಾಂ=ಅಮೌಭ್ಯಾಂ =ಅಮೌಯೋಃ

Plural.

Mas.

Fem.

Neut.

N. ಅದೇ=ಅಮಿ ಅದಾಃ=ಅಮೂಃ ಅದಾನಿ=ಅಮೂನಿ.

A. ಅದಾನ್=ಅಮೂನ್ ಅಮೂಃ ಅಮೂನಿ

I. ಅದ+ಭಿಸ್=ಅದೇಭಿಃ ಅದಾಭಿಃ= ಅಮಿಾಭಿಃ

=ಅಮಿಾಭಿಃ ಅಮೂಭಿಃ ಅಮಿಾಭಿಃ

D. Ab. ಅದೇಭ್ಯಃ=ಅಮಿಾಭ್ಯಃ ಅದಾಭ್ಯಃ= ಅಮಿಾಭ್ಯಃ

ಅಮೂಭ್ಯಃ

G.	ಅದೇಶಂ=	ಅದಾಸಂ=	ಅನಿಶಂ
	ಅನಿಶಂ.	ಅನೂಶಂ.	
L.	ಅದೇಷು=	ಅನೂಷು	ಅನಿಷು.
	ಅನಿಷು.		

85. The relative and interrogative pronouns are represented respectively by ಯ and ಕ except in the nominative and accusative singular neuter, when they are represented by ಯದ್ and ಕಿಃ and so they are declined like ಸರ್ವ when the bases ಯ and ಕ are used, and like similar *nonsarvanāma* words when the bases ಯದ್ and ಕಿಃ are used. Their declension is as follows :—

85. The pronouns which as we have seen can take ಅಕೃಚ್ and thus make their several forms appear with a ಕ inserted before their last vowel can of course be declined in the forms having this ಕ as their forms without the ಕ. e. g., ಕಕಿಂ, ಕಕೇ, ಕಕೇನಿ, ಅಯ ಕಮ್, ಇಮಕಾಂ, ಇಮಕೇ, ಇಮಕಮ್, ಇಮಕಾ, ಇಮಕಾನ್, ಇಮಕೇನ, ಇಮಕಾಭ್ಯಾಂ ಇಮಕೈಃ &c., (Sid. I. 154). But for the remote demonstrative pronoun in the nominative singular, ಅಸುಕಃ may optionally be used as well as ಅಸಕೌ (Sid. I. 189).

CHAPTER. III.

NOUN-ROOTS

1. The noun-root affixes i. e. the affixes by which nouns are converted into roots, and which, be it noted, are of the class called *ārdhadhātuka* are as given in the following list.

<i>Description.</i>	<i>Bases to which they are to be attached.</i>	<i>Affixes.</i>
Affix used to denote that the word to which it is attached is the object of desire as being food or drink.	Crude nouns.	ಸುಕ್+ಕೃಚ್ or ಅಸುಕ್+ಕೃಚ್ (Sid. II. 222).

Aff. used to denote that the word to which it is attached is the object of a wish as connected with the wisher's own self, not somebody else ; or	Substantives not formed from
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to denote likeness of the treatment of some person or thing with that of the person or thing denoted by the word to which it is attached or the likeness of the act of some person or thing with an act that would take place if the agent were in that which is denoted by the word to which it is attached.

Aff. used to denote that the word to which it is attached is the object of a wish as connected with the wisher's own-self, not somebody else.

Aff. used to denote the likeness of the act of an agent with that of another agent.

Do

Aff. used after words to denote that

bases ending in ಮ and not being

indeclinables.
(Sid. II. 221)

Substantives

Substantives.

Crude nouns

Secondary words formed by

ಕೃಚ್ (III. 1. 8, 10).

ಕಾಮ್ಯಚ್
(III. 1. 9).

ಕೃಜ್
(III. 1. 11).

ಕೃಪ್
(Sid. II. 224).

ಕೃಷ್

what is meant by the words takes place.

ತಾಚ್, but without the use along with them of words derived from the roots ಕೃ, ಭೂ, and ಅಸ್ (Sid. II. 228).

(III. 1. 13 ; I. 3. 90).

Aff. used to denote that what are denoted by the words to which it is attached are the objects of sensation or feeling.

ಸುಖ and similar words. (Sid. II. 228).

ಕೃಜ್ (III. 1. 13).

Aff. used in the sense of "to do" or "to say" what is meant by the word to which it is attached.

Crude nouns

ಣಿಚ್ (Sid. II. 185 232).

Aff. used simply to turn the word to which it is attached into a verb.

The crude noun ಕೃಸಿ.

ಣಿಚ್ (Sid. II. 177)

2. The employment of these affixes is, it should be remembered, only optional as in the case of other verbal derivation affixes (III. 1. 8).

3. The case affixes of the words to which the affixes are attached should, where there are such affixes, carefully be *lukated* first, and the words made to appear in the form in which they were before they received the case affixes in question. (II. 4. 71). And before certain noun-root affixes, the words if feminine should be made to take their masculine form. We, in referring to a base in connection with noun-root affixes, mean therefore only bases as they are without the case affixes and in the case of

eretaín noun-root affixes, even as the bases are in their masculine form.

4. The feminine words which should be reduced to masculine form are *bhāshitapumska* words formed by the feminine affixes ે and ૈ. And they should be so reduced firstly before the affix ૈ (VI. 3. 36). e. g., ૈ (from ૈ)+ಯ=ಹರಿತಾಯ ; ಸವತ್ನೀ (from ಸವತ್ನ)+ಯ=ಸವತ್ನಾಯ, and ಸವತ್ನೀ (from ಸವತಿ)+ಯ=ಸವತ್ನೀಯ. But ಸವತ್ನೀ when it means *co-wife*+ಯ=ಸವತ್ನೀಯ only, for there is no reduction to masculine form as the word is always feminine i. e., is not *bhāshitapumska*.

5. In the following cases, however, there is no reduction to masculine form though the feminine words are *bhāshitapumska*:—

(a) when the words are *jāti* words (VI. 3. 41). e. g., ૈ (from ૈ)+ಯ=ಕೆಚ್ಚೀಯ.

(b) when the words are *svānga* words (VI. 3. 40). e. g., ದೀ ૈ (from ದೀ)+ಯ=ದೀ ૈ.

(c) when the words have been formed by secondary affixes which *vridhhiate* their bases, they being not in the sense of “produced of,” or “colored by,” or have been formed by the secondary affix ૈ (VI. 3. 39, 37). e. g., ૈ (from ૈ)+ಯ=ನೌ ૈ ; ૈ (from ૈ)+ಯ=ಪಾಚಿಕಾಯ.

(d) when the words are ordinal numbers or are appellative (VI. 3. 38). e. g., ૈ (from ૈ)+ಯ=ಪಂಚಮೀಯ ; ૈ (appellative)+ಯ=ದತ್ತಾಯ.

6. The *bhāshitapumska* words formed by the feminine affixes ે and ૈ should be reduced to masculine form also before the affix ૈ (Sid. I. 223). e. g., ૈ (from ૈ)+ಃ=ವಿತ್+ಃ=ವಿತ್.

7. It should however be noted that by reason of the case affixes being *lukated* the bases themselves do not generally lose their character of substantives when they as such receive the noun-root affixes. This is very a important matter to be remembered and the *sandhi* consequently between the bases and the

affixes is therefore the *sandhi* provided for *pada*. But to this general rule there are exceptions in the case of the noun-root affixes ಕೃಚ್, ಕೃಜ್, and ಕಾಮೃಚ್. For when the two former follow bases ending in other letters than ನ, the bases should be taken as having lost their character of substantives (I. 4. 15), e. g., ನವ್ or ನಾವ್+ಯ (affix)=ನವ್ಯ or ನಾವ್ಯ, the ವ್ being retained before ಯ because the rule requiring the *lopation* of ವ or ಯ preceded by ಅ or ಆ and followed by ಅಕ್ does not apply as the ವ by the exception under consideration is to be held not as at the end of a *pada*. So ವಾಕ್ (from ವಾಚ್)+ಯ=ವಾಚ್ಯ, not ವಾಕ್ಯ. And when ಕಾಮೃಚ್ follows bases ending in ರ derived from ಸ the ರ is changed into ಸ when the bases have any letter not being ಇಣ್ as their penultimate and into ಷ when they have ಇಣ್ as their penultimate, provided the bases are not indeclinables, and if indeclinables are only *avyayibhāva* compounds. (VIII. 3. 38. 39 ; Sid. 1. 73). e. g., ಪಯರ್, ಸರ್ಪಿರ್ and ಯಜುರ್+ಕಾಮೃಚ್=ಪಯಸ್ಯಾ ಮ್ಯ, ಸರ್ಪಿಷ್ಯಾ ಮ್ಯ, and ಯಜುಷ್ಯಾ ಮ್ಯ ; ಉಪಯರ್, ಉಪಸರ್ಪಿರ್, and ಉಪಯಜುರ್+ಕಾಮೃಚ್=ಉಪಪಯಸ್ಯಾ ಮ್ಯ &c. But ನೀರ್+ಕಾಮೃಚ್=ನೀಕಾಮ್ಯ or ನೀ x ಕಾಮ್ಯ (ರ not derived from ಸ).

8. Of course, what has been already said regarding the nature of the words at the time they receive the noun-root affixes should be carefully borne in mind in the application of the aforesaid rule regarding the *sandhi* between these affixes and the words in question. For if they are crude nouns only not substantives the *sandhi* should be not that of *pada*. (Sid. II. 224). Thus, between the bases which take ಕೃಪ್ and the verbal affixes that may come to be attached afterwards to them, the *sandhi* is not that of *pada*, as the bases that take ಕೃಪ್ have been stated to be crude nouns, not substantives. e. g., ತೃಚ್+ಕೃಪ್+ಕಪ್+ತಿಪ್=ತೃಚತಿ, not ತೃಜತಿ.

9. But it should not be lost sight of that as has been already said crude nouns include their feminine forms also. Thus ಮಾಲಾ though it is a feminine word formed by the feminine affix ಅ may take ಕೃಪ್ (Sid. II. 225).

10. When the nouns to which it is intended to attach noun-root affixes are comp. words, there is a rule requiring their disintegration in certain cases before the affixes are attached, i.e., that when the compounds have an antecedent member similar in form to an *upasarga*, the antecedent member should be kept apart, and after a complete word, whether a verb or a primitive word, is formed first by attaching the intended noun-root affixes and the tense affixes and the personal or the primitive affixes as the case may be, the part set apart should be prefixed to the word so formed. (Sid. II. 227). e.g., ಸುಮನ (from ಸುಮನಸ್) + ಕ್ಯಜ್ = ಸು ಮನಾಯ and this in the 3rd person singular of ಲಜ್ in the *ātmanepadi* = ಸು ಅಮನಾಯತೆ = ಸ್ಯಮನಾಯತೆ; ಉನ್ಮನ (from ಉನ್ಮನಸ್) = ಉದಮನಾಯತೆ. But when the antecedent member in the compound which is similar to an *upasarga* is wholly *heard* in the compound instead of being transformed into another letter by substitution, then only the above rule holds good. (Id). e.g., ಆ + ಉಢಾ as a compound = ಓಢಾ and with ಕ್ಯಜ್ = ಓಢಾಯ. Suppose we have to find the gerund of this noun-root. If we break the word into ಆ and ಉಢಾಯ, we will have to consider ಆ not as an insignificant part of the expression ಓಢಾಯ, but as an indeclinable entering into composition with the remaining part and so as requiring ಲ್ಯಪ್ as the gerundial affix, not ತ್ವಾ. But if we do not break the word, we will have to use ತ್ವಾ instead of ಲ್ಯಪ್. The latter process is correct, because ಆ has been transformed into ಓ and is not heard in the expression ಓಢಾಯ, as ಸು in ಸಮನಾಯ is.

11. The noun-root affixes generally require the bases to undergo the same alterations as other verbal affixes do as we have already seen, but the following are the exceptions to be noticed :—

(1). Bases ending in ಅ or ಆ change their final vowel into ಈ before ಕ್ಯಜ್. (VII. 4. 33). and bases ending in ಏ change their final vowel into ಆ before other noun-root affixes beginning with ಯ (VII. 4. 25). e.g., ಪುತ್ರ + ಕ್ಯಜ್ = ಪುತ್ರೀಯ ; ಮಾಲಾ + ಕ್ಯಜ್ = ಮಾಲೀಯ ; ಸುಖ + ಕ್ಯಜ್ = ಸುಖಾಯ.

(2). Bases ending in ಋ change their final vowel into ರೀಜ್ before all noun-root affixes beginning with ಯ. (VII. 4. 27). *e.g.*, ಮಾತ್ಯ+ಯ=ಮಾತ್ರೀಯ.

(3). Bases ending in ಓ and ಔ change their final vowels respectively into ಅವ್ and ಆವ್, when noun-root affix ಕ್ಯಚ್, ಕ್ಯಜ್, or ಕ್ಯಿಪ್ follows, (VI. 1. 79), the ವ್ afterwards not being dropped before the ಯ of these affixes. (Sid. II. 220). ಗೋ or ನೌ+ಯ=ಗವ್ಯ or ನಾವ್ಯ.

(4). Bases formed by the patronymic affix ಯ, if before this ಯ they have a consonant, drop the ಯ before ಕ್ಯಚ್. (VI. 4. 152). *e.g.*, ಗಾಂಗ್ಯ+ಕ್ಯಚ್=ಗಾಂಗ್ಯ+ಯ=ಗಾಂಗ್+ಯ=ಗಾಂಗ್ಯ.

(5). Bases ending in ಸ *lunate* their final letter before ಕ್ಯಜ.

(a) always if they are the words ಓಜಸ್ and ಅಪ್ಸರಸ್.

(b) optionally if they are other words (Sid. II. 223). *e.g.* ಓಜಸ್+ಯ=ಓಜ+ಯ=ಓಜಾಯ ; ಅಪ್ಸರಸ್+ಯ=ಅಪ್ಸರಾಯ ; ಯಶಸ್+ಯ=ಯಾಶಸ್ or ಯಶೆ+ಯ=ಯಶೆಸ್ಯ or ಯಕಾಯ.

(6). The penultimate short vowels of bases ending in nasals are lengthened before the noun-root affix ಕ್ಯಿಪ್ as before the primitive affix ಕ್ಯಿಪ್ (VI. 4. 15). *e.g.*, ಇದಹ್+ಕ್ಯಿಪ್=ಇದಾಹ್ ; ರಾಜನ್+ಕ್ಯಿಪ್=ರಾಜಾನ್.

(7). Before the noun-root affix ಕ್ಯಿಪ್ as before the primitive affix ಕ್ಯಿಪ್, the final letter of bases ending in ವ should be changed into ಊತ್ (VI. 4. 19). *e.g.*, ದಿವ್+ಕ್ಯಿಪ್=ದ್ರೂ.

(8). Before the noun-root affix ಣಿಚ್, bases should be treated generally in the same way as before the secondary affix ಇಷ್ಠನ್, that is to say,

(a) the affix ಣಿಚ್ itself should be treated as if it were a *bhā* affix, and the *ti* of the bases excluding those formed by ಮತುಪ್-ವತುಪ್ and ವಿನ್ should be *lopated* before ಣಿಚ್ when they are indeclinables, and in other cases also unless they are monosyllabic (Sid.

II. 185, 232). e. g., ಮೂತ್ಯ=ಮೂತ್+ಇ ; ಭೃಶ=ಭೃಶ್+ಇ ; ಯುಷ್ಮದ್=ಯುಷ್ಮ+ಇ ; ಅಸ್ಮದ್=ಅಸ್ಮ+ಇ ; ಸ್ವ (indeclinable)=ಸ್ವ+ಇ ; but ಭೂ=ಭೂ+ಇ ; ಶ್ರೀ=ಶ್ರೀ+ಇ ; ಗೋ=ಗೋ+ಇ ; ರೈ+ರೈ+ಇ ; ನೌ=ನೌ+ಇ.

(b) bases formed by ಮತುಪ್-ವತುಪ್ and ವಿನಃ should be reduced to the form of bases formed by the affixes ಿ ಮತುಪ್-ವತುಪ್ and ಿ ವಿನಃ, but left without further *lopation* of *ti* (Sid II. 236). unless they are indeclinables. e. g., ಸ್ವಗ್ವಿನಃ=ಸ್ವಜ+ಇ ; ಪಯಸ್ವಿನಃ=ಪಯಸ್+ಇ, but ಸ್ವ ಮತಃ (from ಸ್ವ indeclinable)=ಸ್ವ+ಇ.

12. Observe that when the *ti* of monosyllabic bases is not *lopated* as aforesaid, the ಣಿಚ್ will cause *vriddhi* of the final vowel by reason of its being a verbal affix having indicatory ಣಿ, causing also the base when it is one ending in ಅ to take the augment ವ್ರಕ್ after the ಅ is *vriddhiated* into ಆ. (Sid. II. 233). e. g., ಸ್ವ=ಸ್ವಾಪಿ ; ಶ್ರೀ=ಶ್ರಾಮಿ ; ಭೂ=ಭಾವಿ ; ಗೋ=ಗಾವಿ ; ನೌ=ನಾವಿ.

13. And as regards the *lopation* of *ti* before ಣಿಚ್ as aforesaid when the bases end in any ಅಕ್ except ಅ ಿ. e., in the letter ಇ, ಉ, ಒ, ಮ, it may be considered that these letters have been *lopated* either as they are or after having been *vriddhiated* (Sid. II. 233). The object of this rule is to provide that in the aorist, either ಚಜ-ಸನ್ or ಚಜ only may be used. e. g., ಲಘು=ಅಲೀಲಘತ್ or ಅಲಲಘತ್.

14. But the following are exceptions to the above rules :—

(a) Monosyllabic bases which not being indeclinables end in ನ್ either may be left alone as abovesaid or have their *ti* *lopated* (Sid. II. 234). e. g., ಕುನ್ (from ಕ್ವೆನ್)=ಕುನ್-*ti*+ಣಿಚ್=ಕೌ+ಇ=ಕಾವಿ or ಕುನ್+ಣಿಚ್=ಕುನಿ.

(b) Bases formed by ವಸು may be *samprasaranated* or not before the *ti* is *lopated*, and when *samprasaranated* before the *ti* is *lopated*, the letter ಉ of the letters ಉ. ಅ. ಸ್ into which ವಸ್ is to be resolved for the purpose of *samprasaranation* may or may not be *vriddhiated*, and made to unite by *sandhi* with the following.

ಅಸು before the *ti* is *lopated*. (Sid. II. 234). e. g., ವಿದ್ಯಸು=ವಿದ್ಯಾ or ವಿದಾವಿ or ವಿದಿ .

(c) Bases ending in ಇಕ್ when they are appellative should not be *vriddhiated* before ಣಿಚ್. (Sid. II. 236). e. g., ಶ್ರೀ=ಶ್ರೀ (not ಶ್ರಾಯಿ).

(d) Bases which have originally been formed from roots ending in ಕ by the use of affixes beginning with ರ್ and which consequently have had the ಕ changed into ಡೆ may after the *lopation* of the *ti* be for the purpose of reduplication taken as ending in either ಕ or ಡೆ (Sid. II. 233). e. g., ಊಢಿ which was originally ಊಹ್+ತಿ+ಣಿಚ್+ಚಜ್=ಊಢಿ-*ti*+ಇ+ಚಜ್=ಊಢ್ or ಊಹ್+ಇ+ಚಜ್=ಊಢಿ or ಊಹಿ+ಚಜ್=ಛಿಜಿಡತ್ or ಛಿಡಿಡತ್. So ಊಢೆ (from ಊಹ್+ತೆ)=ಛಿಜಿಡತ್ or ಛಿಡಿಡತ್.

15. The noun roots, as regards their mode of conjugation, generally follow the ordinary rules, but the roots formed by ಕ್ಯಪ್ may be conjugated in the *ātmanepadi* as well as in the *parasmaipadi* (I. 3. 90). e. g., ಪಟಪಟಾಯತಿ or ಪಟಪಟಾಯತೆ.

16. As regards the tense and personal affixes which the noun roots take, it may be said as a general rule that they are the same as those which other roots take. The exceptions are as follows :—

(a) Bases ending in short ಅ after being formed by ಕ್ಯಪ್ in the 3rd and 1st person singular of the perfect take ಣಲ್ or ಡೆ (Sid. II. 226). e. g., ಕೆ+ಕ್ಯಪ್=ಚಕೆ or ಚಕೌ ; ಸ್ವ+ಕ್ಯಪ್=ಸಸ್ವ or ಸಸ್ವೌ.

(b) Bases formed by ಣಿಚ್ in the reflective voice do not take ಯಕ್ but ಕಪ್ in the present, imperative, imperfect, and optative, and they do not take ಚಿಣ್ but ಚಜ್ only in the aorist in the 3rd person singular. (Sid. II. 278). e. g., ಉತ್ಪಚ್ಛಯತೇಗೌಃ Aor. ಉದ್ವಚ್ಛತೆ.

17. Though the alterations which the noun-roots undergo

before the affixes they take after their formation are regulated generally by the same rules as those applicable to other ordinary roots, there are some peculiarities as follows:—

(a) The ಯ of ಕ್ಯಚ್ and ಕ್ಯಜ್ should be *lopated* optionally before *árdhadhátuka* affixes when they come after bases ending in consonants, and they after getting so *lopated* do not allow the light penultimate ಇಕ್ of their bases to be *gunated* (Sid. II. 221). *e. g.* ಸಮಿಧ್+ಕ್ಯಚ್+ಇತಾ=ಸಮಿಧಿತಾ or ಸಮಿಧ್ಯಿತಾ.

(b) Bases ending in ಇಕ್ after having taken the noun-root affix ಕ್ವಿಪ್ may before ಸಿಚ್ *gunate* or *vridddhiate* their final vowels at option. (Sid. II. 225). *e. g.*, ಕವಿ+ಕ್ವಿಪ್ in the aorist may give ಅಕ ವಯೊತ್ or ಅಕವಾಯೊತ್.

18. The following are irregular noun-roots:—

A. Roots which are irregular in certain specified senses.

Irregular-Roots. Mode of conjugation. The senses in which the roots are irregular.

ಅಶನಾಯ	(ಕ್ಯಚ್) P “to be hungry” (VII. 4. 34).
ಉದನ್ಯ	(Id) P “to be thirsty.” (Id).
ಧನಾಯ	(Id) P “to be avaracious.” (Id).
ಅಶ್ವಸ್ಯ	(Id) P “to desire covering by a horse.”
	(VII). 1. 51)
ವೃಷಸ್ಯ	(Id) P “to desire covering by a bull.” (Id).
ಕ್ಷೀರಸ್ಯ	(Id) P “to desire to drink milk.” (Id).
ಲವಣಸ್ಯ	(Id) P “to desire to eat salt.” (Id).
ಕಷ್ಠಾಯ	(ಕ್ಯಜ್) A “to desire to do an evil.” (III. 1. 14).
ಸತ್ರಾಯ	} (Id) A “to desire to do an evil.” (Sid. II. 229).
ಕಷಾಯ	
ಕೃಚ್ಛಾಯ	
ಗಹನಾಯ	
ರೋಮನ್ಥಾಯ	(ಕ್ಯಜ್) A “to ruminate.” (III. 1. 15).
ನಮಸ್ಯ	(ಕ್ಯಚ್) P “to worship” (III. 1. 19 ; Sid. II. 203).

ವರಿವಸ್ಥಾ	(Id) P "to serve"	(Id).
ಚಿತ್ರೀಯ	(Id) P "to astonish"	(Id).
ವಿವುಚ್ಛಾಪಯ ಉತ್ಪುಚ್ಛಾಪಯ ಪರಿವುಚ್ಛಾಪಯ	(ಣಿಜ್) A "to wag the tail in a crooked way" (III. 1. 20).	
ಭಾಂಡಾಯ	(ಣಿಜ್) A "to collect pots" (Sid. II. 231).	
ಚೀವರಾಯ	(ಣಿಜಿ) A "to glean rags" or "to wear rags" (Id).	
ಮುಂಡೆಯ	(ಣಿಚ್) P "to shave" (III. 1. 21).	
ಮಿಶ್ರಯ	(Id) P "to mix"	(Id).
ಲವಣಯ	(Id) P "to salt"	(Id).
ಶ್ಲಕ್ಷಣಯ	(Id) P "to alleviate"	(Id).
ಹಲಯ	(Id) P "to carry on agriculture"	(Id).
ಕಲಯ	(Id) P "to fight" (Id).	
ಕೃತಯ	(Id) P "to appreciate kindness" (III. 1. 21; Sid. I. 232).	
ವಿತೂಸ್ತಯ	(Id) P "to disentangle" or "to deliver from sin" (Id).	
ಸತಾಪಯ ಅರ್ಥಾಪಯ ವೇದಾಪಯ	(ಣಿಚ್) P "to do right" or "to tell the truth" (III. 1. 25 ; Sid. II. 232).	
ಪಾಶಯ	(ಣಿಚ್) P "to extricate" (Sid. II. 232).	
ರೂಪಯ	(Id) P "to see"	(Id).
ತಪಸ್ಯ	(ಕೈಜ್) P "to practise ascetism" (Sid. II. 229).	
ಬಾಷ್ಪಾಯ	(ಕೈಜ್) A "to shed tears" (III. 1. 16; Sid. II. 230).	
ಉಷ್ಮಾಯ	(Id) A "to burn"	(Id).
ಫೇನಾಯ	(Id) A "to bubble"	(Id).
ಶಬ್ದಾಯ	(ಕೈಜ್) A "to sound" (III. 1. 17 ; Sid. II. 230).	
ಕಲಹಾಯ	(Id) "to quarrel"	(Id).
ಕಣ್ವಾಯ	(Id) "to make a guttural sound"	(Id).
ವೈರಾಯ	(Id) "to hate"	(Id).
ಅಭಾಯ	(Id) "to render cloudy"	(Id).
ಮೇಘಾಯ	(Id) "to make cloudy"	(Id).
ಸುದಿನಾಯ	(Id) "to make an auspicious day"	(Id).
ದುರ್ದಿನಾಯ	(Id) "to make an adverse day"	(Id).

ನಿಹಾರಾಯ (Id) “to freeze” (Id).
 ಲೋಕಿತಾಯ (ಕೃಷ್) A. or P (in the sense of ಬೈ understood
 (I. 2. 90 ; III. 1. 13 ; Sid. II. 228).

ಭೃಕಾಯ (ಕೃಜ್) A (III. 1. 12 ; Sid. II. 228).

ಶೀಘ್ರಾಯ (Id) A (Id)

ಮನ್ಮಾಯ (Id) A (Id)

ಪಂಡಿತಾಯ (Id) A (Id)

ದುರ್ಮನಾಯ (Id) A (Id)

ಸುಮನಾಯ (Id) A (Id)

ಉನ್ನತಾಯ (Id) A (Id)

ಶ್ಯಾಮಾಯ (Id) A (Id)

ದುಃಖಾಯ (Id) A (Id)

ಹರ್ಷಾಯ (Id) A (Id)

ಗರ್ವಾಯ (Id) A (Id)

ಸುಖಾಯ (Id) A (Id)

ಮಾಚಾರ್ಯಾಯ (Id) A (Id)

ವಿದ್ರಾಯ (Id) A (Id)

ಕೃಪಾಯ (Id) A (Id)

ಧೂಮಾಯ (Id) A (Id)

ಕರುಣಾಯ (Id) A (Id)

ನಿತ್ಯಾಯ (Id) A (Id)

ಚರ್ಮಾಯ (Id) A (Id)

ನೀಲಾಯ (Id) A (Id)

ಹರಿತಾಯ (Id) A (Id)

ಪೀತಾಯ (Id) A (Id)

ಮದ್ರಾಯ (Id) A (Id)

(ಅನು) ವೀಣಾಯ (ಣಿಚ್) P “to sing with the musical instru-
 ment called “Veenay.” (Sid. II. 232).

(ಅನು) ತೂಲಾಯ (Id) P “to make a brush” (Id).

(ಉಪ) ಶ್ಲೋಕಾಯ (Id) P “to praise in verse” (Id).

(ಅಭಿ) ಸೇನಾಯ (Id) P “to advance with an army” (Id).

(ಅನು) ಲೋಮಾಯ (Id) P “to rub over the tail” (Id).

ತ್ವಚಾಯ (Id) P “to peel off the skin” (Id).

ಸಂಚರ್ಮಯ	(Id)	P “to tie with a skin”	(Id).
ವರ್ಣಯ	(Id)	P “to colour”	(Id).
ಚೂರ್ಣಯ	(Id)	P “to pulverize”	(Id).

B. Roots which are irregular otherwise.

ಅವಗಲ್ಘ, ಕ್ಲೇಬ, ಹೋಡ (ಕ್ವಿಪ್). A. (Sid. II. 224) ; ತ್ವಾಪಯ
or ತ್ವಾದಯ, ಮೂಪಯ or ಮೂದಯ (ಣಿಚ್). P. (Sid. II. 233) ; ತಿರಾಯಯ
(ಣಿಚ್) P. (Sid. II. 235) ; ಭಾವಯ or ಬಹಯ (ಣಿಚ್) P. (Sid. II. 235).

20. Observations.

(1) The above irregular roots are conjugated in accordance with the several rules applicable to them, but the roots ಹಲಯ and ಕಲಯ in the aorist take ಚಜ್ only irregularly instead of ಚಜ್-ಸನ್ (Sid. II. 232).

(2) Though ಭೂ after taking ಕ್ವಿಪ್ will be found in the form of ಭೂ only it is to be declined only like an ordinary root ending in ಊ afterwards, not like the irregular root ಭೂ (Sid. II. 225).

(3) ದ್ರ and ಶ್ರೀ after taking ಕ್ವಿಪ್ likewise do not take ಚಜ್ in the aorist as the ordinary roots ದ್ರ and ಶ್ರೀ irregularly do. (Sid. II. 225).

21. Not only could verbs be formed from the noun-roots as already said, but also participles, gerunds, and the infinitive. And even nouns can again be formed from them. In all these cases they follow the general rules regarding the primitive affixes they take. And if we wish we may also form secondary nouns from these primitive nouns, following general rules in this respect. And in the declension of these nouns we have to be guided again only by the general rules relating to declension. Thus, from ಸಖೀ we may by ಕ್ಯಚ್ derive the root ಸಖೀಯ, and from this root by the primitive affix ಕ್ವಿಪ್ we may have the noun ಸಖೀ. So from ಸುತ, ಲೂನ, and ಕ್ಲಾಮ by ಕ್ಯಚ್ and ಕ್ವಿಪ್ we may have ಸುತೀ, ಲೂನೀ, ಕ್ಲಾಮೀ, and all these nouns we

may then decline according to the rules already mentioned. The following nouns however are irregularly declined :—

(1) Base ಸಖೀ (from ಸಖೀ+ಕೈಚ್+ಕಿವಿಪ್) ; (VI. 1. 112 ; Sid. 11. 20).

Singular.

N. ಸಖಾ. V. ಸಖೀಃ. A. ಸಖಾಯಾಂ. Abl. ಸಖ್ಯಾಃ. G. ಸಖ್ಯಾಃ.

Dual.

N. V. A. ಸಖಾಯೌ.

Plural.

N. V. ಸಖಾಯಾಃ. A. ಸಖ್ಯಾಃ.

(2) Base ಸಖೀ (from ಸಖೀ+ಕೈಚ್+ಕಿವಿಪ್). (Sid. I. 120).

Singular.

N. V. ಸಖೀಃ. A. ಸಖೀಂ. Abl. ಸಖ್ಯಾಃ. G. ಸಖ್ಯಾಃ.

Dual.

N. V. A. ಸಖ್ಯೌ.

Plural.

N. V. A. ಸಖ್ಯಾಃ.

In the same way as (2) ಸಖೀ are declined ಲೂನೀ and ಕ್ಷಾಮೀ (Sid. I. 120).



PART VI.

SYNTAX.

Chapter I.

THE CASES OF NOUNS.

1. The case of a noun depends upon its general relation (ಸಂಬಂಧಂ) to another word, or upon its special relation to a word expressing an action. The word which has this special relation is called a ಕಾರಕಂ (I. 4. 23.)

2. The special relations of a noun are those of (1) ಕರ್ತಾ (2) ಕರ್ಮ (3) ಕರಣಂ (4) ಸಂಪ್ರದಾನಂ (5) ಅಪಾದಾನಂ and (6) ಅಧಿಕರಣಂ.

3. Whatever the speaker chooses as the independent principal source of an action is the ಕರ್ತಾ "agent" of that action. (I. 4. 54.) In the sentences, "the cook cooks rice," "fire cooks rice" and "fuel cooks rice" cook, fire, and fuel are respectively the "agent."

4. Whatever is intended to be most affected by the effect of the action of the agent is ಕರ್ಮ "object" (I. 4. 49, 50) *e. g.* In "he makes a pot," "he makes gold (into) an ear-ring," "he enters a village," pot, gold, ear-ring, and village are respectively the "object."

5. Whatever is especially auxiliary in the accomplishment of the action, is the ಕರಣಂ "instrument" (I. 4. 42) *e. g.* In "he cuts with a knife," knife is the instrument.

6. The noun signifying a person or thing to whom or to which the object of an action when it is that of giving accrues is called ಸಂಪ್ರದಾನಂ "the recipient." Also in the case of words denoting other actions, if the purpose of the action of the agent is to induce an action of another person or thing signified by a noun, this noun is called the *recipient* (Sid. I. 275). In "she sleeps

for her husband," husband is the recipient, because the purpose of the woman in sleeping is to induce the sleeping of the husband.

7. The noun which denotes the fixed point from which an action of departure or separation whether actual or imaginary is considered to take place, is called *ಅನಾಧಾನಂ*, "the point of ablation of that action." (I. 4. 24). *e. g.* In "he comes from the village," village is the point of ablation.

8. And the noun which denotes the place where the action takes place by reason of the agent or the object of the action being in that place is called *ಅಧಿಕರಣಂ*, "the locality of that action." (I. 4. 45.) *e. g.* In "he cooks rice in the house," the house is the locality where the cooking takes place by reason of the agent being in that place. In "he cooks rice in a pot," the pot is the locality of the action by reason of the object being in it. In both these examples, the connection between the locality and the action (*ಆಧಾರ*) is said to be "*ಔಪಕೇಷ*" "that of actual contiguity." In "the desire is in (for) salvation," salvation is the locality for the action denoted by "is." Here the connection between the locality and the action is "*ವೈಷಯಿಕ*," "that of objectiveness." In "all there is soul," "all" is the locality for the action denoted by "is." Here the connection between the locality and the action is "*ಅಭಿವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿ*," "that of co-extensiveness."

9. The word denoting the action (which, be it remembered, may be either a verb or a substantive), involves generally in its own meaning the idea of "agent," or of "object," and so forth. Thus a transitive verb in the active voice involves the sense of agent, while in the passive voice it involves the sense of "object." So, in the word *ಸೇವಿತೆ* "worshipped," a primitive noun, the sense involves the idea of "object," while in the word *ಶತೈಃ* "bought by hundred," a secondary noun, the sense involves the idea of "object."

10. The rule now is that no meaning which has been once expressed by one word in a sentence should again be expressed by another word in the sentence. It is therefore necessary, in the case of the word denoting the action having expressed the sense of "agent," or of "object," and so on, simply to designate what is the crude noun which is considered as the "agent," or "object" &c., in any particular case.

11. The rule then is that a crude noun is used in the nominative case when it is intended to express no more of that noun than the sense which is constantly present with it, or, if any in addition, only its grammatical gender, its grammatical number, or its being that which is measurable by a measure (II. 4. 46.) *e. g.* (1) ಕೃಷ್ಣಃ (*m*), ಶ್ರೀಃ (*f*), and ಜ್ಞಾನಂ (*n*) in the nominative case mean no more than what is meant respectively by the crude nouns ಕೃಷ್ಣ (the God), ಶ್ರೀ (the Goddess), and ಜ್ಞಾನ (knowledge), including their gender, because their gender is invariably fixed. (2.) ತಟಃ-ತಟೇ-ತಟಂ "the bank of a river," in the nominative case mean what is meant by the crude noun ತಟ, with the addition only of its gender. (3.) ಏಕಃ, ದ್ವೌ, and ಬಹವಃ in the nominative case mean no more than what is meant by the crude nouns ಏಕ, ದ್ವ, and ಬಹು, the only additional sense conveyed being that the grammatical number of ಏಕ is singular; that of ದ್ವ dual, and that of ಬಹು plural. (4.) In the sentence ದ್ರೋಣಃ ವ್ರೀಹಿಃ "rice, a drona", rice, which is in the nominative case, has, in addition to what is meant by the crude noun ವ್ರೀಹಿ, the sense of its being measurable by ದ್ರೋಣ which is a measure.

12. It is clear therefore that when in a sentence the verb is in the active voice the subject of the verb is in the nominative case and expresses the agent. *e. g.* ರಾಮಃ ರಾಜತೇ "Rama shines." ರಾಮಃ ಸಾಲಯತಿ "Rama preserves."

13. But when the verb being transitive is in the passive voice not being the reflective, the subject of the verb is likewise in the

nominative case but expresses the “ object”. *e. g.* ಸ್ತೋನಃ ರಂಧ್ಯತೇ, “A thief is punished”. So also when the verb is in the reflective voice ; for the sense involves that of the agent. *e. g.* ಫಲಂ ಪಚ್ಯತೇ “ the fruit ripens of itself”. ಭಿದ್ಯತೇ ಕಾಷ್ಠಂ “ the wood splits of itself”. ಅಪಾಚಿ “ it ripened of itself”. ಅಬೇಧಿ “ It split of itself.”

14. It has been seen that an intransitive verb in the passive voice expresses the simple state of the action(ಭಾವಂ), and it is therefore clear that while a noun in the nominative case used along with the verb will not express the agent of the action and is therefore unnecessary, there is no need of using such a noun to express “ the object” of the verb. Only the singular pronoun “it” may be understood as the subject of the verb so as to signify its impersonal character. *e. g.* ಸ್ಥೀಯತೇ “ It is stayed.”

15. When a verb involves the sense of identity in name or in form or a change in form, the verb refers to its subject as that which is identical or changed (ಪ್ರಕೃತಿ), at the same time that it refers to another word as that with which it is identical or into which it has been changed (ವಿಕೃತಿ). It becomes therefore necessary to designate the latter noun as well as the former noun, but as it is sufficient simply to designate them, as all the rest has been done by the verb, both the nouns must be in the nominative. (Sid. I: 247 note) *e. g.* ವೃಕ್ಷಃ ನೌಕಾ ಭವತಿ. “ The tree becomes a boat” *i, e,* either in name as when it is simply used as it is to help one to cross a stream, or in form as where it is made into a dug-out for the purpose. ಏಷಸ್ತೇನರ್ಹಃ “this is thy resolution”. ಸಃ ಪ್ರಭುರ್ಭವತಿ “ he becomes the lord”. ಪ್ರಿಯದರ್ಶನೇಯಮಾಲಕ್ಷ್ಯತೇ “ she appears lovely” ಕುಕ್ಕುರೋ ವ್ಯಾಘ್ರಃ ಸ್ಯಾತ್ “ May a dog become a tiger.” ಅಹಂ ಪ್ರಣಿಧಿಃ ಪ್ರೇಷಿತೋಸ್ಮಿ “ I am sent as an emissary”. ವೇದಾಃ ಪ್ರಮಾಣಂ ಭವಂತಿ “ The Vedas are the authority.”

16. For a similar reason the word which is the predicate of an infinitive employed in the sense of a noun is of course put

in the nominative case. (Sid. I. 252) *e. g.* ಪವನ ಅಲಿಂಗತುಮ್ ಶಕ್ಯಮ್
“To embrace the wind (is) possible.”

17. When such words as ಅಪಿ, ಇತಿ and so forth, are used along with a noun so as to specify what is intended to be asserted in regard to that noun, it is evident that whatever is to be done in respect of that word is merely to name the crude noun, and so it is put in the nominative case. (Sid. I. 252 note 21) *e. g.* ವಿಷ ವೃಕ್ಷೋಪಿ ಸಂವರ್ಧ್ಯ ಸ್ವಯಂ ಛೇತ್ತುಮಸಾಂಪ್ರತಂ. “Even (though it is) a poisonous tree, (yet) having nourished, (it ourselves) to cut (it) ourselves is improper.” Here ವಿಷವೃಕ್ಷ is in the nominative case. ಅಮುಂ ನಾರದ ಇತಿ ಅಬೋಧಿಸಃ “This he recognized as *Nārada*.” Here, *Nārada* is in the nominative case.

18. So when it is intended to express a noun simply and absolutely, it is clear it must be in the nominative case. *e. g.* ಹಿತೋಪದೇಶಃ “the *Hitopadesa*”. ಭಟ್ಟಿ ಕಾವ್ಯ “the poem of *Bhatti*”.

19. When the sense is that of addressing, the vocative case is employed. (II. 3. 47)-*e. g.* ಹೇ ರಾಮ.

20. When the verb does not involve the sense of object as it may in the manner already mentioned, the noun which is the object of the action is in the accusative case. (II. 3, 1, 2.) So when the verb in a sentence is a transitive verb in the active voice, the object is put in the accusative case. *e. g.* ಹರಿಂ ಭಜತಿ “*H_e* worships *Hari*.”

21. Observe that in Sanskrit, verbs having the sense of “to speak,” or “to go” or “to move” are considered as transitive. In fact, they are equivalent to “to speak to” or “to go or move to.” *e. g.* ತಮಬ್ರವೀತ್ “he -said to him.” ಇತಿ ಫಾಲ್ಗುನಮುವಾಚ. “Thus he said to *Phalguna*.” ಸ ಗ್ರಾಮಮಗಚ್ಛತ್, “he went to a village.” ಗಂಗಾ ಸಾಗರಂ ಪ್ರವತಿ. “The *Ganges* runs into the ocean.” ಭ್ರಮತಿ ಮಹೀಂ “He wanders over the earth”. ಸರತಿ ತೀರ್ಥಂ ಮುನಿಃ, “The

holy man goes (in pilgrimage) to the holy water (the place containing the holy water).

22. And it should be noted that whether the going or moving to, or on, or over, referred to, be actual or figurative, it does not matter. *e. g.* ಸ ಕೀರ್ತಿಂ ಯಾತಿ "he goes to fame" (he acquires fame); ಸ ಮತಾಮ್ ಏತಿ, "he goes to equality" (he becomes equal); ತಯೋರ್ಮಿತ್ರತಾಮಾಜಗಾಮ, "he came to the friendship of those two" (he became a friend of those two); ಪಂಚತ್ಯಂ ಗತಃ "he went to death" (he died). ವಿಪಾದಮಗಚ್ಛತ್ "he went to dismay" (he became dismayed). ಉಮಾಖ್ಯಾಂ ಜಗಾಮ "she went to the name of *Umá*" (she acquired the name of *Umá*); ವಾಚ್ಯತಾಂ ಯಾತಿ, "he goes to blame" (becomes censurable).

23. With verbs (not primitive words from) intransitive roots are employed some nouns are in the accusative case without changing their intransitive character. These nouns are those which are the names of countries, or which denote time or the distance to be travelled or the state of an action; and they when so used only qualify the action signified by the verbs by shewing that what is denoted by them is connected with the action as an attending circumstance. (Sid. I. 255.—note 37) *e. g.* ಕುರೂಸ್ವಪಿತಿ. Here the action meant by ಸ್ವಪಿತಿ "he sleeps" is simply said to include in its sense the sense of the accusative ಕುರೂ. "the Kuru country," and so the sentence really means "he does the act of sleeping which is connected with the *Kuru* country;" or in other words, he does "*the Kuru-country-sleeping*." Or the root from which ಸ್ವಪಿತಿ has been given in this case may be taken as having been ಕುರೂಸ್ವಪಿ "to sleep in the Kuru country" and the verb finally from it, to be ಕುರೂಸ್ವಪಿತಿ "he sleeps in the Kuru country." So, ಮಾಸಮಾಸ್ತು "he sits a month", ಕ್ರೋಶಮಾಸ್ತು "he sits a coss", ಗೋದೋಹಮಾಸ್ತು "he sits doing the act of milking the cow."

24. For the same reason, when verbs include in their own

sense the sense of an object, such words are to be considered only as intransitive. (Sid. I. 259) *e. g.* ಶಬ್ದಾಯತೆ “He makes a sound.” Here the root ಶಬ್ದಾಯ “to make a sound” is only intransitive.

25. When a verb involves in its sponse the sense of identity in name or in form, or of a change in form, it refers to its object as that which is identical with or changed into another, and so this other also should be designated to complete the sense. And this other which may be called a factitive object in distinction from the direct object, is then of course put in the accusative case. So verbs signifying “to name,” “to choose,” “to make,” “to appoint,” “to call,” “to know” “to consider” &c., govern thus two objects. *e. g.* ತ್ಯಾವೂಮನನ್ನಿ ಪ್ರಕೃತಿಂ. “They consider thee to be Prakriti,” ಜಾನಾಮಿ ತ್ಯಾವಂ ಪ್ರಕೃತಿ ಪುರುಷಂ “I know thee (to be) the chief person.”

26. When the verbs are from roots signifying “to draw as milk” (ದೂಹ್); “to ask for” (ಯಾಚ್); “to cook” (ಪಚ್); to punish or to take as punishment” (ದಂಡ್); to obstruct to or confine (ರಢ್); “to ask” (ಪ್ರಲ್); “to collect” (ಚಿ); “to tell” (ಬ್ರ); “to instruct” (ಶಾಸ್); “to conquer” (ಜಿ); “to churn” (ಮಂಢ್); “to steal” (ಮುಷ್); “to lead” (ನೀ); “to take” (ಹೃ); “to drag” (ಕೃಷ್) “to carry” (ವಹ್), even nouns related to them otherwise than as object may optionally be put in the accusative. (I. 4. 5.; Sid I. 253). *e. g.* ಗೋಃ or ಗಾಂ ದೋಗ್ಧಿ ಪಯಃ “he milks the milk from the cow”; here ಗಾಂ = from the cow. So, ಬಲಿಂ ಯಾಚತೆ or ಭಿಕ್ಷತೆ ವಸುಧಾಂ “he begs the earth of *Bali*”. ತಂಡುಲಾ ನೋದನಂ ಪಚತಿ “he cooks raw rice into boiled rice”. ಗರ್ಗಾನ್ ಶತಂ ದಂಡಯತಿ “he takes as a fine from the Gargas a hundred (pieces of money)”. ವೈಜಮವರುಣದ್ಧಿಗಾಂ “he shuts up the cows in the cow pen” ಮಾಣವಕಂ ಪಂಥಾನಂ ಪ್ರಚ್ಛತಿ “he asks the boy which is the road.”

ವೃಕ್ಷಮವಚಿನೋತಿ ಫಲಾನಿ “ he gathers fruits *from the tree*”. ಮಾಣವಕಂ ಧರ್ಮಂ ಬ್ರೂತೆ “ he expounds *virtue to the boy*”. ಮಾಣವಕಂ ಧರ್ಮಂ ಶಾಸ್ತಿ “ he teaches *the boy virtue*”. ಶತಂ ಜಯತಿ ದೇವದತ್ತಂ “ he wins a hundred *from Devadatta*”. ಸುಧಾಂ ಕ್ಷೀರ ನಿಧಿಂ ಮಥನಾತಿ “ he churns out *ambrosia from the ocean of milk*”. ದೇವದತ್ತಂಶತಂ ಮುಷ್ಣಾತಿ “ he steals a hundred *from Devadatta*”. ಗ್ರಾಮಮಜಾಂ ನಯತಿ, or ಹರತಿ, or ಕರ್ಷತಿ, or ವಹತಿ “ he leads or takes away or drags or carries the goats to the *village*”.

27. The noun so optionally put in the accusative case is called ಗೌಣಕರ್ಮ, “ the secondary object” in distinction from the necessary object which is called the ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಕರ್ಮ “ the principal object.”

28. Intransitive roots and roots signifying “ to move”, “ to eat”, and “ to know or to make known the knowledge imported not being a particular kind of knowledge such as that produced by some particular sense or by some particular operation of the mind, as well as ದೃಕ್, ಜಲ್ಪ್, ಭಾಷ್, ಕರ್ಧ್, and other roots whose sense involves the sense of making a sound or some effort of speech, when changed into causative verbs, require that noun to be put in the accusative case, which, when verbs formed directly from them in their original form are used, are to be put in the nominative case, (I. 4. 52). And the noun which, in the case of the verbs from such of the aforesaid roots as are transitive, will be in the accusative case, will still be in the same case. (Sid. I. 257 note 42 ; Sid. I. 259) e. g. ಆಸ್ತ ಸಲಿಲೇ ಪೃಥ್ವೀ “ the earth stood in water” becomes when changed as abovesaid ಆಸಯತ್ ಸಲಿಲೇ ಪೃಥ್ವೀಂ (accusative). “ He caused the earth to stand in water.” So ಶತ್ರುನೋಗಮನ್ಸ್ವರ್ಗಂ. “ The enemies went to paradise,” becomes ಶತ್ರುನಗಮಯತ್ ಸ್ವರ್ಗಂ. “ He caused the enemies to go to paradise.” So, ವೇದಾರ್ಥಂ ಸ್ವಾನವೇದಯತ್. “ He caused his people to know the meaning of the Vedas”. ಆಶಯದಮೃತಂ ದೇವಾನ್ “ He caused the

Devas to eat ambrosia". ಭಕ್ತಾ ಹರಿಂ ದರ್ಶಯತಿ", "He makes the devotees see Hari". ಜಲ್ಪಯತಿ, or ಭಾಷಯತಿ, or ಕಥಯತಿ, ಧರ್ಮಂ ಪುತ್ರಂ ದೇವದತ್ತಃ. "Devadatta causes his son to say his creed". ನೇದಮ ಧ್ಯಾ ಪಯದ್ವಿಧಿಂ. "He caused Brahma to learn the Vedas." "But in ದೇವದತ್ತಃ ಪುತ್ರಂ ಸ್ಮರತಿ, "Devadatta remembers his son", and ದೇವದತ್ತಃ ಪುಷ್ಪಂ ಜಿಘ್ರತಿ, "Devadatta smells the flower", the change of the verbs into ಸ್ಮಾರಯತಿ and ಘ್ರಾಪಯತಿ will not require "Devadatta" to be put in the accusative case. And as only the noun which will be the subject of the verb from the original roots can thus be put in the accusative case, in such a sentence as "Vishnumitra causes Devadatta to cause Yagnadatta to go to a village," "Devadatta" cannot be put in the accusative case; for he will not be the subject of the verb "go" in the non-accusative form of the sentence as Yagnadatta will be. (Sid I. 258.)

29. Observe that the above rule holds good also in the case of the verbs from intransitive roots which, without changing their intransitive character, cause, as we have seen, certain nouns connected with them in meaning to be put in the accusative case, and also in the case of roots which, as we have also seen, merely convey the sense of an object without losing their intransitive character on that account. (Sid. I. 259). e. g. ದೇವದತ್ತಃ ಮಾಸಮಾಸ್ತೇ may be changed into ಮಾಸಮಾಸಯತಿ ದೇವದತ್ತಃ. ದೇವದತ್ತಃ ಧ್ವನಾಯತಿ may be changed into ದೇವದತ್ತಃ ಧ್ವನಾಯಯತಿ.

30. But in the case of verbs from roots which are transitive in one sense and intransitive in another sense, the above change cannot take place. Nor can it take place in the case of verbs from roots whose sense is transitive, merely because we sometimes may use verbs without their object, as the meaning is evident. Thus ಕಿಂಕರಃ ಪಚತಿ "the servant cooks," may be used as a sentence, if we like, without the object; still it cannot

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be changed into ಕಿಂಕರಂ ಪಾಚಯತಿ ; for the root "cook" is not intransitive merely on that account.

31. The noun which as denoting the direct agent of the action is put in the accusative case as above mentioned is called the ಪ್ರಯೋಜ್ಯಕರ್ಮ "the causative object," the real object of the action, when there is such an object, being called the ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಕರ್ಮ "principal object".

32. The causative verbs from the following roots, however, are exceptions to the above rule requiring nouns to be put in the accusative case in connection with causative verbs :—

I. (1) ಣಿ "to lead" ; (2) ವಹ "to carry," except when the causative verb from it refers to a charioteer or other driver of cattle as its subject. (Sid I. 258. note 43). e. g. In ಭ್ರತೃ ಭಾರಂನಯತಿ, or ವಹತಿ, "the servant carries a load," "ಭ್ರತೃ" does not admit of an accusative case, when ನಯತಿ or ವಹತಿ is changed into ನಾಯಯತಿ or ವಾಹಯತಿ to make it agree with a causative agent. But in ವಾಹಾಃ ರಥಂ ವಹಂತಿ, "the horses draw the chariot" as well as in ಬಲೀವರ್ಧಾಃ ಯವಾನ್ ವಹಂತಿ "the bulls carry the barley," ವಾಹಾಃ and ಬಲೀವರ್ಧಾಃ may, by being put in the accusative case, become ವಾಹಾನ್ and ಬಲೀವರ್ಧಾನ್, the sentences becoming respectively ವಾಹಾನ್ ವಾಹಯತಿ ರಥಂ and ಬಲೀವರ್ಧಾನ್ ವಾಹಯತಿ ಯವಾನ್ if the reference in them is to ನೂತ "a charioteer" or any other driver of cattle.

II. (3). ಅನ್ "to eat" (4) ಖಾದ್ "to eat." e. g. In ವಟುಃ ಅನ್ನಂ ಅತ್ತಿ or ಖಾದತಿ, "the boy eats (his) food," the change of the verbs into ಆದಯತಿ and ಖಾದಯತಿ does not require ವಟು to be in the accusative case. (Sid. I. 258).

III. (5). ಭಕ್ಷ್ಯ "to eat" provided the eating is not to the injury of another's property. (Sid. I. 259) *e. g.* In ಭಕ್ಷ್ಯತಿ ಅನ್ನಂ ವಚುಃ, the change of the verb into ಭಕ್ಷ್ಯಯತಿ will not put ವಚು in the accusative case if the causative agent referred to is the owner of the "food", but will cause it to be put in the accusative case if the food is another's property and the causative agent referred to causes it to be eaten by the boy without the owner's consent and therefore to his injury.

IV. (6). ಕಬ್ಬಾಯತಿ. (Sid. I. 259). *e. g.* In ದೇವರತ್ನಃ ಕಬ್ಬಾಯತಿ, "Devadatta makes a sound", the causative form of ಕಬ್ಬಾಯ will not require Devadatta to be put in the accusative case.

33. There are some roots as to which the rule requiring the accusative case on account of their change into causative verbs holds good only optionally, or holds good absolutely under certain circumstances and optionally under others ; and these are as follows :—

A. Rule optional or absolute according to circumstances.

ದೃಶ್ in the *ātmanépadī* optional, but ದೃಶ್ in the *parasmaipadī* absolute. (Sid. I. 259). *e. g.* ದರ್ಶಯತಿ ಹರಿಂ ಭಕ್ತಾನ್. "He makes the devotees see Hari", but ದರ್ಶಯತೇ ಹರಿಂ ಭಕ್ತಾನ್ or otherwise.

B. Rule optional only.

(1). ಹೃ, (2) ಕೃ, (3) ಅಭಿವಾಡ್ in the *ātmanépadī* (I. 4. 53. Sid. I. 260). *e. g.* ಹಾರಯತಿ or ಕಾರಯತಿ ಕಟಂಭತ್ಯಂ or otherwise. "He causes the servant to make a mat". ಅಭಿವಾದಯತೇ ಹರಿಂ ಭಕ್ತಂ or otherwise. "He makes the devotee bow down to Hari".

34. The above rules relating to verbs from roots are applicable also generally to primitive words from the roots. But there are exceptions. Firstly, the accusative case of nouns could not as we have already seen be employed with primitive words from intransitive roots, though they are the names of countries, or denote time, or distance to be travelled, as it may be in the case of those nouns with verbs from intransitive roots. Secondly, the following are such exceptions:—

A. *As to primitive nouns not formed by the passive.
primitive affixes.*

- (1). Nouns should be put in the genitive case even when the relation between them and the action denoted by the primitive words governing them is the special relation of either agent or of the principal object. (II. 3. 65.) e. g. ಕೃಷ್ಣಸೃಷ್ಟಿಕೃತಃ “The work of Krishna.” ಈಶ್ವರಃ ಜಗತಃ ಕರ್ತಾ “God is the creator of the universe.”
- (2). And when the action is such as has more than one object, the secondary object may optionally be put in the genitive case (Sid. I. 300). e. g. ನೇತಾ ಅಶ್ವಸ್ಯ ಸ್ರುಘ್ನಂ or ಸ್ರುಘ್ನಸ್ಯ “The leader of the horse to (the city called) Srughna”.
- (3). But when both the words denoting agent and object are expressed along with the primitive word denoting the action, only the noun expressing the object should be put in the genitive case, the noun denoting the agent taking that case which is appropriate to it according to the rules to be given hereafter (II. 366.) e. g. ಅಕರ್ತೃ ಜಗತಃ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣಂ ನಶಕ್ಯತೆ. “The creation of the universe without an author is not possible”; ಅಶ್ವ ಯಃ ಗವಾಂ ದೋಹೋ ಗೋಪೇನ. “The

milking of the cows without a cowherd is a wonder”.

(4). The above restriction as to the object alone being put in the genitive case does not hold good however, when the primitive words are those formed by primitive affixes whose efficient expression is ಅ or ಅಕ, and which necessarily require the words to be used in the feminine gender only (Sid. I 301) ಭದಿಕಾ or ಬಿಭತ್ಸಾ ರುದ್ರಸ್ಯ ಜಗತಃ “The destruction or the desire of destruction of the universe by Rudra”.

(5). And it has been said that even in the case of other primitive words the above restriction may be adhered to or not at option (Sid. I. 302). *e. g.* ವಿಚಿತ್ರಾ ಜಗತಃ ಕೃತಿಹರ್ಷಃ or ಹರಿಣಾ. “The creation of the world by Hari is wonderful”. ಕಬ್ಧಾನಾಮನು ಕಾಸನ ಮಾಚಾರ್ಯೇಣ or ಅಚಾರ್ಯಸ್ಯ. “The exposition of the rules of words by the teacher”.

(6). But no noun being an agent or object should take the genitive case, when the primitive words are the following :—

(i). Words formed by ಕೃತ್ except when they are from the root ದ್ವಿಷ್, for in this case optionally the noun may be used in the genitive case (II. 3. 69). *e. g.* ಓದನಂ ಪಚನ್ ; ವೇದಮಧೀಯನ್ ; but ಮೂರಂ or ಮೂರಸ್ಯ ದ್ವಿಷನ್.

(ii). Words formed by affixes whose efficient portion is ಅನ or ಮಾನ (II. 3.69). ಓಧನಂ ಪಚಮಾನಃ or ಪೇಚಾನಃ, ಸೋ ಮಂಪವಮಾನಃ, ಆತ್ಮಾನಮ್ಮಂಡಯಮಾನಃ.

(iii). Words formed by the affix ಕೃಸು. (II. 3.69.) *e. g.* ಓದನಂ ಪೇಚಿವಾನ್.

(iv). Words formed by the affix ಉ or ಇಮ್ಬುಚ್ (II. 3. 69.)

e. g. ಹರಿಂ ದಿದೃಕ್ಷುಃ or ಅಲಂಕರಿಷ್ಣುಃ.

(v.) Words formed by affixes whose efficient portion is

ಉಕ, unless the root is ಕಮಿ (II. 3. 69). *e. g.*

ದೈತ್ಯಾಘಾತುಕಃ, but ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮ್ಯಾಃ ಕಾಮುಕಃ.

(vi.) Words formed by affixes which make the primitive

words indeclinables (II. 3. 69). *e. g.* ಜಗತ್ ಸೃಷ್ಟ್ವಾ.

ಸುಖಂ ಕರ್ತುಂ.

(vii.) Words formed by the affix ಕ್ತವತು or its substitute

ನವತ್ (II. 3. 69). ದೈತ್ಯಾನ್ವತವಾನ್.

(viii.) Words formed by the affix ಕ್ತ or its substitute ನ

except (1) when these affixes are used with the

force of the present time, and (2) except when

the words have been formed from roots having

the sense of fixedness, motion, or eating, in

such a manner as to express in addition to

the agent the locality of the action (II. 3. 67

to 69) ; for in these cases, if the primitive word is

from an intransitive root, the agent should be put

in the genitive case and if the primitive word is

from a transitive root both the agent and the

object should be put in the genitive case (Sid I

194). *e. g.* ವಿಷ್ಣುನಾ ಹತಾದೈತ್ಯಾಃ. "The demons were

destroyed by Vishnu" ; but ರಾಜಾಞ್ಚ ಮತಃ. "The

intention of the king" ; (what the king intends)

ರಾಜಾಞ್ಚ ಬುದ್ಧಃ. "The knowledge of the king".

ರಾಜಾಞ್ಚ ಪೂಜಿತಃ. "The respect of the king".

ಏವಾಂ ಗ್ರಾಮಸ್ಯಾತಂ "That in which these persons sit".

ಏವಾಂ ಗ್ರಾಮಸ್ಯಾತಂ "That in which these persons go to

the village." ಏವಾಂ ಭುಕ್ತಂ ಒದನಸ್ಯ. "That in which

these persons eat their food" (Sid I. 194).'

- (ix). Words formed by ತೃನ್ *e. g.* ಕರ್ತೃಲೋಕಾನ್.
- (x). Words formed by ಖಲ್ or ಯುಚ್ in the sense of ಖಲ್ (Sid. I. 194) *e. g.* ಈಷತ್ಕರಃ or ಸುಕರಃ ಪ್ರಪಂಚಃ ಹರಿಣಾಃ ಸುಪಾನಃ ಸೋಮಃ ಭವತಾ. ತೇನದುಷ್ಕರಃ. ತೇನದುಷ್ಪಾನಃ.
- (xi). Words formed by ಣ್ವಲ್ in the sense of an infinitive affix (II. 3. 70). ಸತಃ ಪಾಲಕೋವತರತಿ "The protector of the righteous comes down" (into the world)
- (xii) Words formed by the affix ಇನ್ having the sense of futurity, or of indebtedness. (II. 3. 70) ವ್ರಜಂ ಗಾಮಿನ್ "The future goer into the cow-pen". ಶತಂಙಾ ಯಾ "One who owes a hundred".

(B.) *As to primitive words formed by the passive primitive affixes.*

(1) The nouns denoting the agent of the action denoted by the primitive words are put optionally in the genitive case when they are governed by the latter words. (II. 3. 71). *e. g.* ಮಯಾ or ಮಮ ಹರಿಃ ಸೇವ್ಯಃ "Hari should be worshipped by me".

(2) But the nouns denoting the object of the action should always be put in the accusative case. (Sid. I. 305: note 204). *e. g.* ಗೇಯಃ ವಾಣವಕಃ ಸಾಮ್ನಾಂ. "The boy (is) the singer of the Sāmavedas".

(3.) No nouns denoting the agent or object should, if they are both expressed, be put in the genitive case, when governed by the primitive words in question. (Sid. I. 305.) *e. g.* ನೇತವ್ಯಾ ವೃಜಂ ಗಾವಃ ಕೃಪ್ಣೇನ "The cows are to be taken to the cow-pen by Krishna".

35. When the sense of the agent is not involved in the sense of the word denoting the action, the noun signifying the agent of the action is put in the instrumental case (II. 3. 18.)

36. The expressions in which the instrumental case will rightly express the agent in connection with verbs are therefore those in which the verbs are in the passive voice and not in the reflective ; for, in the reflective voice, the verb involves the sense of the agent as has been already seen. e. g. ಸ್ತೇನೋ ದಂಡ್ಯತೇ ರಾಜಾ. "By the king the thief is punished". ಸ್ಥೀಯತೇ ಭವತಾ "It is stayed by thee" i. e. "you stay."

37. Another case in which the instrumental case will signify the agent of an action in connection with verbs is when the original action is signified by a causative verb, for inasmuch as the causative verb, though in its sense it includes the sense of the agent of an action, includes not the sense of an agent of the original action, but the sense of the agent that is the cause of that action, it falls within the scope of the rule e. g. ದೇವದತ್ತೇನ ಓದನಂ ಪಾಚಯತಿ. "He causes Devadatta to cook food"; ದೇವದತ್ತೇನ ಪುತ್ರಂ ಸ್ಮರಯತಿ. "He causes Devadatta to remember his son"; ದೇವದತ್ತೇನ ಪುಷ್ಪಂ ಘ್ರಾಪಯತಿ. "He causes Devadatta to smell the flower"; ಭೃತ್ಯೇನ ಭಾರಂ ನಾಯಯತಿ or ವಾಹಯತಿ. "He causes the servant to carry the load"; ವಟುನಾ ಅನ್ನಮಾದಯತಿ or ಖಾದಯತಿ. "He makes the boy eat food"; ಭೃತ್ಯೇನ ಕಟಂ ಕಾರಯತಿ or ಹಾರಯತಿ "He causes the servant to make or take a mat"; ದರ್ಶಯತೇ ಅಭಿವಾದಯತೇ ಚಹರಿಂ ಭಕ್ತೇನ. "He causes the devotee to see and bow down to Hari; ಭಕ್ಷಯತಿ ಅನ್ನಂ ವಟುನಾ "He causes the boy to eat food" (which belongs to the causative agent himself); ಶಬ್ದಾಯತೇ ದೇವದತ್ತೇನ "He causes Devadatta to make a sound".

38. Observe that with the exception of the root "ಶಬ್ದಾಯ" no other intransitive roots when changed into causative verbs allow the instrumental case to be used to denote the agent of the action, as the agent will in their case be expressed only by the accusative case as has been already seen. So also in the case of those transitive roots which absolutely require the accusative under the same circumstances.

39. When the verb in the sentences which had two objects on account of the sense involving their identity or the change of one into another, is made into a causative verb, both the direct and factitive object will of course remain, the agent only being put in the instrumental case, and the causative agent in the nominative. *e. g.* ಈಶ್ವರಃ ತೇನತ್ವಾವಾಮನಯತಿ ಪ್ರಕೃತಿಂ. "God makes him consider you to be "*Prakriti*". So also in the case of sentences which have one principal object and another secondary object in connection with the sixteen kinds of roots already mentioned. *e. g.* ರಾಮಃ ತೇನ ಧೇನುಂ ಪಯೋ ದೋಹಯತಿ. "Rama causes him to draw milk from the cow." ಈಶ್ವರಃ ವಾಮನೇನ ಬಲಿಂ ವಸುಧಾಂ ಯಾಚಯತಿ. "God makes Vamana ask Bali for earth." ಸ್ವಾಮಿಃ ಗೋಪೇನ ಅಜಾಂ ನಗರಂ ಹಾರಯತಿ. "The master makes the cow-herd take the sheep to the town."

40. With regard to the causative verbs from those intransitive roots which require the noun denoting the direct agent of the action to be put in the accusative case, if the accusative agent is considered as being prompted by a third agent, *i. e.* by a second causative agent to cause the direct agent to do the act signified by the roots, only the first causative agent will be put in the instrumental case, the direct agent remaining in the accusative case. *e. g.* ತೇನ ಅಸಯತ್ ಸಲಿಲೇ ಪೃಥ್ವೀಂ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀಃ. "The Luchmee caused him to cause the earth to stand in water." So also with regard to the transitive roots, the causative verbs from which require the direct agent to be put in the accusative case; only the accusative noun signifying the real object of the action will remain together with the accusative noun representing the direct agent. *e. g.* ಸಮಯತಿ ರಾಮಃ ಗ್ರಾಮಂ ಗೋವಿಂದಂ, becomes ವಿಷ್ಣು ಮಿತ್ರಃ ಸಮಯತಿ ರಾಮೇಣ ಗ್ರಾಮಂ ಗೋವಿಂದಂ.

41. When sentences which had two objects on account of the sense implying their identity, or the change of one into another, are turned into sentences of passive construction, by putting the agent of the action in the instrumental case, and the direct object

as the nominative to the passive verb, it is clear that the factitive object also should be put in the nominative. e. g. ತ್ವಾಮಾಮನನ್ತಿ ಪ್ರಕೃತಿಂ will be ತ್ವಾಮಾಮನೈತೇ ತೇನ ಪ್ರಕೃತಿಃ. "You are considered by him as Prakriti".

42. As regards verbs from the sixteen kinds of roots which take a secondary object as well as a principal object, the rule is that the secondary object in the case of the first twelve roots and the principal object in the case of the last four should be put in the nominative case, the other object remaining the same as in the active construction, and the agent being put in the instrumental case. (Sid. I. 257. note 42.) e. g. ಸಧೇನುಂ (accusative) ಪಯೋ (accusative) ದೋಸ್ಥಿ becomes ತೇನ ಧೇನುಃ (nominative) ಪಯೋ (accusative) ದುಹ್ಯತೇ. ದೇವೈಃ ಸಮುದ್ರಃ (nominative) ಸುಧಾಂ (accusative) ಮಮಸ್ಥೇ. But ತೇನ ಅಜಾ (nom) ಗ್ರಾಮಂ (accusative) ನೀಯತೇ, ಹ್ರಯತೇ, ಕೃಷ್ಯತೇ, or ಉಹ್ಯತೇ.

43. As regards sentences where there is a "causative object" this will in the passive construction be put in the nominative case, the principal object, when there is one, remaining as it is, and the causative agent being put in the instrumental case. (Sid. I. 258.) e. g. ಚೈತ್ರಃ ದೇವದತ್ತಂ ವಾಸಯತಿ becomes ದೇವದತ್ತಃ ಚೈತ್ರೇಣಾಸೃತಃ. "By Chaitra, Devadatta is caused to sit." ಗೋವಿಂದಃ ರಾಮಂ ಗ್ರಾಮಂ ಗಮಯತಿ which becomes ರಾಮಃ ಗೋವಿಂದೇನ ಗ್ರಾಮಂ ಗಮಯತಿ becomes then ರಾಮಃ ಗೋವಿಂದೇನ ಗ್ರಾಮಂ ಗಮ್ಯತೇ. "By Govinda, Rama is caused to go to the village."

44. But in the case of the roots that signify knowledge, or eating, or an effort of speech, or a vocal sound, either the causative object or the other object may be put in the nominative case in the passive construction. (Sid. I. 258), e. g. ಯಜ್ಞದತ್ತಃ ವಾಣವಕಂ ಧರ್ಮಂ ಬೋಧಯತಿ becomes ವಾಣವಕಃ ಧರ್ಮಂ ಬೋಧ್ಯತೇ ಯಜ್ಞದತ್ತೇನ. "The boy is made to know his religion by Yagnadatta," or ವಾಣವಕಂ ಧರ್ಮಃ ಬೋಧ್ಯತೇ ಯಜ್ಞದತ್ತೇನ. "Religion is made known to the boy by Yagnadatta". Of course, it is needless to

say that when the direct agent of an action in relation to a causative verb has been put in the instrumental case, this noun will in the passive construction appear in the nominative case, the causative agent being put in the instrumental case. *e. g.* ಸ್ವಾಮಿ ಭಟ್ಟೇನ ಕಟಂ ಕಾರಯತಿ becomes ಭಟ್ಟೇ ಸ್ವಾಮಿನಾ ಕಟಂ ಕಾರಯತಿ. "The servant is made, by his master to prepare a mat."

45. Observe that except as regards the nominative and accusative cases the rules applicable to verbs from roots are fully applicable also to primitive words from the same roots. *e. g.* ರಾಮೇಣ ಹತಃ ವಾಲೀ. "Váli was killed by Rama".

46. The instrumental case of a noun is also used when the noun denotes an instrument in respect of the action signified by the word denoting the action. (II. 3. 18.) *e. g.* ರಾಮೇಣ ಬಾಣೇನ ಹತಃ ವಾಲೀ. "Váli was killed by Rama with an arrow." ಅಕ್ಷೈ ದೀವ್ಯತಿ. "He plays by (at) dice."

47. And a noun is put in the instrumental case when the noun is made to agree with words like ಸಹ, ಸಾಕಂ, ಸಾಧಂ, ಸಮಂ, whether expressed or understood, in the sense of "accompanied by," the person or thing signified by the noun not being the principal subject of the assertion. (II. 3. 19.) *e. g.* ಪುತ್ರೇಣ ಸಹ or ಪುತ್ರೇಣ ಅಸತಃ ಪಿತಾ. "The father came with his son". ತಿಲೈಃ ಸಹ or ತಿಲೈಃ ಮಾಮಾನ್ ವಸತಿ. "He sows black gram with rape seed."

48. And a noun denoting a member of the body by whose defect the person whose it is, is found defective in respect of his personal appearance, is put in the instrumental case to make it agree with the word signifying the bodily defect. (II. 3. 20) *e. g.* ಅಕ್ಷಣ ಕಾಣಃ "blind of one eye."

49. And a noun denoting whatever as a mere sign indicates that which is denoted by the word with which it is connected, is put in the instrumental case. (II. 3. 22) *e. g.* ಜಟಾಭಿ ಸ್ತಾಪಕಃ "he is an ascetic by matted hair." (i. e. he is one whose asceticism is to be inferred only from his matted hair)".

50. The instrumental case is also used in connection with a noun in agreement with such expressions as ಅಲಂ and ಕೃತಂ in the sense of "there is no use" and so forth. (Sid. I. 274). *e. g.* ಅಲಮತಿ ವಿಸ್ತರೇಣ. "Enough of prolixity." (*i. e.* there is no use of prolixity); ಕೃತಮಭ್ಯುತ್ಥಾನೇನ. "Enough of getting up." (*i. e.* spare this getting up). ಅಲಂ ಕಂಕಯಾ. "Away with fear or doubt".

51. The instrumental case is also used sometimes in respect of a noun expressing the manner of an action, when the word denoting the action is understood. (Sid. I. 274) ಕತೇನ ಕತೇನ ವತ್ಸಾನ್ ಪಾಯಯತಿ ಪಯಾಃ. "By hundreds he causes the calves to drink milk."

52. The instrumental case is further used to express the manner of certain actions and attributes in connection with the words ಪ್ರಕೃತಿ, ಪ್ರಾಯ, ಗೋತ್ರ, ಸಮ, ವಿಷಮ, ದ್ವಿ, ದ್ರೋಣ, ಸುಖ, ದುಃಖ, ನಾಮನ, and ಚರಿತ, in such phrases as (1) ಪ್ರಕೃತ್ಯಾ ಚಾರಾಃ, (2) ಪ್ರಾಯೇಣ ಯಾಜ್ಞಿಕಃ, (3) ಗೋತ್ರೇಣ ಗಾರ್ಗ್ಯಃ, (4) ಸಮೇನ್ಯತಿ, (5) ವಿಷಮೇಣ್ಯತಿ, (6) ದ್ವಿ ದ್ರೋಣೇನ ಧಾನ್ಯಂ ಕ್ರೀಣಾತಿ (7) ಸುಖೇನಯಾತಿ, (8) ದುಃಖೇನಯಾತಿ, (9) ನಾಮ್ನಾಸುತೀಕ್ಷ್ಣಃ, (10) ಚರಿತೇನ ದಾಂತಃ (ಆಕೃತಿಗಣಃ) (Sid. I. 270. Note 90).

53. A noun denoting the recipient of an action is put in the dative case, when the word denoting the action does not involve in it the sense of recipient. (II. 3. 13; Sid I. 275) *e. g.* ವಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಗಾಂ ದದಾತಿ. "He gives the cow to a brahmin." ಪತ್ನೇ ಶೇತೇ. "She sleeps for her husband". But in ದಾನೀಯಃ ವಿಪ್ರಃ "the brahmin is worthy of a gift", "ವಿಪ್ರಃ" is not in the dative case but in the nominative, because "ದಾನೀಯ" involves in it the sense of recipient.

54. The noun governed by the words ಹಿತ and ಸುಖ is also put in the dative case. (Sid I. 280. note 127). *e. g.* ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣಾಯ ಹಿತಂ ಸುಖಂವಾ. "Suitable or pleasant to a brahmin".

54. The nouns governed by words meaning "sufficient for" or "a match for", and by the words ಸ್ವಸ್ತಿ, ಸ್ವಾಹಾ, ಸ್ವಧಾ, and ವಪಟ್ are put in the dative case. *e. g.* ದೈತ್ಯೇಭ್ಯಃ ಹರಿಃ ಪ್ರಭುಃ or ಸಮರ್ಥಃ or ಶಕ್ತಃ or ಅಲಂ. "Hari is a match for the demons". ಸ್ವಸ್ತಿ ರಾಮಾಯ "Hail to Rama". ಸ್ವಸ್ತಿ ಪ್ರಜಾಭ್ಯಃ. "May happiness be for the people" ಅಗ್ನಯೇಸ್ವಾಹಾ. "this offering to Agni". ಪಿತೃಭ್ಯಃ ಸ್ವಧಾ "this food to the Pitris". ಇಂದ್ರಾಯ ವಪಟ್, "this sacrifice to Indra".

55. The noun governed by the word ನಮಃ, when it is not an *upapada* of a word denoting an action, is put in the dative case. (II. 3. 16; Sid. I. 282). ಹರಯೇ ನಮಃ. "Salutation to Hari"; but ದೇವಾನ್. ನಮಸ್ಕರೋತಿ. "He salutes the gods"; for here "ನಮಃ" is an *upapada* to ಕರೋತಿ and so the case which the latter verb requires prevails. "ದೇವಾಯ ನಮಸ್ಕರೋತಿ" however, may be a good sentence if an infinitive of purpose such as "to propitiate" is taken as understood. Here the sense will be "he salutes (the God) to propitiate the God. (Sid. I. 281. note. 128; Sid. I. 282.)

56. The noun denoting that whose relation to an action is as the point of ablation is put in the ablative case. (II. 3. 28). *e. g.* ಗ್ರಾಮಾದಾಯಾತಿ. "He comes from the village," ಅಶ್ವಾತ್ಪತತಿ, "He falls from the horse."

57. And words from roots having the sense of "to shrink from in abhorrence" (ಜುಗುಪ್ಸಾ), "desist from" (ವಿರಾಮ), and "swerving from" (ಪ್ರವಾದ), are joined with a noun in the ablative case. (Sid. I. 284), *e. g.* ಪಾಪಾಜ್ಜುಗುಪ್ಸತೇ "He shrinks from sin." ಭಾಷಣಾದ್ವಿರಮತಿ, "He desists from speaking," ಧರ್ಮಾತ್ಪ್ರವಾದ್ಯತಿ. "He swerves from duty."

58. And a noun denoting that which produces fear or danger is put in the ablative case in relation to words from roots denoting "to fear" or to "protect" (I. 4. 25). *e. g.* ಚೋರಾದ್ಭೀತಿ "He is afraid of the thief". ಸಾಯಮಾ ನರಕಾತ್, "save me from hell."

59. And a noun denoting that which is desired is put in the ablative case in relation to words from roots signifying "to ward off" (I. 4. 27). *e. g.* ಯವೇಜ್ಯಃ ಗಾಂ ವಾರಯತಿ "He wards off the cow from the barley".

60. And a noun denoting one whose sight one wishes to avoid is put in the ablative case, in relation to words from roots having the sense of "to conceal", provided there is an intention to conceal, though the intention has failed in effect. (I. 4. 28). *e. g.* ಮಾತುಃ ನಿವೀಯತೇ ಕೃಷ್ಣಃ. "Kristna hides himself from his mother" ಚೋರಾನ್ನದಿ ದೃಕ್ಷತೆ. "He desires to be not seen by the thief".

61. And a noun denoting the person who teaches formally is put in the ablative case to govern words denoting the action correlative to teaching. (I. 4. 29). *e. g.* ಉಸಾಧ್ಯಾಯಾದಧೀತಃ, "He learns from his preceptor".

62. A noun denoting that which makes one tired or weary of it is put in the ablative case to govern words from the root ಜಿ preceded by ಪರಾ, in the sense of "to be tired or weary of" (I. 4. 26) *e. g.* ಅಧ್ಯಯನಾತ್ಪ ರಾಜಯತೇ ಬಾಲಕಃ, "The boy is tired of studying".

63. A noun denoting a person or thing with whom or with which another person or thing is compared is put in the ablative case, in order to be governed by the word denoting the latter person or thing. (II. 3. 42.) *e. g.* ಗೋವಿಂದಾ ದ್ರಾಪೋ ವಿದ್ವತ್ತರಃ. "Rama is more learned than Govinda". ಚೈತ್ರ ರಥಾದನೂನೆ ಭೃನ್ದಾವನೇ. "In Brindavananot inferior to Chaitraratha." ಕರ್ಮಣಃ ಜ್ಞಾನಮತಿ ರಿಚ್ಛತೇ " (Spiritual) knowledge is superior to (worldly) action".

64. A noun denoting that which is related to an action as the locality is put in the locative case in connection with the word denoting that action. (II. 3. 36), *e. g.* ಕಟಿ ಆಸ್ತೆ, "he sits in a mat". ಸ್ಥಾ ಲ್ಯಾಂ ಪಚತಿ. "he cooks in a pot". ಮೋಕ್ಷೇ ಇಚ್ಛಾಸ್ತಿ. "the desire is in (bent on)" salvation. ಸರ್ವಸ್ಮಿನಾತ್ಮಾಸ್ತಿ. "soul is in all."

65. Nouns denoting persons or things of whom or which one is distinguished from the others by its genus or species, (ಜಾತಿ) or attributes (ಗುಣ), or acts (ಕ್ರಿಯಾ) are put in the locative case in order to be governed by the noun denoting that one. (II. 3. 41), e. g. ನೃಪು ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣಃ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠಃ. "Among men, the brahmin is the best". (ಜಾತಿ). ಗೋಮು ಕೃಷ್ಣಾ ಏಕು ದ್ವೀರಾ. "Among cows, the black is one producing much milk". ಛಾತ್ರೇಮು ಮೃತ್ರಿ ಪಟುಃ. "Among students Mitra is sharp".

66. A noun is put in the genitive case when it is intended only to express its general relation to another word, that is to say such a sense in connection with the noun as is different from that of what is called a special relation, and from that of the crude noun from which it has been formed, and a relation such as that between property and its owner. (II. 3. 50; Sid. I. 294). e. g. ರಾಜ್ಞಃ ಪುರೂಷಃ "The king's man". ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣಸ್ಯಕುರ್ವನ್. "The doer to the brahmin". ನರಕಸ್ಯ ಜಿಹ್ವುಃ "The destroyer of the hell"

67. The genitive case is also used optionally with the locative case when the noun denotes persons or things of whom or which one is distinguished from the others by the genus or species or attributes or acts as has been already seen in connection with the latter case. (II. 3. 41.) e. g. ನೃಣಾಂ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠಃ ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣಃ; ಗವಾಂ ಕೃಷ್ಣಾ ಏಕು ದ್ವೀರಾ; and ಛಾತ್ರಾಣಾಂ ಮೃತ್ರಿ ಪಟುಃ; as well as ನೃಪು &c; ಗೋಮು &c; and ಛಾತ್ರೇಮು &c.

68. As exceptions to the above rules there are some peculiarities regarding the cases of certain classes of nouns as follows:—

A. Nouns denoting persons or things being the cause reason, purpose, or motive.

(1.) A noun which signifies whatever is connected with a thing as a cause is put in the instrumental case to mark it governable by the word denoting that thing. (II. 3. 23; Sid. I. 274). e. g.

ದಂಡೇನ ಘಟಃ. "The pot is by a stick" (i. e. a stick is a generating cause of the pot which it should be noted is not an action).

(2.) And a noun which signifies whatever is connected with an action as a cause without being an instrument i. e. as a thing which being incapable of actual action produces it by other means is likewise put in the instrumental case to make it governable by the word denoting that action. (II. 3. 23). e. g. ಪುಣ್ಯೇನ ದೃಷ್ಟಃ
"He was seen by fortune".

(3.) But a noun denoting that which is the material cause of production (ಪ್ರಕೃತಿಃ) in relation to words from the root ಜನ್ and a noun denoting the source in relation to words from the root ಭೂ is put in the ablative case. (I. 4. 31) e. g. ಹಿಮಾವತಃ ಸಂಗಾ ಪ್ರಭವತಿ.

The Ganges takes its rise from the Himalayas '. ಪಾಪಾನ್ನಾಶ ಉದ್ಭವತಿ "Ruin results from sin".

(4.) And a noun denoting the purpose or motive of an action is put in either the instrumental or dative case. (II. 3. 23; Sid. I. 280). e. g. ಅಧ್ಯಯನೇನ ವಸತಿ. "He resides for education." ಮುಕ್ತಯೇ ಹರಿಂ ಭಜತಿ. "He worships Hari for salvation".

(5.) But when words denoting the action are from roots which have the sense of "to be fit, capable or designed", the noun signifying the result or fruit to accrue from the action is in the dative case. (Sid. I. 280) e. g. ಭಕ್ತಿರ್ಜ್ಞಾನಾಯ ಕಲ್ಪತೆ or ಸಂಪದ್ಯತೇ, or ಜಾಯತೇ. "Piety tends to knowledge." (Spiritual)

(6.) And a noun denoting that which is foreboded by a phenomenon is in the dative case to be governed by the word denoting the phenomenon. (Sid. I. 280). e. g. ವಾತಾಯ ಕಪಿಲಾ ವಿದ್ಯುತ್.
"The blue lightning is for (forebodes) a hurricane."

(7.) A primitive noun which expresses the state or condition of the action signified by the root from which it has been formed, is put in the dative case when it has the sense of an infinitive expressing the purpose of another word denoting an action by the

same agent (II. 3. 15, Sid. I. 281). *e. g.* ಯಾಗಾಯ ಯಾತಿ. "He goes to offer a sacrifice."

(8). And a noun governed by a word denoting an action is put in the dative case, when it is the object of an action that is implied as a concomitant of that action and ought to have been, if fully expressed, expressed in the form of an infinitive of purpose. (II. 3. 14) *e. g.* ಫಲೇಭ್ಯಃ ಯಾತಿ "he goes for fruits". *i. e.* for gathering, bringing, eating, and so on.

(9). But a noun denoting that which is the thing sought for by an action "ಫಲಂ", if it is related to the object of that action either as a part (ಅವಯವ) is to the whole (ಅವಯವಿ), or as a thing in contact is to the thing with which it is in contact (ಸಂಯೋಗ), is put in the locative case. (Sid. I. 308. note 215). *e. g.* ಚರ್ಮಣಿ ದ್ವೀಪಿನಂ ಹನ್ತಿ. "They kill the tiger for the sake of the skin". ಸೀಮ್ನ ಪುಷ್ಕಲಕಃ ಹತಃ. "The civet cat was killed for the sake of its scrotum". ದಂತಯೋರ್ಜನ್ತಿ ಕುಂಜರಂ. "They kill elephant for the sake of the tusks". ಕೇಶೇಷು ಚಮರೀಂ ಹನ್ತಿ. "They kill the Yak for the sake of the hair".

(10). And when the word ಹೇತು is used along with nouns:—

(a). if they are *sarvanāma* words, they are put either in the instrumental or genitive case (II. 3. 27);

(b). if they are not *sarvanāma* words they are put in the genitive case. (II. 3. 26);

(c). provided always that the word ಹೇತು itself should be put in the same case with them. *e. g.* ಕೇನ ಹೇತುನಾ or ಕಸ್ಯ ಹೇತೋರ್ವಸತಿ. "For what does he live". ಅನ್ಮಸ್ಯ ಹೇತೋರ್ವಸತಿ. "He lives for the sake of food".

(11.) When the word ನಿಮಿತ್ತ, or a word similar to it in sense is used along with them—

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- (a). if they are *sarvanāma* they may be put in all cases (Sid. I. 295.)
- (b). if they are not *sarvanāma* they may be put in all cases except the nominative and accusative ; (Sid. I. 295).
- (c). provided that the word ನಿಮಿತ್ತ and other words of the like import used with them should be put in the *same case* with them (Sid. I. 295). *e. g.* ಕಿನ್ನಿಮಿತ್ತಂ (nom : or acc :) or ಕೇನ ನಿಮಿತ್ತೇನ, or ಕಸ್ಯ ನಿಮಿತ್ತಾಯ, or ಕಸ್ಮಿನ್ನಿಮಿತ್ತಾತ್, or ಕಸ್ಯ ನಿಮಿತ್ತಸ್ಯ, or ಕಸ್ಮಿನ್ನಿಮಿತ್ತೇ ವಸತಿ. “ For what does he live. So ಕಿಂಕಾರಣಂ or ಕಿಂಕಾರಣೇನ &c., ಕಿಂ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನಂ or ಕೇನ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನೇನ &c. : but ಜ್ಞಾನೇನ ನಿಮಿತ್ತೇನ or ಜ್ಞಾನಾಯ ನಿಮಿತ್ತಾಯ &c., (not ಜ್ಞಾನಂ ನಿಮಿತ್ತಂ), ಹರಿ ಸ್ತೇವೈಃ. “ Hari is to be worshipped for spiritual knowledge”.

(12.) And with a word from a root denoting a juridical obligation, a noun which is the cause of that obligation without being a causative agent of the action denoted by the root is put in the ablative case. (II. 3. 24). *e. g.* ಶತಾತ್ಯದ್ಧಃ. “He is bound by a hundred” (pieces of money) *i. e.* to the amount of a hundred.

(13.) Generally a noun which is a non-feminine *guna* word, and which is the cause of an action is put in the ablative case optionally, (see below) to be governed by a word denoting that action (II. 3. 25 ; Sid. I. 292). *e. g.* ಮಮಸುದೈವಾತ್ or ಸುದೈವೇನ ಸೋತ್ರಾಸತಃ. “ On account of my good fortune he has come here”. ಸಲೌಲ್ಯಾತ್ or ಲೌಲ್ಯೇನ ಮಾಂಸಂ ಭಕ್ಷಯತಿ. “ He eats flesh through greediness”. But ಯುಕ್ತ್ಯಾ ಪ್ರಮುಕ್ತಃ. “He was set free through a contrivance”. We say *generally*, because in the sentence ನಾಸ್ತಿ ಫಲಾನುಪಲಬ್ಧಿಃ, the word ಅನುಪಲಬ್ಧಿ is put in the ablative case.

B. Nouns denoting time or distance or space between two places. (ಅಧ್ಯನ್).

(1.) Nouns of the above description are put in the accusative case when in the connection with the time or space they signify there is involved through other words governing them the sense of continuity. (II. 3. 5). *e.g.* ಮಾಸಂ or ಕ್ರೋಶಂ ಅಧೀತೆ. "He studies for one month (uninterruptedly) or for (full) one *koss*"; ಮಾಸಂ ಕಲೃಣೀ. "Prosperous during the month" (uninterruptedly); ಸಂವತ್ಸರಂ ಪುಷ್ಪಾಃ, "flowers during the month" (continually); ಕ್ರೋಶಂ ಕುಟಿಲಾನದೀ, "the river winding for one *koss* (without any break); ಕ್ರೋಶಂ ಪರ್ವತಃ. "The hill throughout one (full) *koss*."

(2.) But the instrumental case is used with the nouns aforesaid when the word connected with them is a word denoting action and the sense implied is that of the attainment of the object intended by the action (ಅಪವರ್ಗಃ *i. e.* ಫಲಪ್ರಾಪ್ತಿ). (II 3. 6) *e.g.* ಮಾಸೇನ ಕ್ರೋಶೈರಧೀತಃ. "It was perseveringly and effectually read by him the whole month and throughout the many *kosses*"; but ಮಾಸಂ ಕ್ರೋಶಂಚಾಧೀತಃ. "It was (in vain) read by him during the whole month and throughout the whole *koss*."

(3.) A word denoting time takes the locative case, while a word denoting distance takes either the nominative or locative when they govern words denoting the point of time or space from which a distance in time or space is measured, and which should be put in the ablative case (Sid. I. 288). *e.g.* ವನಾದ್ ನಾ ಮಂ ಯೋಜನಂ or ಯೋಜನೇ. "The village is one *Yojana* (the distance of one *Yojana*) from the forest"; ಅಮಾವಾಸ್ಯಾ ಪೌರ್ಣಿಮಾಯಾಃ ಪಕ್ಷೇ. "New moon is one fortnight (at the interval of one fortnight) from full moon".

(4.) And a noun denoting time connected with asterisms without having reference to any particular division of time is put in the instrumental, or locative case, though it is related to

an action as a locality. (II. 3. 45.) *e. g.* ಮೂಲೇನ or ಮೂಲೆ ಆಕಾಹ ಯೇದ್ದೇವೀಂ. "In the time of the asterism called *mūla*, the goddess should be called in (to receive offerings.)"

(5.) And a noun denoting time or space is put in the ablative or locative case, when the sense implied is that the time or space is the interval between one action and another action (II. 3. 7.) *e. g.* ಅದ್ಯ ಭುಕ್ತ್ವಾಯಂತ್ರೈಹಾತ್ or ತ್ರೈಹೇಭೋಕ್ತಾ. "Having dined to-day he will dine again after an interval of three days." ಇಹಸ್ತೋಯಂ ಕ್ರೋಶಾತ್ or ಕ್ರೋಶೇ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯಂ ವಿದ್ಯತಿ. "Standing here, he will hit a mark at the distance of one *koss*".

(6.) A noun denoting time is optionally put in the genitive case to be governed by a word denoting an action, though the relation between the time and the action is locality, if, along with the noun, words formed by secondary affixes giving the sense of "times" are used. (II. 3. 64) *e. g.* ಪಂಚಕೃತ್ವಾಹ್ನಿಃ or ಅಹ ನಿಭುಚ್ಛ್ರಮ. "He eats five times a day". ದ್ವಿರನ್ಮೋಃ or ಅಹನ್ಯದ್ಯಯನಂ. "Study twice a day".

C. Nouns being the common names of directions (ದಿಕ್) used in connection with time or space :—

Words which govern the nouns.	Cases in which the nouns are to be put.	Examples.
(1). Words formed by the secondary affixes ಆಚ್ and ಆಹ.	5th. (II. 3. 29)	ದಕ್ಷಿಣಾಗ್ರಾಮಾತ್, ಉತ್ತರಾಗ್ರಾಮಾತ್, ದಕ್ಷಿಣಾಹಾಗ್ರಾಮಾತ್, ಉತ್ತರಾಹಾಗ್ರಾಮಾತ್.
(2). Words formed by the secondary affix ಎನಪ್	2nd and 6th (II. 3. 31.)	ಗ್ರಾಮಂ or ಗ್ರಾಮಸ್ಯ ದಕ್ಷಿಣೇನ ; ಗ್ರಾಮಂ or ಗ್ರಾಮಸ್ಯ ಉತ್ತರೇಣ.

Words which govern the nouns.	Cases in which the nouns are to be put.	Examples.
(3). Words formed by the secondary affix ಅತಿಸ್ or other affixes having the same meaning as ಅತಿಸ್.	6th (II. 3. 30 ; Sid. I. 296. note 174.)	ಗ್ರಾಮಸ್ಯ ದಕ್ಷಿಣತಃ or ಪುರಃ or ಪುರಸ್ತಾತ್ or ಉಪರಿ or ಉಪರಿಪಾತ್ or ಪಶ್ಚಾತ್.
(4). Other words provided they do not signify parts.	5th (II. 3. 29 ; Sid. I. 288.)	ಗ್ರಾಮಾತ್ಪೂರ್ವಃ. ಚೈತ್ರಾತ್ಪೂರ್ವಃ. ಪ್ರಾಗ್ಗ್ರಾಮಾತ್, ಪ್ರತ್ಯಗ್ಗ್ರಾಮಾತ್. ಪ್ರಾಕೈವ ತಾತ್ ; but ಪೂರ್ವಂ ಕಾಯಸ್ಯ "the front part of the body".

69. There are some words which govern the cases of nouns differently from the rules already given as follows :—

A. Words which thus require only one case.

I. Particular Words.

(a). Words which thus require the *accusative* case.

Words.	Relation between the words and the nouns governed by them.	Examples.
(1). Words from ಯಜ್. "to sacrifice".	Recipient (Sid. I. 276)	ರುದ್ರಂಯಜತೆ. "He offers a sacrifice to Rudra".
(2). Words from the roots ಶೀ, ಸಾ, and ಆಸ್ when preceded by ಅಧಿ.	Locality (I. 4. 46).	ಅಧಿಶೇತೆ, ಅಧ್ಯಾಸ್ತೆ or ಅಧಿತಿಷ್ಠತಿ ವೈಕುಂಠಂ ಹರಿಃ. "Hari sleeps, sits, or stands supreme in heaven".

Words.	Relation between the words and the nouns governed by them.	Examples. -
(3). Words from the root <i>ವಿಶ್</i> preceded by <i>ಅಭಿನಿ</i> (mostly)	Locality (I. 4 47).	<i>ಅಭಿನಿವಿಶತೇ ಸನ್ಮಾ ಸಂ.</i> "He abides fixedly in the good path, but in <i>ಪಾಪೇ</i> <i>ಅಭಿನಿವಿಶತೇ</i> , "In sin he dwells fixedly", <i>ಪಾಪೇ</i> is not in the accusative (Sid. I. 261).
(4). Words from the root <i>ವಸ</i> preceded by <i>ಉಪ</i> , <i>ಅನು</i> , <i>ಅಧಿ</i> , or <i>ಆ</i> provided the sense of it is not "to fast".	Locality (I. 4. 48.)	<i>ಉಪವಸತಿ</i> , <i>ಅನುವಸತಿ</i> , <i>ಅಧಿವಸತಿ</i> , or <i>ಆವಸತಿ</i> <i>ವೈಕುಂಠಂ ಕರಿಃ</i> . "Hari dwells in the heaven". But in <i>ವನೇ ಉಪವಸತಿ</i> , "He feasts in the forest" <i>ವನೇ</i> is not in the accusative case.
(5). The words (1) <i>ಉಪರೈ</i> "Immediately above". (2) <i>ಅಧ್ಯಧಿ</i> "Immediately after", (3) <i>ಅಧೋಧಸ್</i> , "Just below" (4) <i>ಉಭಯತಃ</i> , (5) <i>ಅಭಿತಃ</i> , (6) <i>ಸರ್ವತಃ</i> , (7) <i>ಪರಿತಃ</i> , (8) <i>ಸಮಯಾ</i> , (9) <i>ನಿಕಷಾ</i> , (10) <i>ಹಾ</i> , (11) <i>ಪ್ರತಿ</i> , (12) <i>ಅನ್ತರಾ</i> , (13) <i>ಅನ್ತರೇಣ</i> , (14) <i>ಧಿಕ್</i> .	General relation. (Sid. I. 262 ; II. 3. 4).	<i>ಉಪರೈಪರಿಲೋಕಂ</i> . "Immediately above the world". <i>ಅಧ್ಯಧಿಸುಖಂ</i> . "Immediately after happiness". <i>ಅಧೋಧೋಲೋಕಂ</i> . "Just below the world". <i>ಉಭಯತಃ</i> or <i>ಅಭಿತಃ ಕೃಷ್ಣಂ</i> "On both sides of Krishna". <i>ಸರ್ವತಃ</i> or <i>ಪರಿತಃ ಕೃಷ್ಣಂ</i> . "On all sides of Krishna". <i>ಗ್ರಾಮಂ ಸಮಯಾ</i> or <i>ನಿಕಷಾ</i> "near

Words.	Relation between the words and the nouns governed by them.	Examples.
(6.) The particles called <i>Karmapravachanīyāh</i> except when the meaning is "more" (II. 3. 7) and except ಸು and ಅಪಿ, and except ಅವ and ಅಜ್	General relation (II. 3. 8).	<p>the village". ಹಾಕೃಷ್ಣಾ ಭಕ್ತಂ "Alas for him who is not a worshipper of Kristna", ಬುಚುಕ್ಷಿತೆನ್ನ ಪ್ರತಿಭಾತಿ ಕಿಂ ಚಿತ್. "To a hungry person, nothing occurs (to his mind)". ಹರಿಮನ್ತರಾ or ಅನ್ತರೇಣ ಕಥಂ ಸುಖಂ ಲಭ್ಯೇತ. "How can happiness be obtained without Hari". ಅಂತರಾತ್ವಾಂ ಮಾಂ ಹರಿಃ "Hari is between you and me". ಭವನ್ತಮನ್ತರೇಣಕೇ ದೃಗೋಸ್ಯಾನುರಾಗಃ. "How is her love towards you"; ಧಿಕ್ಕೃಷ್ಣಾ ಭಕ್ತಂ. "Fie upon him who does not worship Krishna".</p> <p>ಪಪಮನು, ನದೀ ಮನು, ಅನು ಹರಿಂ, ಉಪಹರಿಂ, ವೃಕ್ಷ ಮೃತಿ, ವೃಕ್ಷ ಮನು, ವೃಕ್ಷಂ ಪರಿ, ಹರಿಮಭಿ, ಕುತೋಧಿ, ಕುತಃ ಪರಿ, ಅತಿ ದೇವಾನ್,</p>

Words.	Relation between the words and the nouns governed by them.	Examples.
(II. 3. 10) and ಪರಿ in the sense of “off” (Sid. I. 291), and except those which mean “in the room of ” or “in exchange for” (II. 3. 11) or “the lord” (II. 3, 9.)		

(b). Words which thus require the *instrumental* case :—

words.	Relation between the words and the nouns governed by them.	Examples.
(7). Words from the root. ಯಜ್ಞ	object. (Sid. I. 276).	ಪಶುನಾ ಯಜತೇ “ he sacrifices a cow”.
(8). Words from the root, ದಾ (ದಾಣ) preceded by ಸಮ in the sense of “to give” with an unworthy motive or for an unworthy ob- ject.	Recepient (Kàs on I. 3. 55).	ದಾತೃ ಸಂಪ್ರಯಜ್ಯತಿ “he gives presents to (his) female slave” (with whom he has unlawful intercourse).

(c). Words which thus require the *dative* case.

Words.	Relation between the words and the nouns governed by them.	Examples.
(9). Words from the root ಸ್ಪೃಹ	“ object”.	ಪ್ರಪ್ಪೇಭ್ಯಃ ಸ್ಪೃಹಯತೇ “ he desires flowers”.

Words.	Relation between the words and the nouns governed by them.	Examples.
(10). Words from the root क्लृप्, क्लृ, क्लृ and क्लृ provided the sense implied in connection with the noun governed, involve the sense of persuading the person denoted by the noun,	General relation (I.4.34.)	ಗೋಪೀ ಸ್ಮರಾತ್ ಕೃಷ್ಣಾಯ ಕ್ಲೃಪತೆ, ಕ್ಲೃತೆ, ತಿಷ್ಠತೆ, or ಕವತೆ.
(11). Words from the root ळ "to owe", the noun governed denoting the person or thing to whom or to which the thing is owed.	General relation. (I.4.35.)	ರಾಮಾಯ ಧನಂ ಧಾರಯತಿ, "He owes money to Rāma". ಭಕ್ತಾಯ ಧಾರಯತಿ ಮೋಕ್ಷಂ ಹರಿಃ. "Hari owes salvation to the devotees".
(12). Words from the roots ರಾಧ and ಈಕ್ಷ in the sense of "to find out good or bad luck" as a fortune-teller, provided the sense implied in connection with the noun governed is that he has asked the fortune-teller to divine his fortune.	General relation. (IX. 3. 9)	ಕೃಷ್ಣಾಯ ರಾಧ್ಯತಿ or ಈಕ್ಷತಿ. "He (as a fortune-teller) deliberates for the sake of Krishna".

Words.	Relation between the words and the nouns governed by them.	Examples.
(13). Words from the root ಪ್ರ preceded by ಪ್ರತಿ or ಆ in the sense of "to promise", the noun governed being the word signifying the person to whom the promise has been made.	General relation. (I. 4. 40.)	ವಿಷ್ಣುಯ ಗಾಂ ಪ್ರತಿಶ್ಯಣೋತಿ or ಆಶ್ಯಣೋತಿ "he promises the cow to the brahman".
(14). Words from the root ಸ್ತಾ preceded by ಅನು or ಪ್ರತಿ in the sense of "to repeat", the noun to be put in the dative case being the person who had said that which was repeated.	General relation (1. 4. 41.)	ಹೋತ್ರೇ ಅನುಸ್ಮಣಾತಿ or ಪ್ರತಿಸ್ಮಣಾತಿ. "He repeats after the Hotri" (i. e. he repeats in a sacrifice that which was said by the priest called Hotri).

(d). Words which thus require the *ablative* case.

Words.	Relation between the words and the nouns governed by them.	Examples.
(1) ಆರಾತ್, ಖತೇ, ಪ್ರಭೃತಿ, ಅರಭ್ಯ "since", ಏಹಿ.	General relation (II. 3. 29. Sid. I. 290.)	ಆರಾಧ್ಯನಾತ್, ಖತೇಕೃತ್ವಾತ್, ಭವಾತ್ಪ್ರಭೃತಿ, ಭವಾದಾರಭ್ಯ, ಗ್ರಾಮಾದೃಹಿ.

Words.	Relation between the words and the nouns governed by them.	Examples.
(2). ಅವ and ಅಜ್ when they are <i>Karmapravachaniya</i> and ಪರಿ when it is a <i>Karmapravachaniya</i> in the sense of "off".	General relation (Sid. I. 291. II.3. 10.)	ಅವಹರೇ, ಪರಿಹರೇ, ಆಮು ಕ್ಕೇ, ಆನಕಲಾತ್.
(3). The <i>Karmapravachaniyah</i> which have the sense of "in the room of" or of "in exchange for".	General relation (II. 3. 12.)	ಪ್ರದ್ಯುಮ್ನಃ ಕೃಷ್ಣಾತ್ ಪ್ರತಿ. "Pradyumna is in the room of Krishna"; ತಿಲೇಜ್ಯಃ ಪ್ರತಿಯಚ್ಛತಿ ಮಾಪಾನ್. "He gives the black gram in exchange for rape seed"

(e). Words which thus require the *locative* case.

Words.	Relation between the words and the nouns governed by them	Examples.
(1). ಇಷ್ಟಿ, ಪೂರ್ತಿ, ಉಪಾಸಾದಿತಿ, ನಿಸದಿತಿ, ಪರಿಸದಿತಿ, ಪರಿವಾದಿತಿ, ನಿಕಧಿತಿ, ನಿಷಾದಿತಿ, ನಿಪರಿತಿ, ಸಜ್ಜಲಿತಿ, ಪರಿಕಲಿತಿ, ಸಂರಕ್ಷಿತಿ, ಪರಿರಕ್ಷಿತಿ, ಅರ್ಚಿತಿ, ಗಣಿತಿ, ಅವಕೀರ್ಣಿ, ಆಯುಕ್ತಿ, ಗೃಹೀತಿ, ಆನ್ನೂತಿ, ಕೃತಿ, ಅಧೀತಿ, ಅವ	"Object" not being time or distance to be travelled (Sid. I. 676; Sid. I. 308. note 21).	ಅಧೀತಿ ವ್ಯಾಕರಣೇ. "He who reads Grammar", but ಮಾಸಂ or ಕ್ರೋಕಂ ಅಧೀತಿ ವ್ಯಾಕರಣೇ. "He who reads Grammar for a month or throughout a full Koss."

Words.	Relation between the words and the nouns governed by them.	Examples.
<p>ಧಾನೀ, ಅಸೇವಿತೀ, ಅವಧಾರಿತೀ, ಅವಕಲ್ಪಿತೀ, ನಿರಾಕೃತೀ, ಉಪಕೃತೀ, ಉಪಾಕೃತೀ, ಅನುಯುಕ್ತೀ, ಅನುಗಣಿತೀ, ಅನುಪರಿತೀ, ವ್ಯಾಕುಲಿತೀ.</p>		
<p>(2) ಸಾಧು and ನಿಪುಣ when the sense implied with the noun is of "in the service of" and provided the word ಪ್ರತಿ, ಪರಿ, or ಅನು is not used along with the noun.</p>	<p>General relation (II. 3. 43).</p>	<p>ಮಾತೇರಿ ಸಾಧುಃ or ನಿಪುಣಃ "He is excellent in (the service of) his mother"</p>
<p>(3). ಸಾಧು in other cases than the above ; also ಅಸಾಧು.</p>	<p>General relation (Sid. I.308).</p>	<p>ಮಾತೇರಿ ಸಾಧುಃ ಮಾತುಲೇ ಅಸಾಧುಃ. "Good to his mother and bad to his uncle".</p>
<p>(4). Words called <i>Karmapravachaniyāh</i> when the sense in respect of the noun governed by them is "more than".</p>	<p>General relation.</p>	<p>ಉಪಪರಾರ್ಥೇ ಹರೇರ್ಗುಣಾಃ "The attributes of Hari are more than a hundred thousand billions".</p>
<p>(5). Words called <i>Karmapravachanīya</i> when the sense in connection with the noun governed by it is "being as lord to" or "to have as lord".</p>	<p>General relation (II. 3. 9 Sid. I. 315.)</p>	<p>ಅಧಿಭುವಿರಾಮಃ "Rāma is lord in relation to the earth" ಅಧಿರಾಮೇ ಭೂಃ "The earth has Rām^a as lord".</p>

(f). Words which thus require the *genitive case*.

Words	Relation between the words and the nouns governed by them.	Examples.
(1). ಪ್ರೇಷ್ಯ or ಬೂಹಿ, when used in making offerings to gods or goddesses, the noun governed denoting sacrificial food.	"Object" (II. 3. 61.)	ಅಗ್ನಯೇ ಛಾಗಸ್ಯ ಹವಿಷೋ ವಪಾಯಾಃ ಮೇದಸಃ ಪ್ರೇಷ್ಯ or ಅನುಬೂಹಿ.
(2) Words from ನಾಥ್ when this root has the sense of "to solicit".	"Object" (II. 3. 55).	ಸರ್ಪಿಷಃ ನಾಥತೆ.
(3). Words from ದಿವ್ when it means "to deal or bargain" or "to play".	"Object" (II. 3. 58).	ಕತಸ್ಯ ದೀವ್ಯತಿ.

II. Classes of Words.

(a). Words which thus require the *dative case* :—

Words.	Relation between the words and the nouns governed by them.	Examples.
(1). Words from roots which signify "to please" such as ರುಚ್.	"Object" (I. 4. 33)	ಹರಯೇ ರೋಚತೇ ಭಕ್ತಿಃ. "Devotion pleases Hari" ಮಹ್ಯಂಫಲಂ ರೋಚತೆ. "Fruit pleases me",
(2) Words from roots which signify "to get angry," "to hate," "to envy", "to calumniate," and not preceded by an <i>upasarga</i> , such as ಕ್ರೂಢ್, ದುಹ್, ಈರ್ಷ್, ಅಸೂಯ್.	"Object" (I. 4. 73—33.)	ದೇವದತ್ತಾಯ ಕ್ರೂಢ್ಯತಿ, ದುಹ್ಯತಿ, ಈರ್ಷತಿ, ಅಸೂಯತಿವಾ. "He gets angry with, hates, envies, or calumniates, Dévadatta". But ದೇವದತ್ತಃ ಅಭಿಕ್ರೂಢ್ಯತಿ ಅಭಿದುಹ್ಯತಿವಾ. "He gets angry with or hates Dévadatta".

(b). Words which thus require the *ablative* case :—

Words.	Relation between the words and the nouns governed by them	Examples.
(1). Words which have between them and the noun they govern such a connection in sense as would require the assumption that the latter is the object of a gerund formed by ಲ್ಯಪ್ that is understood.	General relation (Sid. I. 288)	ಪ್ರಾಸಾದಾತ್ಪ್ರೇಕ್ಷತೆ. "he sees from the temple" (i. e. having got on the tower of the temple). Here the word ಆರುಹ್ಯ may be considered as the word understood.
(2). Words meaning "other than" or "different from," such as ಅನ್ಯ, ಭಿನ್ನ, ಪರ, ಇತರ, ವಿಲಕ್ಷಣ.	General relation (II. 3. 29. Sid I. 288).	ಕೃಷ್ಣಾದನ್ಯಃ or ಭಿನ್ನಃ or ಪರಃ or ಇತರಃ or ವಿಲಕ್ಷಣಃ.

(B). Words which thus require *more than one* case.

I. Particular Words.

Words.	Relation between the words and the nouns governed by them.	Cases require	Examples.
(1) ಜ್ಞಾ preceded by ಸಮ್.	"Object" (II. 3. 22.)	3rd and 4th.	ಪಿತಾ or ಪಿತರಂ ಸಂಜಾನೀತೆ. "He knows his father".
(2). Words from the root IV ಮನ್ provided the sense implied is of contempt and the nouns being factitive objects denote inanimate beings other than	"Object" (II. 3. 17)	2nd or 4th.	ತೃಣಾಯ or ತೃಣಂ ಮತ್ಪಾಸಕಲಂ ಜಗತ್. "having looked upon the whole world as a straw." ನ ತ್ವಾತ್ಮಣಾಯ or ತೃಣಮನ್ಯೆ. "I do not consider thee as enve a straw".

Words:	Relation between the words and the nauns governed by them.	Cases Required	Examples.
ನೌ and ಅನ್ನಂ, or animals other than ಕಾಕ, ಶುಕ, and ಶೃಗಾಲ.			
(3) Words from ದಿವ್	"Instrument" (I. 4. 43).	2nd or 3rd.	ಅಕ್ಷಾನ್ or ಅಕ್ಷೈಃದೀವ್ಯತಿ "He plays at dice"
(4) Words from root ಕ್ರೀ preceded by ಪರಿ.	"Instrument" (I 4. 44)	3rd and 4th.	ಶತಾಯ ಪರಿಕ್ರೀಣಾತಿ. "He hires by hundred" (pieces of money).
(5) ಪ್ರಥಕ್, ವಿನಾ, and ನಾನಾ.	"General relation". (II. 3. 32)	2nd, 3rd, and 5th.	ಪ್ರಥಕ್ or ವಿನಾ or ನಾನಾ ರಾಮಂ, or ರಾಮೇಣ, or ರಾಮಾತ್.
(6) ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಈಶ್ವರ, ಅಧಿ ಪತಿ, ದಾಯಾದ, ಸಾಕ್ಷಿ, ಪ್ರತಿಭೂ, ಪ್ರಸೂತೇ.	General relation (II. 3. 39)	6th and 7th.	ಗವಾಂ or ಗೋಷುಸ್ವಾಮಿ &c.
(7) ಕುಶಲ and ಆಯುಕ್ತ in the sense of "engaged".	General relation (II. 3. 40).	6th and 7th.	ಹರಿ ಪೂಜನೇ or ಹರಿ ಪೂಜ ನಸ್ಯ ಆಯುಕ್ತಃ ಕುಶಲೋ ವಾ. "Engaged or happy in the worship of Hari".
(8) ಪ್ರಸೀತ, ಉತ್ಸುಕ.	General relation (II. 3. 44.)	3rd and 7th.	ಪ್ರಸೀತಃ or ಉತ್ಸುಕಃ ಹರಿ ಣಾ or ಹರೌ.
(9) ಅಧಿಕ.	General relation Sid I. 314.	5th and 7th.	ಲೋಕೇ or ಲೋಕಾದಧಿ ಕೋ ಹರಿಃ "Hari is great in the world".
(10) Words from ದ ಯ್ and ಈಶ್.	"Object" (II. 3. 52).	2nd and 6th	ಸರ್ವಿಷಃ or ಸರ್ವಿದೈಯತೆ. ಸರ್ವಿಷಃ or ಸರ್ವಿರೀವೈ.

Words.	Relation between the words and the nouns governed by them.	Cases required.	Examples.
(11) Words from ಕೃ when this root has the sense of "to alter".	"Object" (II. 3. 53.)	2nd and 6th.	ವಿಧೋದಕಸ್ಯ or ವಿಧೋದಕಮುಪಸ್ಕರುತೇ.
(12) Words from the roots ಪಣ್ or ಪಣ or from ಹೃ preceded by ವಿ+ಅವ (ವ್ಯವ), these roots signifying "to deal or bargain" or "to game".	"Object" (II. 3. 75).		ಕತಸ್ಯ or ಕತಂ ವ್ಯವಹರತಿ or ಪಣತೆ.
(13) Words from ದಿವ when it means "to deal or bargain" or "to play" if preceded by <i>upasargáh</i> .	"Object" (II. 3. 59).	2nd and 6th.	ಕತಸ್ಯ or ಕತಂಪ್ರತಿ ದೀವ್ಯತಿ.
(14.) Words from (1) ಜಸು, (2) ಹೃ preceded by either ನಿ or ಪ್ರ or ಪ್ರ+ನಿ or ನಿ+ಪ್ರ, (3) ನಟ (4) ಕ್ರಾಢ್, and (5) ಪಿಪ್.	"Object" (II. 3. 59).	2nd and 6th.	ಚೋರಸ್ಯ or ಚೋರಮುಜ್ಜಾಸಯತಿ or ನಿಹಂತಿ or ಪ್ರಹಂತಿ or ಪ್ರಣಿಹಂತಿ or ನಿಪ್ರಹಂತಿ or ನಾಟಯತಿ or ಕ್ರಾಢಯತಿ or ಪಿಪಿ.
(15) Words from ಜ್ಞ when the root has not the sense of "to know".	(Instrument II. 3. 51).	3rd and 6th.	ಸರ್ಪಿಮಃ or ಸರ್ಪಿಮಾಜಾನಾತಿ but ಸ್ವರೇಣ ವುತ್ರಾಜಾನಾತಿ.

Words.	Relation between the words and the nouns governed by them.	Cases Required.	Examples.
(16) Words from roots signifying motion, if actual motion is intended and the nouns denoting the objects denote not a way.	"Object". (II. 3. 12; Sid I. 283)	2nd or 4th.	ಗ್ರಾಮಂ or ಗ್ರಾಮಾಯ ನ ಚ್ಛತಿ. "He goes to the village" but ಮನಸಾ ಹರಿಂ ವ್ರಜತಿ. "He mentally goes to Hari". So ಪಂಥಾನಂ ನ ಚ್ಛತಿ.
(17) Words denoting distance or nearness.	General relation (II. 3. 34).	5th or 6th.	ದೂರಂ or ನಿಕಟಂ ಗ್ರಾಮಸ್ಯ or ಗ್ರಾಮಾತ್. ವಿಪ್ರಕೃಷ್ಟಂ ಗ್ರಾಮಾತ್ or ಗ್ರಾಮಸ್ಯ. ಅಭ್ಯಾಸಂ ಗ್ರಾಮಾತ್ or ಗ್ರಾಮಸ್ಯ.
(18) Words having the sense of (1) ಆಯುಷ್ಯ, (2) ಧೈರ್ಯ, (3) ಮದ್ರ, (4) ಕುಶಲ, (5) ಸುಖ, (6) ಅರ್ಥ, and (7) ಏತ. such as ಬೆರಂಜೀವಿತಂ, ನಿರಾಮಯಂ, ಸಮ್, ಪ್ರಯೋಜನಂ, ಪಥ್ಯಂ, and so forth, when the sense conveyed in connection with them is that of a blessing, the person or thing referred to as the recipient of the blessing being expressed by the noun governed by them.	General relation (II. 3. 73.)	4th or 6th.	ಆಯುಷ್ಯಂ or ಬೆರಂಜೀವಿತಂ ಕೃಷ್ಣಾಯ or ಕೃಷ್ಣಸ್ಯ ಭೂಯಾತ್. "May happiness attend Krishna".

Words.	Relation between the words and the nouns governed by them.	Cases required.	Examples.
(19) Words having the sense of "equal to" except the words ತುಲಾ and ಉಪಮಾ.	General relation (II. 3. 72.)	3rd or 6th.	ತುಲ್ಯಃ or ಸದೃಶಃ or ಸಮಃ or ಸಂಕಾಶಃ ಕೃಷ್ಣೇನ or ಕೃಷ್ಣಸ್ಯ, but ಕೃಷ್ಣಸ್ಯತುಲಾ or ಉಪಮಾ.
(20) Words having the sense of "to remember."	"Object" (II. 3. 52.)	2nd or 6th.	ಮಾತುಃ or ಮಾತಾರಂಸ್ತು ರತಿ or ಅಧ್ಯೇತಿ.
(21) Words from roots having the sense of "to afflict" except (1) ಜ್ವರ್ and (2) ತಪ್ preceded by ಸಂ, provided the agent of the action denoted by the words is denoted by a word denoting the state or condition of the particular roots from which they have been formed.	"Object" (II. 3. 54.)	2nd or 6th.	ರೋಗಃ ಚಾರಸ್ಯ or ಚಾರಂ ರುಜತಿ; ಚಾರಸ್ಯ or ಚಾರಂ ಆನುಯತಿ ಆನುಯಃ; but ಚಾರಂ ಜ್ವರಯತಿ ಜ್ವರಃ or ಸಂತಾಪಯತಿ ತಾಪಃ.

70. There are some nouns which when governed by words may be in more cases than one, as follows:—

I. Particular Nouns.

Nouns.	Relation between the nouns and the words by which they are governed.	Cases.	Examples.
ಸ್ತೋಕ, ಅಲ್ಪ, ಕೃಚ್ಛ and ಕತಿವಯ, when not used as adverbs or as nouns qualifying such other	General relation (II. 3. 33; Sid. I 294.)	3rd and 5th.	ಅಲ್ಪೇನ, ಸ್ತೋಕೇನ, ಅಲ್ಪಾತ್, or ಸ್ತೋಕಾನ್ಮುಕ್ತಃ, "He was released with

Nouns.	Relation between the Nouns and the words by which they are governed	Case.	Examples.
nouns as denote substances (ದ್ರವ್ಯ).			a little" (effort). ಕೆಚ್ಚೇಣ or ಕೆಚ್ಚಾಣ್ನು ಕ್ತಃ. "He was released with great pains". ಕತಿಪಯೇನ or ಕತಿಪಯಾನ್ಮು ಕ್ತಃ. "He was released by a few" (endeavours).

II. Classes of Nouns.

Nouns having the sense of "distance" or "nearness" and used in the abstract (ಪ್ರಾತಿಪದಿಕಾರ್ಥ ಮಾತ್ರೇ) without qualifying other nouns. (ಅಸತ್ವ ವಚನಸ್ಯ.)

General relation (II. 3. 35. 36.)

2nd, 3rd, 5th, and 7th.

ಸನ್ತಿದೂರಂ ದೂರೇಣ ದೂರಾತ್ or ದೂರೇ or ಅನ್ತಿಕಂ ಅನ್ತಿಕೇನ ಅನ್ತಿಕಾತ್ or ಅನ್ತಿಕೇ ಗ್ರಾಮಸ್ಯ. "They are far from or near to the village"; but ದೂರಃ or ಅನ್ತಿಕಃ ಪನ್ನಾಃ "a distant or near road. ದೂರಾಯ or ಅನ್ತಿಕಾಯಪಥೆ. "To a distant or near road", and so on. (Here the cases of the nouns are regulated by those of the nouns qualified by them.)

The Locative and Genitive Absolute.

71. When an action indicates the time of another action by being either simultaneous with it (ಸ್ವಾಧಾರಕಾಲೇನ ಪರಿಚ್ಛೇದನಂ) or immediately subsequent to it, (ಸ್ವಾಧಾರಕಾಲಾ ವ್ಯವಹಿತೋತ್ತರ ಕಾಲೇನ ಪರಿಚ್ಛೇದನಂ), or immediately antecedent to it, (ಸ್ವಾಧಾರಕಾಲಾ

ವೈವಿಧ್ಯತೆ ಪೂರ್ವಕಾಂತಿ ಪರಿಚ್ಛೇದನಂ), the noun expressing the person or thing to whom or to which the first action is related as the agent or object is put in the locative case as well as the word denoting the action, in agreement with the word denoting the second action. (II. 3. 37; Sid. I. 309 Note 216) e. g. ಗೋಮು ದುಹ್ಯಮಾನಾಸು ಆಗಚ್ಛತಿ. "The cows being getting milked (as the cows are being milked), he comes". Here the action of coming is simultaneous with the action of getting milked. ಗೋಮು ಧೋಹ್ಯಮಾನಾಸು ಆಗಚ್ಛತಿ. "The cows being about to get milked, he comes." Here the action of coming is immediately antecedent to the action of getting milked. ಗೋಮು ದುಗ್ಧಾಸು ಆಗಚ್ಛತಿ. "The cows having been milked, he comes". Here the action of coming is immediately subsequent to the action of getting milked.

72. And when an action is related to another action by contrast as an action proper to fit persons or things is to the action proper to unfit persons or things, or as an action improper to fit persons or things is to an action improper to unfit persons or things, the words denoting the persons or things related to one action as an agent or object are put in the *locative* case in agreement with the word denoting the other action. (Sid. I. 310) e. g. ಸತ್ಸು ತರತ್ಸು ಅಸಂತು ಆಸತೆ. "Good people crossing over, the bad people remain". ಅಸತ್ಸು ತಿಷ್ಠತ್ಸು ಸಂತಸ್ತರಂತಿ. "Bad people sitting quiet, the good people cross over". ಸತ್ಸು ತಿಷ್ಠತ್ಸು ಅಸಂತಸ್ತರಂತಿ. "Good people sitting quiet, the bad people cross over." ಅಸತ್ಸುತರತ್ಸು ಸಂತಸ್ತಿಸ್ತಿಷ್ಠಂತಿ. "Bad people crossing over, the good people sit quiet."

73. And when an action is so related to another action that the sense in respect of the latter is that it has taken place in spite of the former action, the word denoting the agent or the object of the former action as well as the word denoting the action itself is put either in the genitive or locative case. (II. 3. 38) e. g.

ರುದತಃ ಪುತ್ರಸ್ಯ or ರುದತಿ ಪುತ್ರೇ ಪ್ರಾವ್ರಾಜೀತ್. "The son crying, (notwithstanding that the son was crying), he became a recluse." ನಂದಾಃ ಪಶವ ಇವಹತಾಃ ಪಶ್ಯತೋರಾಕ್ಷಸಸ್ಯ. "The Nandas were killed like beasts, the Râkshasa looking on."

Chapter II.

The Tenses of Verbs.

1. The present tense is used to express present time. (III. 2. 123) ವಚತಿ "He cooks "

2. The general sense conveyed by the imperfect, perfect, and aorist is that of past time. (ಭೂತ) But while in the imperfect and the perfect the past time implied is not of the current day (ಅನದ್ಯತನ), it is indefinite in the aorist, and must of course be some past time of the current day if we wish to preserve the distinction between it and the other tenses of the past time. And though the past time is the same in the imperfect and the perfect there is this distinction between these tenses viz. that the imperfect expresses an action that has been witnessed by the speaker or writer, (ಅಪರೋಕ್ಷ) while the perfect expresses it as not having been perceived by the speaker or writer. (III. 2. 110, 111, 115). And while the aorist should, even when the time is not of the current day be used if the additional sense implied is that of continuousness or of recentness of the action, (III. 3. 135) the perfect should be used always to denote past time simply whether of the current day or otherwise and whether the action has been witnessed personally or not, if the sense is total denial (ಅತ್ಯಂತಾಪ ಹ್ನವ) of the action (Sid II. 281. note 5) e. g. ತಮಕರೋತ್ "(I saw that) he did it (not recently)." ತಂಚಕಾರ. "(I have heard that) he did it (not recently)". ಅಕಾರ್ಷೀತ್ "He did it (recently)." And ಯಾ ವಜೀವ ಮನ್ನಮದಾತ್. He gave food throughout his life "

ಯೋಯಂ ಪಾರ್ಣವಾಸ್ಯತಿ ಕ್ರಾಂತಾತಸ್ಯಾಂಸೋಮೇನಾಯವ್ಯ. "On the last full moon day, he performed the Soma sacrifice". Question ಕಲಿಂಗೀವ್ಯವಾತ್ಸೀ. "You lived in the Kalinga country." Answer. ನಾಹಂ ಕಲಿಂಗಾನ್ ಜಗಾಮ. "I did not (do even so much as to) go to the Kalinga country." But, Question. ಕಲಿಂಗೀವ್ಯಗಾ. "You did not go to Kalinga." Answer, ನಕಲಿಂಗೀವ್ಯಸಚ್ಛಂ "I did not go to Kalinga". (Here there is only a denial, but not such a total denial as is implied in denying that which is a necessary preliminary to the action imputed.)

3. It is evident that the imperfect should not be used in the first person, *i. e.* when the agent of the action is the speaker or writer himself ; for it is impossible that the action should not have been witnessed by him. But if by reason of some distracted, unconscious, or absent state of mind, it is possible for the agent to speak of the action as one of which he was not a conscious witness the imperfect may be used even in the first person (Sid. I. 281), ಸುನೋಹಂ ಕಿಲವಿಲಾಪ್ಯ, "Indeed *I prated while asleep*". ಬಹು ಜಸದ ಪುರಸ್ತಾ ತ್ತಸ್ಯ ಮತ್ತಾಕಿಲಾಹಂ," "Being frenzied, forsooth I prated much before him".

4. Both the first future and second future express future time, but while in the first future the sense is that the time is not of the current day, the second future conveys simply the idea of futurity (III. 3. 13, 15.) *e. g.* ಕರಿಷ್ಯತಿ "he will do it" but ಕ್ವಚಿತ್ತಾ "he will do it to-morrow".

5. The second future should however be used even when the time is not of the current day,

(a.) when continuousness or immediate futurity of the action is implied (III. 3. 135). *e. g.* ಯಾವಜ್ಜೀವ ಮನ್ನಂದಾಸ್ಯತಿ. "He will give food throughout his life". ಯೋಯಂ ಅಮಾವಾಸ್ಯಾ ಗಾಮಿನೀತಸ್ಯಾಂ ಸೋಮೇನ ಯಕ್ಷ್ಯತಿ. "On the next new moon day, he will perform the Soma sacrifice".

(b). When the word ಅವರ in the sense of "west" or "posterior" is used together with a word signifying that which is a limit in regard to that word provided that this word does not give the sense of "day" or "night" (III. 3. 136, 137). *e. g.* "ಯೋಯಮಧ್ಯಾಸ್ತಮೈ ಆಪಾಟಲಿ ಪುತ್ರಾತ್ಮಸ್ಯ ಯದವರಂ ಕೋಕಾಂಭ್ಯಾಸ್ತತ್ರೋದನಂ ಭೋಕ್ಷ್ಯಾಮಹೆ". On the west road from the city of Kosambi to (the city of). Pataliputra, we will dine. ಯೋಯಂ ವತ್ಸರ ಆಗಾಮಿತಸ್ಯ ಯದವರಮಾಗ್ರ ಹಾಯಣ್ಯಾಸ್ತತ್ರಯುಕ್ತಾಃ ಅಧ್ಯೇಷ್ಯಾಮಹೆ. "In (the month of) Chaitra the year after next we shall read together," but, ಯೋಯಂ ಮಾಸ ಆಗಾಮಿ ತಸ್ಯಯೋವರಃ ಪಂಚ ದಶರಾತ್ರಃ ತತ್ರ ಅಧ್ಯೇತಾಸ್ಮಹೇ (first future). "In the fortnight after the next month we shall read."

(c). Optionally when the word ಪರ is used under the same circumstances as above (III. 3. 138). ಯೋಯಂ ಸಂವತ್ಸರ ಆಗಾಮಿ ತಸ್ಯಯತ್ಪರ ಮಾಗ್ರಹಾ ಯಣ್ಯಾಸ್ತತ್ರಾಧ್ಯೇಷ್ಯಾಮಹೇ or ಅಧ್ಯೇತಾಸ್ಮಹೇ. "We will read in the month of Chaitra, the year after next."

6. The imperative and optative give in connection with the verb the sense of (1). commanding or directing (ವಿಧಿ) (2). requesting or inviting. (ನಿಮನ್ತ್ರಣಂ). (3) suggesting (ಆಮನ್ತ್ರಣಂ. ಕಾಮಚಾರಾನುಜ್ಞಾ) (4) expressing a wish for, by way of shewing regard, (ಅಧೀಷ್ಟಂ) (5) enquiring (ಸಂಪ್ರಶ್ನಂ) and (6) entreating (ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನಂ). (III. 3. 161, 62). ಕಟಂಕುರ್ಯಾತ್ "make the mat" ಶೃಣುತಮಾಣವಕ "Listen you boy" ಇಹಭವಾನ್ಭುಂಜೀತ or ಭುಂಜ್ಯತು "Please take food here" ಅಮುತ್ರ ಭವಾನಾಸೀತ or ಆಸ್ತು "Your honor, may sit here" ಅಧೀಚ್ಛಾಮೋ ಭವಂತಮಾಣವಕಂ ಭವಾನಧ್ಯಾಪಯೀತ or ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಯತು. "We wish that your honor may teach the boy" ಕಿಂವ್ಯಾಕರಣಮಧಿಯಾಯ or ಅಧ್ಯಯೈ "What, do you study grammar" ಭವತಿಸಂಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನಾ ವ್ಯಾಕರಣ

ಮಧಿಯಾಯ or ಅಧ್ಯಯೈ "My entreaty is that you should study grammar".

7. But though the sense is that of commanding or suggesting, not the optative but the imperative only should be used if in addition to that sense it is intended to convey the sense that the time proper for the action (ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತಕಾಲ) is come, provided words having the sense of "after an Indian hour" (ಉರ್ಧಮೌಹೂರ್ತಿಕ) and the word ಸ್ಮ are not used along with the verb. (III. 3. 163 to 165, Sid II. 292.) *e. g.* ಭವಾನ್ ಯಜತಾಂ. "Let your honor perform the sacrifice" (for the proper time is come). ಉರ್ಧಂ ಮೌಹೂರ್ತಾತ್ ಭವಾನ್ ಯಜತಾಂ ಸ್ಮ "Let your honor perform the sacrifice after an Indian hour, (for then is the proper time). But ಉಪರಿ ಮೌಹೂರ್ತಸ್ಯ ಭವಾನ್ ಯಜತಾಂ or ಯಜೋತು.

8. And even when the sense is that of expressing a wish by way of shewing respect, if the word ಸ್ಮ is used along with the verb, only the imperative not the optative should be used (III. 3. 166.) *e. g.* ಭವಾನ್ ಸ್ಮ ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಯ. "May your honor teach."

9. Again both the optative and the imperative may be used when words having the sense of "hope" are employed along with the verb, provided the hope is of the speaker or writer and the action denoted by the verb is of another. But in the above case, if the hope and the other action are of the same person, then only the optative should be used. (III. 3, 157, 159) *e. g.* ಇಚ್ಛಾಮಿ or ಕಾಮಯೇ or ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಯೇ ಭುಂಜೀತ or ಭುಂಜ್ಯಾಂಭವಾನ್ "I hope your honor will dine;" but ಭುಂಜೀಯೇತಿಚ್ಛತಿ "He hopes to dine".

10. And the optative is used even when no words having the sense of "hope" are used along with the verb, provided the word ಕಚ್ಛಿತ್ which indirectly conveys the sense of hope is not used along with the verb (III. 3. 353.). *e. g.* ಭುಂಜೀತ ಭವಾನ್. "(I hope) your honor will eat," but ಕಚ್ಛಿ ಜೀವತಿ ("I hope) he lives" ಕಚ್ಛಿ ದ್ಭರ್ತುಃ ಸ್ಮ ರಸಿ. "(I hope) you remember your master"

11. And the optative is used when expectation of a person or thing being able or competent (ಅಲಂ) to do or suffer the action denoted by the verbs is implied or expressed by any other word used along with them than ಅಲಂ (III. 3. 154.155). e. g. ಅಪಿಗಿರಿಂ ಶಿರಸಾಭಿಂಧ್ಯಾತ್. "(I expect) he will break even the hill with his head" ಸಂಭಾವಯಾಮಿ, or ಅವಶಲ್ಪಯಾಮಿ ಗಿರಿಮಪಿ ಶಿರಸಾಭಿಂಧ್ಯಾತ್. "I expect he will break even the hill with his head" ಸಂಭಾವಯಾಮಿ ಯದಭುಂಜೀತ ದ್ರೋಣಸಾಕಂ ಭವಾನ್. "I expect you will eat away even a *Drona* of cooked food".

12. And when the words ಕಾಲ or ಸಮಯ or ವೇಳಾ together with the word ಯನ್ are used along with the verb the optative is used (III. 3. 163). e. g. ಕಾಲಃ or ಸಮಯಃ or ವೇಳಾಯದ್ಭುಂಜೀತ ಭವಾನ್. "It is time that your honor should eat".

13. And when "fitness" or "ability" is indicated in connection with the action denoted by the verb, the optative is used. (III. 3. 169. 172). e. g. ತ್ವಮಿದಂ ಸತ್ಕೃತ್ಯಂ ಕುರ್ಯಾಃ. "You are fit to do this good". ತ್ವಮಿದಂ ಭಾರಂವಹೇಃ. "You are able to bear this burden".

14. When the words ಉತ and ಅಪಿ in the sense of "certainly" are used along with the verb, the optative should be used. (III. 3. 152) e. g. ಉತ or ಅಪಿಹನ್ಯಾದಘಂಹರಿಃ. "Hari certainly kills sin".

15. And when a future condition is expressed by one verb and the consequence by another verb, both verbs are put in the optative. (III. 3. 156). e. g. ಕೃಷ್ಣಂನಮೇತ್ವೇತ್ ಸುಖಿಯಾತ್. "If he worships Krishna, he will attain happiness".

16. The conditional is used whenever the optative is to be used under the above rules if the sense is that the action denoted by the verb did not happen, if past time is understood, and would not happen, if future time is understood. (III. 3. 139. 140)

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e. g. ತಸ್ಯ ಅಜ್ಞಾತ್ವಮಕಟ ಮಕರಿಷ್ಯಃ. "His order (was or will be in vain) that you should make a mat." ಮಮ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನಾ ವ್ಯಾಕರಣ ಮಧಿ ಯಿಷ್ಯತ್. "My entreaty (was or will be in vain) that he should study grammar." ಸಂಭಾವಯಂ ಯದ ಭುಂಜಿಷ್ಯತ ದೋಷಪಾಕಂ ಭವಾನ್. "I expected (in vain) you would eat up a *Drona* of cooked food." ಕಾಲಃ ಯದಭುಂಜಿಷ್ಯತ ಭವಾನ್. "It was or will be time that you should eat" (but you failed or you will fail to eat. ತ್ವಮಿದಂ ಸತ್ಕೃತ್ಯಮಕರಿಷ್ಯಃ. "You (were or will be) fit to do this good" (but you failed or will fail to do so). ತ್ವಮಿದಂ ಭಾರಮವಹಿಷ್ಯಃ. "You (were or will be) able to bear this burden" (but you failed or will fail to bear it). ಉತ or ಅಪ್ಯಕರಿಷ್ಯತ್ ದೇವದತ್ತಃ. "Devadatta certainly should have done it or should do it" (but he failed or will fail to do it). ಕೃಷ್ಣಮನ ಮಿಷ್ಯಶ್ಚೇತ್ ಸುಖಮಯಾಯಿಷ್ಯಃ. "If you had worshiped or should worship Krishna, you would have attained or would attain happiness" (but as you did not worship you did not attain happiness or as you will not worship you will not attain happiness.) ಸುವೃಷ್ಟಿಶ್ಚೇದಭವಿಷ್ಯದ್ಧುರ್ಭಿಕ್ಷಂ ನಾಭವಿಷ್ಯತ್. "If there had been good rain (which there was not) there would have been no famine (which there was)" ಯದಿಸುರಭಿಮವಾಪ್ಸ ಸ್ತನ್ಮುಖೋ ಚ್ಛ್ವಾಸಗಂಧಂ ತವರತಿರಭವಿಷ್ಯತ್ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತೋಽಸ್ಮಿನ್. "If you had obtained the fragrant smell of her breath, would you have had any liking for this lotus?" (but you clearly have not obtained it and hence your liking for the lotus).

17. The benedictive, when used in the first person, expresses the wish of the speaker or writer, and when used in other persons, a blessing in connection with the action, the sense affecting sometimes the agent of the action as the object of the blessing and sometimes as the source according to the context. e. g. ಕೃತಾರ್ಥಭೂಯಾಸಂ. "May I become successful." ವೀರಪ್ರಸವಾ ಭೂಯಾಃ. "May you give birth to a warrior". ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಭೂಯಾತ್. "May he be happy." ವಿಘ್ನೇಯಾಸುರ್ದೇವಾಃ ಪರಮ ರಮಣೀಯಾಂ ಪರಿಣತಿಂ. "May the gods make the end very pleasant".

18. But sometimes the benedictive, is also used to express an imprecation. e. g. ಅಜೀವನಿಸ್ತೇ ಭೂಯಾತ್. "May there be loss of life to thee".

19. It is to be observed however, that when primitive words are joined with verbs so as to qualify them, the time of the verbs being mainly the time that controls the sentence, any time denoted by the primitive affixes by which the former words have been formed will be subordinate to and regulated by, but need not be corresponding to, the time of the verbs, so far as the form of those words is concerned. (III. 4. 1). e. g. ತತ್ರವಸನ್ ದರ್ಶ. "Living there, he saw". Here though the time of the action of living denoted by ವಸನ್ is present, this action is present only in relation to the action of seeing, and though because the latter action is past the former action also is past with reference to the speaker or writer, this circumstance does not affect the form of ವಸನ್ which therefore may remain as it is. So in ಸೋಮಯಾಜೀ ಅಸ್ಯ ಪುತ್ರಃ ಭವಿತಾ, "His son will become a performer of the Soma sacrifice", ಸೋಮಯಾಜೀ will not change its form though the time expressed by its form is only present time and the time of ಭವಿತಾ is future.

20. There are some cases in which, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the above rules, certain tenses are to be used absolutely or optionally in preference to others.

21. We may in this connection first notice a peculiar use of the imperative in cases in which the sense of frequency or intensity is understood in connection with the action, this sense not being included in that of the verb as it may be in the case of a verb from frequentative roots.

22. The rules on this subject are as follows :—

- (1). Use the imperative (III. 4. 2).
- (2). Consider the personal affixes of the imperative to

have been replaced by the personal affixes of the second person singular of the same tense but only optionally when the personal affixes concerned are ತ and ಧ್ವಂ (III; 4.2).

- (3.) Double the verbs so formed. (Sid. I. 738).
- (4.) Use the word ಇತಿ or ಇತ್ಯೇವ after the doubled verbs.
- (5.) Use, after the verbs so doubled, a verb from the same root from which the verb so doubled has been formed, this third verb being in its proper tense, number, and person, according to the time, number, and person of the agent of the action. (III. 4. 4. Sid. II. 295). *e. g.* ಯಾಹು ಯಾಹೀತಿ ಯಾತಿ. "He goes frequently or much." So instead of ಯಾತಿ, we should use ಯಾತೇ, ಯಾನ್ತಿ, ಯಾಸಿ, ಯಾಥೇ, ಯಾಥ, ಅಯಾಸೀತ್, ಯಾಸ್ಯತಿ &c. according to circumstances. So, ಲಾನೀಹು ಲಾನೀಹೀತಿ ಲಾನಾತಿ &c. But ಯಾತ ಯಾತೇತಿ or ಯಾಹು ಯಾಹೀತಿ ಯಾಥ; ಲಾನೀತ ಲಾನೀತೇತಿ or ಉನೀಹು ಲಾನೀಹೀತಿ ಲಾನೀಥ. And ಅಧೀಷ್ಟು ಅಧೀಷ್ಟೀತಿ ಅಧೀತೆ or ಅಧೀಯಾತೆ or ಅಧೀಯತೆ or ಅಧೀವೆ or ಅಧೀಯಾಥೆ or ಅಧೀವಹೆ &c. But ಅಧೀಧ್ವಂ ಅಧೀಧ್ವಮಿತಿ or ಅಧೀಷ್ಟು ಅಧೀಷ್ಟೀತಿ ಅಧೀಧ್ವೆ.

23. And when there are many actions spoken of together the imperative is optionally used in the same manner as above with this exception however that no doubling of the verbs denoting those actions takes place. (III. 4. 3. Sid. II. 296) and that the verb that is made to follow the verb should be such as has the sense common to all those verbs (III. 4. 5) when the verbs are different in their form. *e. g.* ಸಕೌನ್ಮಿಬಿ or ಪಿಬತಿ, ಧಾನಾಃ ಖಾದೆ or ಖಾದತೀತ್ಯೈಭ್ಯವಹರತಿ; ಅನ್ನಂಭು ಬ್ರಹ್ಮವಿ or ಭುಜ್ಞೇದಾಧಿಕಮಾಸ್ವಾದಯಸ್ವ or ಆಸ್ವಾದಯತೀತ್ಯೈಭ್ಯವಹರತಿ. But ಸಕೌನ್ಮಿಬತೆ or ಪಿಬ or ಪಿಬಥ, ಧಾನಾಃ

ಖಾದತ or ಖಾದ or ಖಾದಥೇತ್ಯಜ್ಯವಹರಥ; ಅನ್ನಂಭುಜಗ್ಧ್ವಂ or ಭುಜ್ಞಮಿ or ಭುಜ್ಞೇ, ದಾಧಿಕಮಾಸ್ವಾದಯಧ್ವಂ or ಆಸ್ವಾದಯಸ್ವ or ಅಸ್ವಾದಯಧ್ವೇತ್ಯ ಭ್ಯ ವಹರಥೈ. ಸಿಂ,ಭ್ರಾಪ್ತ್ರ ಮಟ or ಅಟತಿ, ಮಠಮಟ or ಅಟತಿ,ಖದೂರ ಮಟ or ಅಟತಿ, ಸ್ಥಾಲ್ಯಪಿಧಾನಮಟ or ಅಟತೀತ್ಯೇವಾಯ ಮಟತಿ &c. ಛಂದೋಧೀಷ್ಟ or ಅಧೀತೆ, ವ್ಯಾಕರಣ ಮಧೀಷ್ಟ or ಅಧೀತೆ, ನಿರುಕ್ತಮಧೀಷ್ಟ or ಅಧೀತೀತ್ಯ ಯಮಧೀತೆ. In the two last examples, ಅಟತಿ and ಅಧೀತೆ are used as they are not differnt in form.

24. Observe that in the case of verbs from F. P. roots, when we consider them as denoting intensity, we may use the imperative as abovesaid in connection with them also in order to denote frequency and that likewise, when we consider them only as denoting frequency, we may, by using the imperative in regard to them, make them take the sense of intensity. (Sid I. 738).

25. The other cases to be noticed are as follows :—

(i). *When the sense of censure in connection with the action is understood use*

(a). the present tense whatever be the time of the action in preference to the tense required by the time if the word ಅಪಿ or ಜಾತು is used along with the verb. (III. 3. 142). e. g. ಅಪಿ or ಜಾತು ಜಾಯಾಂತ್ಯಜಸಿ. “Fie you abandon (or abandoned or will abandon) your wife”.

(b). the present or optative whatever be the time of the action alternatively with the tense required by the time if the word ಕಥಂ is used along with the verb. (III, 3. 143). e. g. ಕಥಂ ಧರ್ಮಂತ್ಯಜೇ or ತ್ಯಜಸಿ, or ಕಥಂ ಧರ್ಮಂ ತ್ಯಜಸಿ or ಅತ್ಯಜ or ತ್ಯಜಿಷ್ಯಸಿ or ತ್ಯಜಿತಾಸಿ. &c., as the case may be. “Why do you (or did you or will you) give up duty fie”.

(c) the present or optative or the conditional under the same circumstances as above if past

time as well as the non-completion of the action is understood. (III. 3. 141, 143). *e. g.* ಕಥಂಧರ್ಮಂತ್ಯೇಜಃ or ತ್ಯೇಜಃ or ಅತ್ಯೇಜಃ. "Why did you (attempt to) give up your duty"

- (d) the conditional under the same circumstances as above, if future time as well as the non-completion of the action is understood. (III. 3. 139 143). *e. g.* ಕಥಂಧರ್ಮಂ ಅತ್ಯೇಜಃ. "Why will you (attempt to) give up your duty".
- (e) the optative or the 2nd future if interrogative pronouns are used along with the verb, and the optative, if the word ಯಚ್ಚ or ಯತ್ರ is used whatever be the time of the action, in preference to the tense required by the time. (III. 3. 144, 149). *e. g.* ಕತರಃ or ಕತಮಃ ಹರಿಂನಿನ್ದೀತ್ or ನಿನ್ದಿಷ್ಯತಿ. "Who does (or did or will) blaspheme Hari". ಯಚ್ಚ or ಯ ತ್ರತ್ಯಂಹರಿಂ ನಿನ್ದೀತ್ ತದ್ಗರ್ಹಾಮಿ. "That you should blaspheme Hari is an abhorrence to me".
- (f) the optative, the 2nd future, or the conditional if interrogative pronouns are used along with the verb, and the optative or conditional, if the word ಯಚ್ಚ or ಯತ್ರ is used when past time as well as non-completion of the action is understood. (III. 3. 144. 141). *e. g.* ಕಃ or ಕತರಃ or ಕತಮಃ ಹರಿಂನಿನ್ದೀತ್ or ನಿನ್ದಿಷ್ಯತಿ or ಅನಿನ್ದಿಷ್ಯತ್. "Who did blaspheme Hari?" ಯಚ್ಚ or ಯತ್ರತ್ಯಂ ಹರಿಂನಿನ್ದೀತ್ or ಅನಿನ್ದಿಷ್ಯತ್
- (g). the conditional under the same circumstances as above if future time as well as the non-completion of the action is understood. (III. 3. 144, 129) *e. g.* ಕಃ or ಕತರಃ or ಕತಮಃ ಹರಿಂ ಅನಿನ್ದಿಷ್ಯತ್. "Who will blaspheme Hari?" ಯಚ್ಚ or ಯತ್ರತ್ಯಂ ಹರಿಂ ಅನಿನ್ದಿಷ್ಯತ್ and so on.

(ii). *When the sense of wonder in connection with the action is understood use*

(a.) the 2nd future if words other than ಯದಿ and also ಯಚ್ಚ and ಯತ್ರ are used along with the verb, (III. 3 151). e. g. ಆಶ್ಚ ಯಮ್ or ಚಿತ್ರಂ or ಅದ್ಭುತಂ ಅನೋಽನಾ ಮ ಕೃಷ್ಣಂ ದೃಶ್ಯತಿ. "It is a wonder that a blind man should see Krishna"

(b.) the optative or the 2nd future if the word ಯಚ್ಚ or ಯತ್ರ is used along with the verb, the tense being used as in the case of (e), (f) and (g) of (i). (III. 3. 150). e. g. ಆಶ್ಚ ಯಮೇತತ್ಯಾದ್ or ಯತ್ರತ್ವಂ ಶೂದ್ರಂ ಯಜಯೇ or ಅಯಾಜಯಿಷ್ಯ. "It is a wonder that you should (have attempted to) make a Súdra perform a sacrifice". ಆಶ್ಚ ಯಮೇತತ್ಯಾದ್ or ಯತ್ರತ್ವಂ ಶೂದ್ರನುಯಾಜಯಿಷ್ಯ. "It is a wonder that you should (hereafter attempt to) make a Súdra perform a sacrifice;" but ಯದಿಸೋಯಾ ಜಯತಿ ಶೂದ್ರಂ ಆಶ್ಚ ಯಮೇತತ್ . "If he causes a Súdra to perform a sacrifice, it is a wonder". So ಯದಿಸೋಯಾಜಯಿಷ್ಯತಿ, ಯಾಜಯಿತಾ, ಅಯಾಜಯತ್ and so on.

(iii). *When the sense is that the action is not believed or is not to be tolerated use*

(a.) the optative, 2nd future, or conditional, if the word ಕಿಂ or ಕಿಲ or ಅಸ್ತಿ or ಭವತಿ or ವಿದ್ಯತೆ or ಜಾತು or ಯದಿ or ಯಚ್ಚ or ಯತ್ರ or ಯದಾ is not used along with the verb, the tenses alluded to being here also used as in the case of (e), (f) and (g) under (i). (III. 3. 145, 141, 139)

- (b). the optative, or conditional, if the word ಜಾತು or ಯದಿ or ಯದಾ or ಯದ್ or ಯಚ್ಚ or ಯತ್ರ is used along with the verb, the tenses alluded to being here too used as in the case of (e), (f), and (g) under (i). (III. 3. 147, 141, 139. Sid. II. 289)
- (c). the 2nd future if the word ಕಿಂ or ಕಿಲ or ಅಸ್ತಿ or ಭವತಿ or ವಿದ್ಯತೆ is used along with the verb, (III. 3. 146)
- (a). e. g. ನಾವಕಲ್ಪಯಾಮಿ or ನಸಂಭಾವಯಾಮಿ or ನಶೃದ್ಧಯೇ-
ನಮರ್ಷಯೇವಾಭವಾನ್ ಹರಿಂನಿನ್ದೀತ್ or ನಿನ್ದಿಷ್ಯತಿ. " Nei-
ther do I believe nor do I tolerate that you do (or
did or will) blaspheme Hari. So, ಕಃ, or ಕತರಃ or
ಕತಮಃ ಹರಿಂನಿನ್ದೀತ್ or ನಿನ್ದಿಷ್ಯತಿ. ನಸಂಭಾವಯಾಮಿ &c
ನಮರ್ಷಯೇ ಹರಿಂನಿನ್ದೀತ್ or ನಿನ್ದಿಷ್ಯತಿ or ಅನಿನ್ದಿಷ್ಯತಿ.
" Neither do I believe nor do I tolerate that you
did (attempt to) blaspheme Hari". ನಸಂಭಾವಯಾಮಿ
&c. ಅನಿನ್ದಿಷ್ಯತಿ. " Neither do I believe nor do I
tolerate that you will (attempt to) blaspheme
Hari".
- (b). e. g. ಜಾತು, or ಯದ್, or ಯದಾ, or ಯದಿ, or ಯಚ್ಚ ತ್ವಾ
ದೃಃ ಹರಿಂ ನಿನ್ದೀತ್ ನಾವಕಲ್ಪಯಾಮಿ &c. ನಮರ್ಷಯಾಮಿವಾ
" Neither do I think nor do I tolerate that
one like you should blaspheme Hari". ಜಾತು &c.
ತ್ವಾದೃಃ ಹರಿಂನಿನ್ದೀತ್ or ಅನಿನ್ದಿಷ್ಯ ನಾವಕಲ್ಪಯಾಮಿ
&c. ನಮರ್ಷಯಾಮಿವಾ. " Neither do I believe nor
do I tolerate that one like you did (attempt to)
blaspheme Hari".
- (c). e. g. ಕಿಂ, ಕಿಲ, ಅಸ್ತಿ, ಭವತಿ, or ವಿದ್ಯತೆ ಧರ್ಮಂ ತ್ಯಜಿಷ್ಯಸಿ. "Is
it possible that you do (or did, or will,) give up
your duty?"

26. The following are *exceptional* uses of the tenses :—

A. The present is used

- (1) instead of the imperfect and the perfect, when the particle ಸ್ತ is used in the sentence (III. 2. 118 ; 119). ಯಜತಿಸ್ತ ಯುಧಿಷ್ಠಿರಃ “Yudhisthira did perform a sacrifice” ವಿನಂಸ್ಮ ಪಿತಾಬ್ರವೀತಿ. Thus did the father say”
- (2) instead of the aorist in a reply to an interrogation
 - (a) *absolutely*, if the particle ನನು is used in the sentence. (III. 2. 120.) e. g. ಅಕಾರ್ಪೀಕಿಮ್. “Did you do it?” ನನುಕರೋಮಿಭೂ. “O, yes, I did,” and
 - (b) *optionally*, if the particle ನ or ನು is used (III. 2. 121) e. g. ಅಕಾರ್ಪೀಕಿಮ್. “Did you do it?” ನಕರೋಮಿ or ನಾಕಾರ್ಪಂ. “No, I did not”. ಅಹನ್ನುಕರೋಮಿ or ಅಹಂನ್ಯಕಾರ್ಪಂ. “What of that, I did”
- (3) instead of the imperfect and the 2nd future optionally when the sense understood is that the action has just taken place or will immediately take place. (III. 3. 131). e. g. ಕದಾ ಆಗತೋಸಿ? ಅಯಮಾ ಗಚ್ಛಾಮಿ or ಆಗಮಾಮ್. “When did you come?” “I have just come” ಕದಾಗಮಿಷ್ಯಸಿ? ವಿಷಗಚ್ಛಾಮಿ or ಸಮಿಷ್ಯಾಮಿ. “When will you go?” “Here, I go immediately”
- (4) instead of the 1st and 2nd future
 - (a) *absolutely* when the particles ಯಾವತ್ and ಪುರಾ are used in the sentence (III. 3. 4.) e. g. ಯಾವತ್ or ಪುರಾ ಭುಜ್ಞೇತ್ “He will just eat”
 - (b) *optionally* when the word ಕದಾ or ಕರ್ಹ is used (III. 3. 5.) e. g. ಕದಾ or ಕರ್ಹ ಭುಜ್ಞೇತ್ or ಭೋಕ್ಷ್ಯತೆ or ಭೋಕ್ತಾ. “When will he eat?”

(c) optionally when the sense implied is that the person using the sentence is desirous of obtaining the benefit of the action denoted by the verb (ಲಿಪ್ಪಾ), if the word ಕತರ or ಕತಮ is used, or if the benefit obtainable by the action is expressed in the sentence (III. 3. 7.) *e. g.* ಕತರಂ or ಕತಮಂ ಭೋಜಯಸಿ or ಭೋಜಯಿಷ್ಯಸಿ or ಭೋಜಯಿತಾಸಿ “Whom will you feed” ಯೋನ್ನಂದದಾತಿ or ದಾಸ್ಯತಿ or ದಾತಾ ಸೋಸ್ವರ್ಗಂ ಯಾತಿ, ಯಾಸ್ಯತಿ, or ಯಾತಾ. “He who gives food goes to Paradise”

(d) optionally when the action denoted by the verb is related to another action denoted by another verb in the imperative, as a sign (ಲಕ್ಷಣ) is to the thing indicated (ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯ) (III. 3. 8). *e. g.* ಕೃಷ್ಣಾಕೇದಾಸಚ್ಛತಿ or ಆಗಮಿಷ್ಯತಿ or ಆಗಂತಾತ್ವಂಗಾಕಾಶ್ಚ ರಯ. “If Krishna comes, you had better graze the cows.”

B. The present or the aorist is used

(1) instead of the imperfect and the perfect, optionally when the expression ಪುರಾ is used in the sentence, provided the word ಸ್ಮ is not used (III. 2. 122 ; Sid. II. 282) *e. g.* ವಸಂತೀಹ ಪುರಾ, or ಅವಾತ್ಸುಃ, or ಅವಸನ್, or ಉಮುಃ. “Formerly they lived here”. But ಯಜ ತಿಸ್ಮ ಪುರಾಯಾಧಿಷ್ಠಿರಃ. “Yudhisthira did perform a sacrifice formerly”

(2) instead of the 2nd future optionally when the action denoted by the verb is, besides being future, also wished by the speaker or writer, provided words having the sense of “soon” are not used along with the verb. (III. 3. 132 ; 133). *e. g.* ದೇವಕೇದವರ್ಷೀತ್ or ವರ್ಷತಿ or ವರ್ಷಿಷ್ಯತಿಧಾನ್ಯಮವಾಪ್ನುತಿ

or ವಸೂಮಃ or ವಸ್ಯಾಮಃ. "If God were to send rain we would sow corn", but ದೇವಶ್ಚೇದ್ವರ್ಷಿಷ್ಯತಿ ಕ್ಷಿಪ್ರಂ, ಶೀಘ್ರಂ, ಆಶು, or ತ್ವರಿತಂ ಧಾನ್ಯಂ ವಸ್ಯಾಮಃ". If God were to send rain soon, we would sow corn soon."

C. The present or the optative is used instead of the 1st and 2nd future optionally when the action denoted by the verb is related to another action denoted by another verb in the imperative as a sign is to the thing indicated, provided the future time is future by an Indian hour, or a thirtieth part of a day or night (ಮೂಹೂರ್ತ). (III. 3. 9.). e. g. ಮೂಹೂರ್ತಾದುವರಿ ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯಶ್ಚೇದಾಸಚ್ಛೇತ್ or ಆಸಚ್ಛತಿ or ಆಸಮಿಷ್ಯತಿ or ಆಸನ್ತಾ ಅಥ ತ್ವಂ ಛನ್ನೋದ್ಧೀಷ್ಟ. "If the teacher comes after an Indian hour, you had better read the Vedas".

D. The optative is used

- (1) instead of the present optionally when the verb has the sense of "desire" (III. 3. 160). ಇಚ್ಛೇತ್ or ಇಚ್ಛತಿ and ಕಾಮಯೇತ or ಕಾಮಯತೇಥನಂ. "He desires wealth,"
- (2) instead of the 1st and 2nd future when words having the sense of "wish" are used along with the verb (III. 3. 134). ಸುರುಶ್ಚೇದ್ಧುಪೇಯಾದಾಂನೇಧೀಯಾಯ ಕ್ಷಿಪ್ರಮಧೀಯಾಯವಾ. "If the teacher comes, I hope you will read or you will read soon".

E. The imperfect is used optionally instead of the perfect

- (1) when the particle ಹ or ಶಶ್ಯತ್ is used along with the verb (III. 2, 116.) e. g. ಹ ಅಕರೋತ್ or ಚಕಾರ. "Alas, he did it." ಶಶ್ಯದಕರೋತ್ or ಚಕಾರ. "Again and again, he did it".

- (2) when the past time referred to is recent and the sentence is interrogative. (III. 2. 117) *e. g.* ಅಸಚ್ಛಿ ತ್ತಿಂ or ಜಗಾಮಕಿಂ “Did he go?”

F. The 2nd future is used

- (1) instead of the 1st future when words having the sense of “soon” are used along with the verb (Sid. I. 285) ಸ್ಯಃ ಶೀಘ್ರಂ ಧಾನ್ಯಂ ವತ್ಸ್ಯಾಮಃ. “We will soon sow corn to-morrow”
- (2) instead of the imperfect when the verb is dependent upon another verb which has the sense of “recollection” (ಅಭಿಜ್ಞಾ ವಚನಂ)
- (a.) optionally provided the first verb is related to another verb used in the same sentence as a sign (ಲಕ್ಷಣ) is to that which is indicated by the sign (ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯ) (III. 2. 114). *e. g.* ಸ್ಮರಸಿ, ಅಭಿಜಾನಾಸಿ, ಬುದ್ಧಸಿ, or ಬೇತಯಸಿ ಕೃಷ್ಣವನಿ ಅವಸಾಮ or ವತ್ಸ್ಯಾಮ ಸ್ಮತ್ರ ಗಾಙ್ಧಾರಯಿವ್ಯಾಮಃ or ಅಚಾರಯಾಮ “Do you recollect, Krishna, we lived (sign) in the forest and there did graze (indicated action) the cows”
- (b.) absolutely otherwise, provided the word ಯದ್ is not used in the sentence. (III. 2. 112. 113.) *e. g.* ಸ್ಮರಸಿ ಕೃಷ್ಣ ಗೋಕುಲೇ ವತ್ಸ್ಯಾಮಃ. “Do you remember Krishna we did live in Gokula.” But ಅಭಿಜಾನಾಸಿ ಕೃಷ್ಣಯದ್ವನಿ ಅಭಂಜಾಮಹಿ. “Do you recollect Krishna we did eat in the forest”
- (3) instead of the optative when expectation of a person or thing being able or competent to do or suffer the action denoted by the verb is expressed
- (a) absolutely if it is expressed by the word ಅಲಂ used along with the verb (III 3. 155) *e. g.* ಅಲಂಕೃಷ್ಯಃ

ಗರಿಮುಪಿ ಶಿರಸಾಭೇದಿಷ್ಯತಿ. "Enough Krishna, he will break even the hill with his head "

- (b) optionally if it is expressed by words having the sense of "to expect" provided the word ಯದ್ is not used along with the verb (III. 3. 155). e. g. ಸಂಭಾವ ಯಾಮಿ ಗರಿಮುಪಿ ಶಿರಸಾಭಿಂದ್ಯಾತ್ or ಭೇದಿಷ್ಯತಿ. " I expect he will break even the hill with his head" but ಸಂಭಾವಯಾಮಿ ಯದ್ಗರಿಮುಪಿ ಶಿರಸಾಭಿಂದ್ಯಾತ್
- (c) optionally when a future condition is spoken of by one verb and the consequent by another verb. (III. 3. 156). e. g. ಕೃಷ್ಣಂನಮಸ್ಯತಿ or ನಮೇತ್ ಜೇತ್ಸುಖಂ ಯಾಸ್ಯತಿ or ಯಾಯಾತ್. "If he worships Krishna, he will attain happiness."

Chapter III.

Reiteration of Words.

1. Words whether verbs or substantives are in some cases reiterated. Thus, verbs and primitive indeclinables are doubled to express frequency when this has not been expressed by the verbs being formed from F roots or by their having been put in the imperative form as has been already said. (VIII. 1. 4. Sid. I. 735). e. g. ಪಚತಿ-ಪಚತಿ, ಭುಕ್ತ್ವಾ-ಭುಕ್ತ್ವಾ.

2. Words other than verbs and primitive indeclinables are also doubled

- (i). to express the sense of the word "every" (ಎರಿ ಸ್ಥಾ, or the idea of successiveness (ಆನು ಪೂರ್ವ್ಯ) in connection with the persons or things denoted by them. (VIII. 1. 4.) e. g. ಗ್ರಾಮಃ-ಗ್ರಾಮಃ ರಮಣೀಯಃ. "Every village is pleasant." ವೃಕ್ಷಂ ವೃಕ್ಷಂ ಸಿಂಚತಿ.

“He waters every tree.” ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣಾಯ ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣಾಯ
ಶತಂ ದೇಯಂ “To every Brahman a hundred is to be
given.” ಮೂಲೆ ಮೂಲೆ ಸ್ಥೂಲಃ. “It is large in its
successive roots”

- (ii). to express at the beginning of a sentence, (a) de-
traction from, (b) assent to, (c) anger, (d) contempt
the words being in the vocative case (VIII. 1. 8.) e.
g. ಸುಂದರ ಸುಂದರ ವೈಧಾತೆ ಸೌಂದರ್ಯಂ. “O thou, the
beautiful, the beautiful, thy beauty is in vain”.
ದೇವದೇವವಂದ್ಯೋಸಿ “O God, God, thou art (truly)
worthy of worship”. ದುರ್ವಿನೀತ ದುರ್ವಿನೀತ
ಇದಾನೀಂಜ್ಞಾಸ್ಯಸಿ. “Thou, impertinent, impertinent
now thou wilt know”. ಧಾನುಷ್ಠ ಧಾನುಷ್ಠ ವೈಧಾತೆಧನುಃ.
“Archer, archer, your bow is in vain”, ಚೋರ
ಚೋರ, ಘೋತಯಿಷ್ಯಾಮಿತ್ವಾಂ “Thou thief, thief, I
shall kill thee”
- (iii). to express anguish of body or mind, the first word
in the doubled expression being reduced to the
masculine form if feminine and being deprived of
its case affixes (VIII. 1. 10) e. g. ಸತೆ ಸತಃ, ಸತಸತಾ.
“He is gone, gone”. “She is gone, gone”
- (iv). to express a slight incompleteness in the sense
denoted by the words, the words being such as
denote simple qualities, or persons or things poss-
essing qualities, and the first words in the doubled
expression being reduced to the masculine form if
feminine and being deprived of its case affixes
(VIII. 1. 12, 11 ; Sid. I 737). e. g. ಸುಕಲೈ ಸುಕಲೈಂ “a
little white” (simple quality). ಪಟುಪಟು, “he who
is (almost but not fully) sharp”. ಪಟುಪಟ್ಯೀ “She
who is (almost but not fully) sharp”.

3. And words may be repeated two or more times to express *anxiety, eagerness, regard, haste, fear or confusion*, (ಸಂಭ್ರಮ.) (Sid. I. 738). e. g. ಸರ್ಪಃ ಸರ್ಪಃ, or ಸರ್ಪಃ, ಸರ್ಪಃ, ಸರ್ಪಃ and so on. "Snake, snake" or "snake, snake, snake" and so on.

4. The word ದ್ವಂದ್ವ (neuter or masculine) is an anomalous word formed by being doubled in the manner above mentioned (VIII. 1. 9). ದ್ವಂದ್ವಂ ಮನ್ತ್ರಯತೆ. "He consults secretly."

CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS.

A. TEXT.

(Line b = Line from bottom.)

PART I.

PAGE.

- 2 Line 8. *For styling read styling.*
- „ Line 14. *For ಸಂದ್ಯ read ಸಂಧ್ಯ.*
- 3 Line 17. *For ಅಂತಸ್ಥಾಃ read ಅಂತಸ್ಥಾಃ.*
- „ Line 18. *For ಉಷ್ಣಾಃ read ಉಷ್ಣಾಃ.*
- 4 Line b 10. *For 42 read 43.*
- „ *For lines b 8 to 1 read as follows :—*1 ಅಣ್, 2 ವಿಜ್, 3 ಯಜ್, 4 ಛವ್, 5 ಅಟ್, 6 ರ್ಘಾ, 7 ಭಷ್, 8 ಅಕ್, 9 ಇಕ್, 10 ಉಕ್, 11 ಅಣ್, 12 ಇಣ್, 13 ಯಣ್, (these three are formed by the ಣ of the 6th aphorism) 14 ಅಮ್, 15 ಯಮ್, 16 ಜಮ್, 17 ಅಚ್, 18 ಇಚ್, 19 ವಿಚ್, 20 ಐಚ್, 21 ಯಯ್, 22 ಮಯ್, 23 ರ್ಘಯ್, 24 ಖಯ್, 25 ಯರ್, 26 ರ್ಘರ್, 27 ಖರ್, 28 ಚರ್, 29 ಶರ್, 30 ಅಶ್, 31 ಹಶ್, 32 ವಶ್, 33 ರ್ಘಶ್, 34 ಜಶ್, 35 ಬಶ್, 36 ಅಲ್, 37 ಹಲ್, 38 ವಲ್, 39 ರಲ್, 40 ರ್ಘಲ್, 41 ಶಲ್, 42 ಚಯ್, 43 ರ (Sid. I. 2 note 5).
- 5 Line b 5. *For 21 read 21 A.*
- 6 Line 15. *After (I. 1. 9.) insert provided they are all vowels or are all consonants (I. 1. 10).*
- 7 Line 11. *For slight read the slight.*
- „ Line 15. *For complete read the complete.*
- „ Lines 18. & 19 *For Letters read Letter, and for ಸಂವೃತಾಃ read ಸಂವೃತಃ and for samvṛitāḥ read samvṛitah.*
- 10 Line 4. *For two consonants read two or more consonants.*
- „ Line 5. *For conjunctian read conjunction.*

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- 14 Line 23. *For* when followed *read* when preceded or followed.
- 16 Line 19. *For* ಭಾವಂ *read* ಭಾವ.
- 17 Line 21. *For* ಕ್ರಿಯಾವದಾಃ *read* ಕ್ರಿಯಾವದಾನಿ.
- 18 Last line. *For* ಉತಾ *read* ಉತ್; and below ಉಪ, next to, *insert* ಆ Ah. Oh. (particle of exclamation) (Sid. I. 56).
- 19 *For* ಸುಷ್ಪ್ವ *read* ಸುಷ್ಪ್ and *for* ಇನ್ *read* ನನ್.
- 20 *For* ಮಿಧ್ಯಾ *read* ಮಿಥ್ಯಾ.
- 21 Line 2. *For* ಅಭೀಕ್ಷಣಂ *read* ಅಭೀಕ್ಷಣಂ.
- „ Line 13. *After* do not *insert* (ಆಕೃತಿಗಣಃ).
- „ Line 16. *For* ಉಪಪರಿ *read* ಉಪರ್ಯಪರಿ.
- „ Line 19. *After* ಪ್ರಿಯಪ್ರಿಯಣ *insert* or ಪ್ರಿಯೇಣ and *after* ಸುಖ ಸುಖೇನ *insert* or ಸುಖೇನ.
- „ *After* para 24 *insert* the following :—
- 24 A. The feminine affixes are attached to crude nouns to denote their feminine gender; (IV. 1. 3.) but some nouns though feminine do not take them.
- 23 Lines 17 & 18 *For* ಪದಾಃ and *padáh* *read* ಪದಾನಿ and *padáni*.
- 24 Line 20. *For* V *read* IV.
- „ Line 21. *For* because *read* because of.
- „ Lines b 2 & 3 *Omit* and also when it is used as a mere expletive.
- 25 Line 8. *For* when it means *read* when it is used as a mere expletive and also when it means.
- „ Line. 18 *After* are *insert* also.
- „ *After* para 39 *insert* the following :—
- 39 A. Observe that ಅವ and ಅಪಿ when treated as *upasarga* may optionally lose their ಅ (Sid I. 205). e. g. ಅವಗಾಹ = ವಗಾಹ. ಅಪಿಧಾನ = ಪಿಧಾನ.
- 26 Line 13. *For* ಅನುಚರತ್ *read* ಅನ್ವಚರತ್.
- „ *After* para 41 *insert* the following :—
- 41 A. But if there is any operation to be performed on the root on account of an *upasarga*, some whose

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authority is well established say that this operation should be performed first on the root though others deny this (Sid. II. 103) *e. g.* ಪರಿ + ಸ್ಕಂಧ್ + ನ = ಪರಿಷ್ಕಂಧ್ + ನ, (because by a rule which will be noticed hereafter the ಸ of ಸ್ಕಂಧ್ should after ಪರಿ be changed into ಷ) and then = ಪರಿಷ್ಕಂಞ, (because ನ coming after ಷ should be changed into ಞ according to another rule which requires the change of ನ into ಞ when it comes after ಷ in the same *pada*); but according to others, ಪರಿ + ಸ್ಕಂಧ್ + ನ = ಸ್ಕಂಧ್ + ನ = ಸ್ಕಂಞ first, and then = ಪರಿ + ಸ್ಕಂಞ = ಪರಿಷ್ಕಂಞ.

„ After para 42 insert the following:—

42 A. Still the *gati* prefixes should never be placed apart from the verbs. In fact, like the bases and affixes which are always placed together (ಸಂಹಿತಾ), and like the elementary words in compounds which likewise must never be separated from each other, the prefixes and the verbs also should never stand apart:—ಸಂಹಿತೈಕವದೇನಿತ್ಯಾ | ನಿತ್ಯಾಧಾತೂಪಸರ್ಗಯೋಃ | ನಿತ್ಯಾ ಸಮಾಸೇವಾಕೈತು | ಸಾವಿವಕ್ಷಾಮಪೇಕ್ಷತೇ || (Sid. II. 22.)

29 To the end of line 10 add the following:—It must however be remarked that in the modern lists of roots, the proper mode of conjugation is indicated not by accent but by other means.

„ Line b 6. After (I. 1, 2, 3.) insert viz ಎ substituted for ಇ and ಈ; ಒ substituted for ಉ and ಊ; ಅರ್ substituted for ಋ and ೠ; and ಅಲ್ substituted for ಳ.

„ Line b 4. After (I. 1. 1, 3.) insert viz ಐ substituted for ಇ and ಈ; ಔ substituted for ಉ and ಊ; ಆರ್ substituted for ಋ and ೠ; and ಆಲ್ substituted for ಳ.

„ Last line After 108) insert *e. g.* ಜ್ಯಾ = ಜಿ. ಆ = ಜಿ. ವ್ಯಧ್ = ವಿ. ಅಧ್ = ವಿಧ್. ವ್ಯಚ್ = ವಿ. ಅಚ್ = ವಿಚ್. ವ್ಯಯ್ = ಉ. ಅಯ್ = ಉಯ್. (the substitute of the root ವ್ಯ, ವೇಜ್.) ವಶ್ = ಉ. ಅಶ್ = ಉಶ್. ವಚ್ = ಉ. ಅಚ್ = ಉಚ್. ಸ್ಯಪ್ = ಸು.

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- 29 ಅಸೆ = ಸುಸೆ. ಜ್ವರ = ಜು. ಅರ = ಜುರ. ತ್ವರ = ತು. ಅರ = ತುರ. ವ್ರಶ್ = ವೈ. ಅಶ್ = ವೈಶ್. ಗ್ರಹ = ಗೈ. ಅಹ = ಗೈಹ. ಪ್ರಚ್ಛ = ಪ್ರೈ. ಅಚ್ಛ = ಪ್ರೈಶ್. ಭ್ರಸ್ಜ = ಭೈ. ಅಸೆಜ್ = ಭೈಸೆಜ್.
- 30 Line 9. *Omit e. g.*
 „ *Omit lines 10 to 22.*
- 33 Line b 5. *For ಬಹಿರಂಗಮಾಂಅನ್ತರಂಗೇಅಸಿದ್ಧಂ read ಬಹಿರಂಗಮನ್ತರಂಗೇ? ಸಿದ್ಧಂ.*
- 35 Line 5. *For an elongation read prolongation.*
- 36 Line b 10. *For ಪ್ರಥಿಮಾ read ಪ್ರಥಿಮಾ.*
- 38 Lines b 9 & 8. *For under the rule already mentioned read under a rule to be mentioned.*
- 42 Line b 8. *For ಯಣ್ read ಯಜ್,*
- 43 Line b 8. *For root ವಿ read root ವೀ.*
 „ Line b 7. *For and which is read which makes it.*
 „ Line b 6. *For ವಿ+ವಿ read ವಿ+ವೀ.*
 „ Line b 5. *For ವಿ read ವೀ.*
- 44 Line 1. *For second ವಿ read second ವೀ.*
- 45 Line 12. *For as being read as not being.*
 „ Line 14. *For ನೀರೋಃ read ನೀರೋಃಃ.*
- 46 Line 18. *For ಶಿನಡಿ read ಶಿನಡಿ.*
 „ Line 19. *For ಶಿನ್ಡಿ read ಶಿನ್ಡಿ.*
 „ Line 20. *For ಡೆ read ಡೆ and for ಡಿ read ಡಿ.*
 „ Line 22. *For ಶಿಣ್ಡಿ read ಶಿಣ್ಡಿ.*

PART II

1. *Before para 3 insert the following :—*

2 A. It appears that ಸ coming after any consonant though coming before a consonant followed by ರ್ಫುಲ್ may be optionally retained (Sid. II. 127.) *e. g.* ಸಂಸ್ + ತಿ = ಸಂತ್ + ತಿ = ಸಂ + ತಿ = ಸಂತಿ ; or ಸಂಸ್ + ತಿ = ಸಂಸ್ + ತಿ = ಸಂಸ್ತಿ.

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- 1 2 B. It has been also stated that ಯಮ್ letters following consonants when the former are followed by corresponding ಯಮ್ letters may be optionally *lopated* (VIII. 4. 64.) e. g. ಆದಿತ್ಯ + ಯ = ಆದಿತ್ + ಯ or ಆದಿತ್ಯ + ಯ.
- „ Last line. *For* ಜಘೃಫ್ *read* ಜಘರ್ಫ.
- 3 Line 5. *For* ಉರ್ಕ್ *read* ಉರ್ಕ್.
- „ Line b 8. *For* ರಗ್ only *read* ರಷ್ only.
- 5 Line 6. *For* ವ್ರನಃ *read* ವ್ರನಃ
- „ Line 7. *For* ವಿವಿಕ್=ವಿವಿಕ್ರ *read* ವಿವಿಕ್=ವಿವಿಷ್.
- „ Line b 5. *For* proceded *read* preceded.
- 6 Table, col. 5. *For* vewels *read* vowels.
- 7 Line 7. *For* uppor *read* upper.
- „ Line 18. *For* ಅವಹುನ್ಸ್ತೆ *read* ಅವಹ್ನು ೩ ತೇ.
- „ Line b 5. *After* word *insert* preceded by a short vowel.
- „ Last line. *For* vowel *read* vowels.
- 8 Line 4. *Omit* (5) ದರ್ಫ.
- „ Line 13. *For* ಗೃಹ್ಣಿಷ್ವ *read* ಗೃಹ್ಣೀಷ್ವ.
- 9 Line 12. *Omit* followed by the letters ರ and ಲ respectively.
- „ Line 15. *After* shortened *insert* optionally.
- „ Last line. *For* tin *read* in.
- 10 Line 1. *For* Table II *read* Table.
- „ Line 1. *Opposite to* ಅ N Fin *for* ಅ *read* ಆ.
- „ Line 2. *Opposite to* ಅ Fin *for* ... *read* ಏ | ... | ಔ | ...
- „ Line 2. *Opposite to* ಆ Fin *for* ಅಮ or ... *read* ಅಮ or ಆಮ and *for* ಅಃ or ... *read* ಅಃ or ಆಃ.
- 11 Line 1. *For* Table II *read* Table.
- „ Line 1. *Opposite to* ಋ, ೠ *for* ಲ್ *read* ರ್.
- „ Line 1. *Opposite to* ಌ *for* ರ್ *read* ಲ್.
- 12 Line 1. *For* Table II *read* Table.
- 13 Line 5. *For* ತ್ಯಜೀಸ್ಸಾಂ *read* ತ್ಯಜೀಸ್ಸಾಂ.
- „ Line 14. *For* ತದೇಚಾ *read* ತದೇಚ್ಛಾ.
- „ Line b 11. *For* ಔಚಿತ್ಯೇ *read* ಔಚಿತಿ
- „ Line b 9. *Omit* ಬಿಭಿ + ಅತಿ = ಬಿಭೃತಿ.
- „ Line b 8. *For* ಮತಿ + ಎ = ಮತ್ಯೇ *read* ಪತಿ + ಎ = ಪತ್ಯೇ.

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- 14 Lines 5 & 6. Before ಸದೀ insert ಬಿಭೀ + ಅತಿ = ಬಿಭೃತಿ and for ಗೌರೀ ಓ read ಗೌರೀ + ಓ.
- „ Line 13. For ಜ್ಞಾನಿ read ಜ್ಞಾನೀ
- „ Line b 10. For ಕುಮಾರಿಬೇಖತಾವಾಣೀ read ಕುಮಾರಿಬೇಖತ್. ವಾಣೀ.
- „ Line b 9. After ಓಚಿತ್ಯಂ insert =
- „ Line b 4. For ವಸುಅಪಯತಿ read ವಸುಅಪಯತಿ.
- 15 Lines 3 & 4. For ಸ್ಮಶ್ರು + ಐಧತ = ಸ್ಮಶ್ರುಐಧತ or ಸ್ಮಶ್ರುಐಧತ read ಸ್ಮಶ್ರು + ಐಧತ = ಸ್ಮಶ್ರುಐಧತ or ಸ್ಮಶ್ರುಐಧತ and for ಅನ್ವೈಚ್ಛಿ ಸ್ಮ read ಅನ್ವೈಚ್ಛಿಷ್ಠ.
- „ Line 8. For ವಧೂ + ಎ = ವಧೈ read ವಧೂ + ಐ = ವಧೈ.
- „ Line 11. For ಅನೂ + ಈಶ್ವರಃ = ಅನ್ವೀಶ್ವರಃ read ಚಮೂ + ಈಶ್ವರಃ = ಚವೀಶ್ವರಃ.
- „ Line 12. For ಭೂಃ read ಭೂ.
- „ Line b 8. For ಭ್ರಾತೃದ್ಧಿಃ read ಭ್ರಾತೃದ್ಧಿಃ.
- „ Lines b 7 & 6. For ಹೋತ್ವಾಕಾರಃ read ಹೋತ್ವಾಕಾರಃ; For ಮಾತ್ರ + ವಿಷಣಾ read ಮಾತ್ರ + ವಿಷಣಃ; for ಮಾತ್ರೇಷಣಾ read ಮಾತ್ರೇಷಣಃ; and for ಸ್ಮಶ್ರುತ್ಯ read ಸ್ಮಶ್ರುತ್.
- 16 Line 16. For ಭುಕ್ತಾ read ಭುಕ್ತ್ಯಾ.
- „ Line 27. For ವ್ಯಸೆ read ವ್ಯಥಾಃ.
- 17 Line 8. For fo read for.
- „ After para 11 insert the following:—
- 11 A. It has been said that when ಋ is followed by ಋ (short) or ೠ, the former may optionally be allowed to remain unchanged, and this, even in compound words. (VI. 1. 128. Sid. I. 52. Note 64.) e. g. ಹೋತ್ವ + ಋದ್ಧಿಃ or ೠಕಾರಃ = ಹೋತ್ವಋದ್ಧಿಃ, ಹೋತ್ವಳಕಾರಃ as well as ಹೋತ್ವಾದ್ಧಿಃ, ಹೋತ್ವಾಕಾರಃ.
- 11 B. It has been also said that when ಋ is followed by ಋ or ೠ there may be ರೃ instead of the said ಋ + ಋ and ಲೃ instead of ಋ + ೠ, the letters ರೃ and ಲೃ being considered equal to two *mátrás* in quantity. (Sid. I. 49, 50.) Thus, ಹೋತ್ವ + ಋಕಾರ may be written as ಹೋತ್‌ರೃಕಾರ as well as ಹೋತ್ವಋಕಾರ or

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ಹೋತ್ಯಾಕಾರ; and ಹೋತ್ಯ + ಇಕಾರ may be written as ಹೋತ್ಲೂಕಾರ as well as ಹೋತ್ಯಇಕಾರ or ಹೋತ್ಯಾಕಾರ.

- 11 C. It has been further said that when ವಿಚ್ final in a *pada* becomes ಅಯ್, ಆಯ್, ಅವ್, and ಆವ್ optionally the close ಯ and ವ in these expressions may be pronounced optionally indistinctly (ಲಘುವ್ರಯತ್ನತರ) (VIII. 3. 18)
- 18 Line 22. *After* (VIII. 3. 19.) *insert* though it is to be treated as present so far as the *sandhi* of the vowels brought in contact by the *lopatation* is concerned (Sid. I. 42); and even when not *lopatated* being capable of being pronounced indistinctly (ಲಘುವ್ರಯತ್ನತರ) (VIII. 3. 18)
- 19 Line 6. *After* ಛ *insert* not being followed by ಯಲ್.
- „ Line b 2. *After* ರಾ *insert* which becomes ಸ and has the preceding vowel.
- 20 Line 6. *After* para (iv) *insert* the following:—
(iv a). And in the room of the letter ನ following ಜೌ there should be ಞ (VIII. 4. 40.)
- „ Line 15. *For* letters being *read* letter ನ being.
- 21 Line 11. *After* 64) *insert* this rule however not including ತ derived by the change of the augment ಧಾಟ್ above mentioned into ತ before ಸ under the rules relating to the change of ಝಲ್ into ಚರ್ (Sid. I. 130.)
- „ Line b 15. *For* should *read* may.
- „ Line b 11. *After* 28) *insert* the ಕ of ಕುಕ್ and ಟ of ಟುಕ್ when they are attached to ಙ and ಣ at the end of a *pada* not being changed into ನ and ಡ (Sid. I. 64.)
- 22 Line 2. *Omit* nasalized.
- „ Lines 15 & 16. *For* followed by *read* before.
- „ Line 18. *For* or *read* and ; and *after* ಪು letters *insert* and it is not preceded by ಇ or ಉ.
- „ Line 26. *For* V showing *read* for.
- 26 Line 5. *For**ಎ *read* ಁ.

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- 27 Line 8. *For* = $\frac{\text{ಟ or ठ}}{\dots}$ *read* = $\frac{\text{ಟ}}{\dots \text{ or } \text{त्तु.}}$
- 28 Line 3. *For* = $\frac{\text{ज or ज्ञ or ज्ञ or ज्ञ}}{\dots \text{ or } \text{ज्ञ}} \text{ or } \frac{\text{ज्ञ}}{\dots}$ *read* = $\frac{\text{ज or ज्ञ}}{\dots \text{ or } \text{ज्ञ}} \text{ or } \frac{\text{ज्ञ}}{\dots}$
- 29 Line 1. *For* = $\frac{\dots \text{ or } \text{ज्ञ or } \text{ज्ञ}}{\dots \text{ or } \text{ज्ञ}} \text{ read } \frac{\dots \text{ or } \text{ज्ञ}}{\dots \text{ or } \text{ज्ञ}} \text{ or } \frac{\text{ज्ञ}}{\dots}$
- 30 Line 3. *For* = $\frac{\text{ज or ज्ञ}}{\dots \text{ or } \text{ज्ञ}} \text{ read } \frac{\text{ज or ज्ञ}}{\dots \text{ or } \text{ज्ञ}}$
- 32 Line 4. *Omit* N, and *for* + क ख ज्ञ ट ठ ड प फ + शर
read + ज्ञ ट ठ ड प फ + शर.
- 35 Lines b 4 & 3 *For* ड०, *read* ड० and after ड० and
ड० respectively insert or.
- 36 Line 1. *For* त० *read* त०.
- „ Lines b 13 & 12 *For* क० *read* क०.
- 37 Line 7. *For* ज्ञ० *read* ज्ञ०.
- „ Line b 5. After धिप्पति insert क० + नाति = क० नाति.
- 41 Line 5. *For* प० *read* प०.
- 45 Line b 7. *For* त० *read* त०.
- 46 Line b 12. *For* न० *read* न०.
- „ Line b 11. *For* न० *read* न० and *for* न० *read* न०.
- „ Line b 10. *For* न० *read* न०.
- 48 Line 2. *For* ग० *read* ग०.
- „ Line 15. *For* द० *read* द० ; and after (11) म० insert (except
II. म० Sid. II 120.)
- 49 Line b 9. *For* प० *read* प० and *for* द० = द० *read*
द०.
- 50 Line 4. After न० insert न० + न० = न० (not from
न० of न०.)
- „ Line 7. *For* and this even though *read* unless.
- 50 Lines 8 & 9 *For* य० is an affix having स० as an
augment *read* स० is an augment of द०; and after
द० insert but व० + स० + स० + त० (in which
स० + स० is an augment of the affix त०) is
व०.

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- 50 Line b 15. *After ಸ insert except in the case of ಸ್ವಕ್ and ಪ್ಪವ (Sid. II. 44.)*
- „ Line b 14. *After it insert (1) is not followed by ರ (2).*
- „ Line b 13. *After pada insert and (3) does not belong to the roots ಸೃಪ್, ಸೃಜ್, ಸ್ಪೃಶ್ and ಸ್ಪೃಹ್.*
- „ Line be 12. *After but insert (ಪ್ರಕ್) ಪ್ರತ್ಯತೇ (ಪ್ಪವ of the 1st class, see below) ಪ್ರವತಿ (ಪ್ಪವ of the 4th class, see below) ಪ್ರವೃತಿ.*
- „ Line b 8. *For ಸ್ವಕ್ read ಪ್ರಕ್ and for ಸುದ್ read ಸ್ವದ್.*
- „ Line b 6. *For immediately read immediately.*
- „ Line b 5. *For ಸ್ವ read ಸ್ವೃ.*
- 51 Line 6. *For ಪ್ರತಿಷಿಪ read ಪ್ರತಿಷಿಪ್.*
- „ Line 7. *For ಸ read the vowel ಇ which is the cause.*
- „ *Omit paras (x) and (xi).*
- 52 *After the first para insert the following:—*
- (1 a) *And it has been said that even after bases ending in other consonants the ಧ of the above affixes when they take the augment ಇಟ್ may be optionally changed into ಢ (Sid. II. 28.) e. g. ಐಧ್ + ಇ + ಧ್ಯಂ = ಐಧಿಧ್ಯಂ or ಐಧಿಢ್ಯಂ.*
- „ Line b 11 *After ಧೃಢಾಸಃ insert ಗುಸಃ (ಸಃ from ಸಿಚ್) + ತಾಂ = ಗುತಾಂ.*
- „ Line b 10. *For substitutes read substitute and augment.*
- „ Line b 9. *For substitue read substitute.*
- „ Line b 6. *For substitute read augment.*
- „ Lines 4. and 3 *For ಇಕ್ಷಿಪ್ಯ read ಈಕ್ಷಿಪ್ಯ and for ಅ + ಉಜ್ಜೀತ್ = ಔಜ್ಜೀತ್ read ಅ + ಉಬ್ಜೀತ್ = ಔಬ್ಜೀತ್.*
- 53 Line 9. *For considerng pro read corresponding.*
- „ Line 15. *For hereafter read hereafter.*
- „ Line b 2. *For-situted read-stituted.*
- 54 Line 6. *For begining read beginning.*
- „ Line 7. *For following read preceding.*
- „ Line b 13. *For ಉಪ + ಇತ = ಉಪೇತ read ಉಪ + ಇತಃ = ಉಪೇತಃ and for ವಿತ read ವಿತಃ.*

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54 Line b 12. *For ಇತೆ read ಇತಃ and ಉಪೇತೆ read ಉಪೇತಃ.*

„ *After para (v) insert the following :—*

(v a). The vowel of the root ಸಹ್ when followed by such ಝಲ್ affixes as should cause its final ಹ್ to be *lopated* on account of its becoming ಢೆ before them according to the rules already stated is changed into ಉ and the vowel of ವಹ್ is changed likewise into ಉ under the same circumstances but only when it does not get its ವ changed into ಊ (technically called ಊರ್) according to rules to be mentioned hereafter (VI. 3. 112) e. g. ಸಹ್ and ವಹ್ + ತಾ or ತಾಮ್ or ತವ್ಯಂ = ಸುಹ್ and ವುಹ್, +, ತಾ &c. But ಊಹ್ (from ವಹ್ @ ಊ [ಊರ್] for the initial ವ) + ತಾ and ತವತ್ = ಊಹ್ + ತಾ and ತವತ್.

55 Line 9. *After ಅಹ್ insert (the substitute of ಬ್ರೂ, see below.)*

„ Lines 16 & 17. *For ಯುಂಜ್ (from ಯುಜಿ) read ಯುಜ್ (from ಯುಜಿರ್).*

56 Line 5. *Before e. g. insert and that it does not matter if the ಝಷ್ alluded to is derived by the change of a consonant that was not such at first according to the rules on the subject (Sid. I. 147.)*

58 *After para (ii) insert the following :—*

(iia). The final short ಇಕ್ vowels of *upasargāḥ* should be lengthened before ದಾ (from the root ದಾ [ದಾಣ್], III ದಾ, and ದೇ) when this appears as ತೆ irregularly according to the rules to be mentioned hereafter (VI. 3. 124.) e. g. ನಿ or ವಿ or ಪರಿ + ತೆ (from ದಾ) = ನೀತೆ etc.

„ Line 15. *For Words read The final letters of words.*

„ Line b 13. *After ಟೆ insert and when followed by ಝಲ್ not being liable to be changed into the corresponding ಕೌ letter though it should be changed into ಜೆ when the following letter is ಖರ್.*

„ Line b 11. *After ಪ್ರಾಟ್ insert ನಿಶ್ + ಸು = ನಿಜ್ಞು or ನಿಟ್ಞು. ಪ್ರಾಞ್ + ಸು = ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞು or ಪ್ರಾಟ್ಞು.*

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- 58 Line b 9. *For* than as read than by ; *and after* root insert or by having consonants following it *lopated* under the rules relating to the simplification of a *pada* ending in conjunct consonants.
- 59 Line 7. *After* ಸೃಜ್ insert as well as ಅಸೃಜ್ though from the root ಸೃಜ್.
- „ Line 10. *Before* at insert otherwise.
- „ *After* para (vii) insert the following :—
(vii a). The ಜ of the noun ಪರಿವ್ರಾಜ್ when at the end of a *pada* is changed into ಡ (Sid. I. 166.) e. g. ಪರಿವ್ರಾಜ್ = ಪರಿವ್ರಾಡ್ or ಪರಿವ್ರಾಟ್.
- „ Line b 13. *After* ಉ insert (sub for ಉದ್).
- 60 Line 1. *After* ತಾದ್ಯಗ್ insert or ತಾದ್ಯಖ್.
- „ Line 2. *After* ಯಾದ್ಯಗ್ insert or ಯಾದ್ಯಖ್.
- „ Line 3. *After* ವಿತಾದ್ಯಗ್ insert or ವಿತಾದ್ಯಖ್.
- „ Line 4. *After* ಈದ್ಯಗ್ insert or ಈದ್ಯಖ್.
- „ Line 5. *After* ಕೇದ್ಯಗ್ insert or ಕೇದ್ಯಖ್.
- „ Line 6. *After* ಸದ್ಯಗ್ insert or ಸದ್ಯಖ್.
- „ Line 7. *After* ಅನ್ಯಾದ್ಯಗ್ insert or ಅನ್ಯಾದ್ಯಖ್.
- „ Line 8. *After* ಅಮೂದ್ಯಗ್ insert or ಅಮೂದ್ಯಖ್.
- „ Line 9. *Before* word insert non-monosyllabic.
- „ Line 17. *After* ಪಟಿತಿ insert But ಶ್ರದ್ + ಇತಿ = ಶ್ರದಿತಿ.
- 61 Line 1. *For* letter read vowel.
- „ *Before* the last para insert the following :—
Observe that in calling a person from a distance even a vowel not at the end of the name of that person may be optionally prolated if the vowel is other than ಋ (short) and is heavy. (VIII. 2. 86 ; Sid. I. 54.)
e. g. ದೇಶಿವದತ್ತ, or ದೇವದೇಶಿ ತ್ತ, or ದೇವದತ್ತ, ಇ. But only ಕೃಷ್ಣ, ಇ.
- 62 *After* the first para insert the following :—
Observe that the use of a vowel with a prolated length optionally takes place also in formally making a return salutation to any male not of the *sudra* caste by employing at the end of the sentence a word

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denoting the *gôtra* or the name of that person if he is a Brahmin, or the word ಭೋ or a word denoting the name or caste-name of that person if he is a *Kshatriya* or *Vaisya*, the vowel prolated being the last in the sentence (VIII. 2. 83; Sid. I. 53, 54.)
e. g. ಆಯಾಷ್ಮಾನ್ನೇಧಿಧೇವದತ್ತಃ or ಗಾರ್ಗ್ಯಃ (Brahmin);
 ಆಯಾಷ್ಮಾನ್ನೇಧಿಭೋಃ (Kshatriya or Vaisya); ಆಯಾಷ್ಮಾ
 ನ್ನೇಧೀನ್ದ್ರವರ್ಮಃ. (Kshatriya) ಆಯಾಷ್ಮಾನ್ನೇಧೀನ್ದ್ರಪಾ
 ಲಿತಃ. (Vaisya.)

Observe further that subject to the rules relating to *pragrihya*, if the prolated vowel is ಇ, *sandhi* may optionally take place between it and a vowel following it, and that other vowels must coalesce by *sandhi* with the vowel of the word ಇತಿ when it follows them (VI. 1, 129, 130; Sid. I. 54.) *e. g.* ಚಿನುಹಿಃ + ಇತಿ = ಚಿನುಹೀತಿ or ಚಿನುಹಿಃ ಇತಿ. ಚಿನುಹಿಃ + ಇದಂ = ಚಿನುಹೀದಂ or ಚಿನುಹಿಃ ಇದಂ. ಸುಶ್ಲೋಕಃ + ಇತಿ = ಸುಶ್ಲೋಕೇತಿ.

Observe also that ಅಣ್ vowels with a pause when they do not occur as *pragrihya* may be optionally nasalized (VIII. 4. 57.) *e. g.* ದಧಿ * or ದಧಿ. ಮಧು * or ಮಧು. ಕುಮಾರೀ * or ಕುಮಾರೀ.

63 Line 6. For the ಸ read the ರ.

„ Line 8. Before ಪ್ರತಿ insert ನಿರ್ + ಅಯತೇ = ನಿಲಯತೇ; ದುರ್ + ಅಯತೇ = ದುಲಯತೇ; and after ಪ್ರತ್ಯಯತೇ insert or.

„ Line 14. After ಝರ್ insert though when retained it should not be changed into ತ though followed by ಖರ್.

„ Line b 15. For ಕರ್ಕಸ್ಥಃ read ಕರ್ಕಸ್ಥ.

„ Last line. After 82) insert (30) ಸಮರ್ಥ (Sid. II. 251).

64 (a) Line b 11. Omit ಕಾಂಸ್ಕಾನ್; and after ಸರ್ಪಿಮ್ಕಂಡಿಕಾ insert [though not a compound (Sid. I. 76.)]

„ Line b 10. For ಅಯಸ್ಕಾರಃ read ಅಯಸ್ಕಾಂತಃ.

64 (b) Line 6. Omit and the ಯ.

„ Omit lines 7 and 8,

„ Line 9. Omit I. 78.)

65 Line 1. For ನೌಃ ಪೌಃ read ನೌಃಸಾಹಿ.

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- 65 Line 8. *For ಕಾನ್ಯಾನ್ read ಕಾ*ನ್ಯಾನ್* (ಆ in ಕಾ of the latter word is nasalized).
- „ Line 11. *After* (VIII. 3. 6). *insert* except before words derived from the root ಖ್ಯಾ the substitute for ಜಕ್ಷ (see below) (II. 4. 54; Sid. I. 68.)
- „ Line b 15. *After* (B. 112.) *insert* but when followed by ಸ, being *lopatēd* optionally (Sid. I. 66.)
- „ Line b 13. *After* ಸಮ *insert* ಸುಟ್.
- „ Line b 10. *After* ಅಮ) *insert* ಪುಮ+ಖ್ಯಾನಂ=ಪುಂಖ್ಯಾನಂ.
- „ Line b 4. *After* ಶಾರಿಕಾ *insert* and ; and *omit* and ಅಗ್ರ.
- „ Last line. *Omit* and ಅಗ್ರವಣಮ.
- 66 Line 6. *For* ಪ್ಯವಣ *read* ವ್ಯವಣ, and *for* ಪ್ರಿಯಾಕ್ಷಾವಣ *read* ಪೀಯಾಕ್ಷಾವಣ.
- „ Line 13. *For* ವನಂ *read* ವನಂ.
- „ Line 17. *Omit* ತಿಮಿರಕಾ.
- „ Lines b 8 & 7. *Omit* ದೀರ್ಘಾ + ಅಬ್ಬೀ=ದೀರ್ಘಾಬ್ಬೀ ; and *after* ದೂರಹ್ಮಃ *insert* ಪರಾ+ಅಹ್ಮಃ=ಪರಾಹ್ಮಃ.
- 67 Line 13. *For* signifles *read* signifies
- „ Line b 15. *For* ಆರ್ಗ್ರಯನ *read* ಆರ್ಗ್ರಯನ.
- „ Line b 5. *For* ನಾಸಿಕ *read* ನಾಸಿಕಾ.
- 68 Line 16. *After* by *insert* the expression ಅಂತರ್ or
- „ Line b 10. *After* below) *insert* So ಅಂತರ್ಹಣನ; but ಅಂತರ್ಹಣನ (means country).
- „ Line b 3. *For* affixes *read* affixes and *for* and *read* into.
- 69 Line 1. *For* ಪ್ರನಿಂದಸಂ *read* ಪ್ರನಿಂದನಂ.
- „ Line b 15. *Before* e. g. *insert* and this, though the ವ has subsequently been changed into any other letter. (Sid. II. 140.)
- „ Line b 13. *Before* But *insert* (here ನಮ್ has afterwards become ನಜ್ಞ owing to its contact with ಸ್ಯತಿ which is an affix, see below.)
- „ Line b 5. *For* ಹರಿನಂದಿ *read* ಹರಿನಂದಿನ.
- „ Line b 3. *Omit* ಇರಿಕಾವನಂ.
- 70 Line 1. *Omit* ನಿರಿನದೀ.

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70 *Below the first three lines insert the following :—*

(xxxii a). So the ನ should not be changed into ಣ in ಯಾವನ್ and some other words (Sid. I. 483.) *e. g.* ರಮ್ಯಯಾವನ್ + ಆ = ರಮ್ಯಯಾವನ್ + ಆ. ಪರಿಪಕ್ವಾ + ಸುಮ + ಇ = ಪರಿಪಕ್ವಾನಿ. But what those other words are should be ascertained by study, as they have not been mentioned fully anywhere.

„ Line 7. *Omit* or is followed by ಝಲ್.

„ Line b 2. *For* ಷು *read* ಸು (ಷು).

71 *For* ಷು, ಷೂ, ಷೋ, ಷ್ವಭ್, ಷ್ಠಾ, ಪಿಚ್, ಷಂಜ್, ಷ್ವ, ಸ್ವಂಜ್, ಷದ್, ಷೇವ್, ಪಿವ್, ಷಹ್, wherever they occur *read* ಸು (ಷು), ಸೂ (ಷೂ), ಸೋ (ಷೋ), ಸ್ತುಭ್ (ಷ್ವಭ್), ಸ್ಥಾ (ಷ್ಠಾ), ಸಿಚ್ (ಪಿಚ್), ಸಂಜ್ (ಷಂಜ್), ಸ್ತು (ಷ್ವು), ಸ್ವಂಜ್ (ಷ್ವಂಜ್), ಸದ್ (ಷದ್), ಸೇವ್ (ಷೇವ್), ಸಿವ್ (ಪಿವ್), ಸಹ್ (ಷಹ್).

„ Line 7. *For* ಷೇಧ್ *read* ಸಿಧ್ (ಪಿಧ್) (not of the 4th class, see below).

„ Line 9. *For* ಸೇಧ್ *read* ಸಿಧ್ (ಪಿಧ್).

„ Line 11. *Before* from *insert* not.

„ Line 14. *For* ಪಿದ್ *read* ಸದ್ (ಷದ್).

„ Line b 3. *For* ಷೇಧ್ *read* ಸಿಧ್ (ಪಿಧ್)

72 Line b 10. *For* notwithstanding *read* notwithstanding.

„ Last line *For* ಷೇಧ್ *read* ಪಿಧ್.

73 Lines 2 & 16. *For* ಷೇಧ್ *read* ಪಿಧ್.

74 Line 17. *For* ವಿಸ್ಕಸ್ತುಮ್ *read* ವಿಸ್ಕಸ್ತುಮ್.

„ Lines b 3 & 2. *For* ಸ್ಯಾರ್ *read* ಸ್ಯಾತ್ and for ಪ್ರಾದುಸ್ + ಸ್ತುಕ *read* ಪ್ರಾದುಸ್ + ತುಕ.

75 Line 6. *After* ದುಃಷ್ಪುತುಃ *insert* ಸುಷುಪತುಃ; but ಸು + ಪ್ವಾಪ (from ಸ್ಯಪ್ of ಪ್ವಪ್, not ಸುಪ್ of ಪ್ವಪ್) = ಸುಪ್ವಾಪ.

„ Lines 11 to 13. *For* ಸಿತುಃ and ಸಯುಃ *read* ಸಿತ and ಸಯ.

„ Line 14. *After* ಸುಟ್ *insert* (see below).

„ *After* para (liv) *insert* the following :—

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(liv a). A ಸ followed by the vowel ಏ and following ಇಣ್ or ಕು without the intervention of a ಗ is changed into ಷ if the word in which it occurs is appellative, optionally when the word is preceded by a word denoting *asterisms* and absolutely otherwise (VIII. 3, 99, 100 ; Sid. I. 474 note 29). *e. g.* ಹರಿಷೇಣ, ರೋಹಿಣೀಪೇಣ or ರೋಹಿಣೀಸೇನ. But ಪೃಥುಸೇನ (not appellative). ವಿಷ್ವ ಕ್ಸೇನ (ಗ intervenes). ಸರ್ವಸೇನ (no ಇಣ್ or ಕು).

75 Line b 3. After ಸ್ತುತ್ insert or ಸೋಮೌ and after ಅಗ್ನಿಷ್ಟುತ್ insert ಅಗ್ನೀಪೋಮೌ (ಇ irregularly lengthened).

„ Line b 2. For ಸಕ್ಕಃ read ಸಕ್ಠಃ and for ಗೌರೀಷಕ್ಕಃ read ಗೌರೀಷಕ್ಠಃ.

76 Line 4. For ದುಂದುಭಿಪೇವನಂ read ದುಂದುಭಿಪೇವಣಂ.

„ Line 6. For ಭಿರುಷ್ಠಾನಂ read ಭೀರುಷ್ಠಾನಂ.

„ Line 10. For ಸ್ತು, ಸುಷ್ಟು and ದುಷ್ಟು read ಸ್ಠು, ಸುಷ್ಠು and ದುಷ್ಠು respectively.

„ Omit line 11.

„ Line 12. For ನಿ and ದು read ನಿರ್ and ದುರ್ and for ನಿಷಾಮಾ and ದುಷಾಮಾ read ನಿಷಾಮಾ and ದುಷಾಮಾ.

„ Line 13. For ನಿ and ದು read ನಿರ್ and ದುರ್ ; and for ಸೇದಃ, ಸುಪೇದಃ, ನಿಪೇದಃ, and ದುಪೇದಃ read ಸೇಧಃ, ಸುಪೇಧಃ, ನಿಪೇಧಃ, and ದುಪೇಧಃ.

„ Line 14. For ನಿ and ದು read ನಿರ್ and ದುರ್ and for ನಿಷಂಧಿಃ and ದುಷಂಧಿಃ read ನಿಷಂಧಿಃ and ದುಷಂಧಿಃ.

„ Line b 6. For ಪಿತುಸ್ವಸಾ read ಪಿತುಃಸ್ವಸಾ.

77 Last line. After 97) insert ಪ್ರತಿಸ್ತುಬ್ಧ, ನಿಸ್ತುಬ್ಧ (VIII. 3. 114). ಸವನೇ ಸವನೇ, ಸೂತೇ ಸೂತೇ, ಸಾಮೇ ಸಾಮೇ, ಸವನಮುಖೇ ಸವನಮುಖೇ, ಕಿಂಸ, ಅನುಸವನಂ, ಗೋಸನಿಂ, ಅಶ್ವಸನಿಂ, ಬೃಹಸ್ಪತಿಸವಂ, (appellative) ಶಕುನಿಸವನಂ, ಸೋಮೇಸೋಮೇ, ಸಂವತ್ಸರೇ ಸಂವತ್ಸರೇ, ಕಿಂಸಂ ಕಿಂಸಂ, ಮುಸಲಂ ಮುಸಲಂ, ಗೋಸನಿಮಾಶ್ವಸನಿಂ (VIII. 3. 110.)

PART III.

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- 4 Line b 2. *For ಇಜ್ read ಇಜ್.*
- 6 Line 1. *For the list read the modern lists.*
- „ *After para 12 insert the following :—*
- 12 A. Observe also that generally roots ending in ಅಮ್
i e. ಮ with penultimate ಅ have indicatory ಮ (Sid.
II. 85.)
- „ Line 6. *For belong read belonging.*
- „ Line b 12. *Before some roots insert such sanction is specially given in Paṇini's Grammar in the case of certain roots ; thus ಅಹ್ (ಅಹ್ 'to occupy' or 'to collect') and ತಹ್ (ತಹ್) are, according to the list, roots of the first class, but according to Paṇini may be taken as roots of the fifth class also (III. 1, 75, 76). And in the case of the root ಯಸ್ we find it stated that it, when preceded by the particle ಸಮ್ as a prefix and also when not preceded by any prefix may be treated as belonging to either the first or the fourth class, though when preceded by any other prefix than ಸಮ್, it is a root only of the fourth class (III. 1.72.) Even without such sanction in either the list or the Grammar.*
- 7 Line 19. *For ಯಜ್ಞ ದತ್ತ read ಯಜ್ಞ ದತ್ತ.*
- 8 Line b 7. *For ಮೂರ್ಷತಿ read ಮೂಮೂರ್ಷತಿ.*
- 10 Line b 10. *Before and insert or is ಹಸ್, ಜಲ್ಪ, or other similar root which refers to making some particular kinds of sounds (ಹಸಪ್ರಕಾರಾಃ ಶಬ್ದಕ್ರಿಯಾಃ) provided that the root meaning to "injure" is not ಹ್ಯ (Sid. II. 240).*
- „ Last line. *After injure) insert ವ್ಯತಿಹಸಂತಿ, ವ್ಯತಿಜಲ್ಪಂತಿ. Still ಸಮ್ಪ್ರಹರನ್ನೇರಾಜಾನಃ.*
- 11 Line 16. *After class insert if it is marked in the list of roots as conjugable only in the átmanépadi (Sid. II. 172, 176.) and in other cases.*

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12 Line 9. *For ನಿಗ್ಯ read ನಿಗ್ಯಾ.*13 Line b 12. *For ಹಸ್ತಿ read ಹಸ್ತೀ.*14 Line b 13. *For ಸ್ವಾಯನ್ನಿರ್ಮೂಲಕಸಂಧೀ read ಸ್ವಾಯನ್ನಿ ಮೂಲಕ ಸಂಧಿ.*„ *Before para 29 insert the following :—*

28 A. The roots are, as has been already mentioned (1) Intransitive and (2) Transitive. And it is to be noted here that roots naturally transitive may be treated as intransitive if the effect of the action denoted by them can be seen perceptibly in their objects, or in other words, if the objects can be considered to have had their origin from the action (ನಿರ್ವತ್ಯು) or to have suffered a perceptible change in their condition, situation, or position, owing to the action (ವಿಕಾರ್ಯ). For, in these cases the objects may be looked upon as a kind of agent for the active process involved in the production of the effect. Thus, for example, cooking, with reference to the food produced by the cooking is a constructive process, while splitting is with reference to what is split, say wood, for instance, is a process showing a change of its previous condition. So, we may regard the action of cooking as that of the food and the action of splitting as that of the wood, and say 'the food cooks' and 'the wood splits.' As in such use of transitive roots the original ordinary agent is entirely kept out of sight, the roots become intransitive having no object different from the assumed agent upon which the action can be considered to operate. The assumed agent, however, may be viewed as only an agent or as having taken the character of an agent without losing fully its original nature as an object. Thus instead of saying 'the food cooks' and 'the wood splits' we may say 'the food cooks itself' and 'the wood splits itself.' So, we may say 'the pot

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makes itself.' But it should be remembered that the rule relating to such use of transitive verbs excludes entirely roots whose sense does not include the production of a perceptible effect upon their objects as in the cooking and the splitting. So, transitive roots which denote 'attempt' (ಯತ್ನ), knowledge (ಜ್ಞಾನ), and desire (ಇಚ್ಛಾ) as well as roots such as "to touch" which denotes an action whose sense necessarily requires some object for it to operate upon are excluded. Nor can the rule apply to those roots which, as we shall see hereafter, admit of two objects being used along with them. Thus, the rule does not apply to "to lead" as this is one of such roots. In the sentence "ಅಜಾಃಗ್ರಾಮಂ ನಯತಿ" "he leads the sheep (to) the village," besides the "sheep" which is the real object, the verb takes "the village" as another object in the sense of "to the village." Here even when one object is treated as agent, another object will remain undisposed of. So, here we cannot apply the rule. But it has been said that in the case of a desiderative root if the original root admits of a reflective voice, the desiderative from this root can be used in the same voice. (Sid. II. 274 to 277. notes 1, 2, 6, 7 and 12).

- 28 B. Now as to the use of the voices it is to be added that the intransitive roots whether primary or derived from transitive roots in the manner above mentioned admit of the impersonal voice. (Sid. I. 274). But it appears that though primary intransitive roots can be used in the active voice the *quasi* intransitive roots cannot be so used. On the other hand, it appears that transitive roots reject not only the impersonal voice but also the reflective voice, unless they become *quasi* intransitive roots. In fact, these *quasi* intransitive roots can be used only in the impersonal voice, when the object is

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viewed as an agent, and in the reflective voice when the object is viewed as an agent as well as an object (Sid. I. 274, 276). The result therefore is that—

- (1). the active voice is proper for intransitive roots and for transitive roots except when they are looked upon as *quasi* intransitive roots ;
- (2). the passive voice is proper only for transitive roots except when they are regarded as *quasi* intransitive roots ;
- (3). the impersonal voice is proper for intransitive roots whether primary or derived from transitive roots ; and
- (4). the reflective voice is proper only for *quasi* intransitive roots.

15 Line 15. *For rregularly read irregularly.*

„ *After para 30. insert the following:—*

„ 31 A. The roots ದಾ (ದಾಣ್), III ದಾ, ದೈ, ದೋ, ಧಾ and ಧೇ are called ಘು (*ghu*) (I. 1. 20).

16 Line 11. *For I read (1).*

17 *Opposite to viii roots. Omit (1) ವ್ substituted for ಉ and for (ii) & (iii) respectively read (i) & (ii).*

„ Article (2) col. 2. *After 67) insert (ii) ಕಪ್ (Sid. II. 278). and before ಯಕ್ insert (i).*

„ Article (3) col. 2. *For 4 ಕ್ಸ್ read ಕ್ಸ್ ; for 4 ಸಿಚ್ read ಅಚ್ ; for 4 ಸಿಚ್₁ read ಸಿಚ್₁ ; omit (viii) ಸಿಚ್₁ ; for (ix) read (viii) ; and for (x) read (ix).*

„ Article (4). *After ತಾನ್ insert (ತಾಸ).*

18 Article (1). *In the column relating to the 2nd person for ಧೈ₂ read ಧೈ₂.*

„ Article (2). *For ಅತೆ₁ read ಆತೆ₁.*

19 Article (7) *Omit the first two of the three lines opposite to (ii) A.*

„ Article (9) *For 4 ತೆ₂ read 1 ತೆ₂.*

20 *For ನವತಾ₂, ನ₂, ಲ್ಯಪ್₂, respectively read ನವತಾ₁, ನ₁, and ಲ್ಯಪ್₁.*

22 *For ಆತಾಮ and ಆಫಾಮ read ಆತಾಮ and ಆಫಾಮ ; for ಧೈಮ read ಧೈಂ and for ನ₂ and ನವತ್₂ read ನ₁ and ನವತ್₁.*

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- 23 Line 6. *For* ವಸು *read* ಕ್ವಸು.
- „ Line b 13. *After* concerned *insert* not being roots meaning “to adorn” and used in the reflective voice (Sid. II. 277.)
- „ Line b 9. *For* personal affixes ತ and ಧಾಸಃ *read* ತ and ಧ of the personal affixes ತ, ಧಾಸಃ, ಆತಾಂ and ಆಧಾಂ.
- 24 Lines 9 & 10. *For* ಸೀಯಾತಾಂ *and* ಸೀಯಾಧಾಂ *read* ಸೀಯಾಸ್ತಾಂ *and* ಸೀಯಾಸ್ಥಾಂ.
- „ Lines 17 & 21. *For* ಖೂ *read* ಋ.
- „ Line b 11. *For* ವಸು *read* ಕ್ವಸು.
- 28 *Opposite to* ದಿಹಃ, *for* to swear *read* to smear.
- „ Para 6, line 5. *For* short ಅ *read* ಅ (short).
- 30 Line 20. *Omit* other.
- 31 Line 1. *Omit* I.—Práptavibhásha.
- „ *Omit* lines 9 to 19.
- 32 *After* para 14 *insert* the following :—
- 14 A. And likewise there are some E [and E. roots which respectively reject or admit the augment in the *átmanepadi* before the tense affixes of the aorist and the personal affixes of the benedictive which as we have seen take the augment ಸೀಯಾಟ್ and then appear as affixes beginning with ಸ, the affixes in both cases appearing as affixes having indicatory ಕ, when the augment has been rejected, though without this indicatory letter otherwise. These roots are :—
- (1). roots ending in ಋ and beginning with conjunct consonants (E. roots) (VII. 2. 43 ; I. 2. 12).
- (2). roots ending in ಋ (E roots) (VII. 2. 42 ; I. 2. 12).
- 33 Line 6. *After* roots *insert* and take into consideration the rule relating to the optional augmentation of roots having indicatory ಲಾ which appears to apply to the affixes of the perfect also (VII. 2. 44).
- „ Line 10. *After* ಧಲ್ *insert* optionally if they have indicatory ಲಾ (I. of list B.), and absolutely, otherwise

33 Line b 14. *Before the insert* or roots having indicatory ୌ (I. of list B.) (VII. 2. 44).
 „ Line b 2. *Omit* (iv) Roots.
 „ Last line. *Before which insert* (3) (i) Roots.
 34 Line 1. *For* (v) *read* (ii).
 „ Line 5. *For* (vi) *read* (iii).
 35 Line b 7. *Omit* e₁₂.
 „ Line b 5. *Omit* e_{3, 12}.
 „ Last line. *Omit* eo_{3, 6}, and for e_{3, 4, 6, 9, 14, 15}. *read* e_{4, 9, 14, 15}.
 36 Line b 13. *Omit* e_{5, 8}.
 38 Line 19. *For* a vowel *read* a short vowel.
 39 Line 1. *Before* by *insert* immediately.
 „ Line 21. *For* for bases *read* to bases.
 40 Lines 13, 14 & 15. *Omit* or by an *árdhadhatuka* affix beginning with ୌ and distinguished by an indicatory ્ or ੜ, if it is not a primitive one.
 „ Lines 17 & 18. *Omit* ಪಿಪರಿಷ್+ಯಕ್ or ಯಜ್=ಪಿಪರಿಷಾಯ.
 „ Lines 19 & 20. *Omit* ಕೈ + ಯ of ಲ್ಯಪ್ (primitive affix) = ಕೈ + ಯ.
 „ Lines 21 & 22. *Omit* other than the above.
 41 Line 3. *For* ಬೆಭಿದತುಂ *read* ಬೇಭಿದಿತುಂ.
 „ Line b 11. *After* ્ *insert* or ੜ.
 42 Line 4. *For* ತೈ *read* ತ್ವಾ.
 „ Line 7. *Before* having *insert* and.
 „ *In* section (vi) *read* clause (a) as clause (b) and vice versa.
 43 Line 8. *For* But *read* And.
 „ Line 12. *Before* + ્ insert (ರೌಢಿ).
 „ Line b 9. *For* bases *read* roots.
 „ Line b 7. *For* base *read* root.
 „ Lines b 5 & 4. *Omit* of which the base is formed.
 44 Line 2. *For* bases *read* roots.
 45 Line 2. *For* thy *read* they.
 „ Line 3. *For* ಉರ್ read ಉರ್.
 „ Line 4. *For* ಁರ್ read ಇರ್.
 „ Line 6. *After* before *insert* ಅಜ್ and.

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- 45 Line 8. *For ಕೀರ್ + ಕ = ಕೀರ read ಕಿರ್ + ಕ = ಕಿರ.*
 „ Line 9. *After ಕರತುಃ insert ಜ್ಞಾ + ಅಜ್ = ಜರ್ + ಅಜ್.*
 „ Line 19. *For ಕೈ read ಚಿ or ಸ್ತು.*
 „ *After section (xx) insert the following :—*
 (xx a). And final ಉ and ಲೂ before primitive affixes beginning with ಯ should be changed into ಅವ if the affixes have not an indicatory ಕ or ಣ and ಅವ if they have an indicatory ಣ (VI. 1. 80.) e. g. ದ್ರು + ಯತ್ = ದ್ರವ್ಯ. ದ್ರು + ಣ್ಯತ್ = ದ್ರಾವ್ಯ. ಭೂ + ಯತ್ = ಭವ್ಯ. ಭೂ + ಣ್ಯತ್ = ಭಾವ್ಯ.
- 46 Line 12. *For afterwords read afterwards.*
 „ Lines b 7 & 6. *For ಘಜ್ಞ read ಘಜ್.*
 „ Last line. *After ಣ್ಯಲ್ insert (primitive affix).*
- 47 Line b 3. *For penultimate read penultimate.*
- 48 Line 11. *After ರಸಿನ್ insert ಅವ್ರಿ + ಇ + ಸಿಚ್ = ಅವ್ರಿಸ್ (ಅ is not penultimate).*
- 49 Line 6. *For ರೋಚೆ read ಮೋಚೆ.*
 „ Line 15. *For F. A. read F. P.*
 „ Line 17. *For and read or.*
 „ Line b 8. *After before insert the.*
- 50 Line 9. *For ಈಸನ್ read ಈಷ್ and for ಇಸನ್ read ಇಷ್.*
 „ Line 12. *For ಓಜ್ಞ read ಓಜ.*
- 51 Line 3. *After ಣ್ಯತ್ insert not being in the sense of “oughtness.”*
 „ Lines b 8 & 7. *Insert and before ಕಮ್, ಕಾ, and ಕಾವನ್; and omit and ಗಣ್, and ಗಾ and ಗಾವನ್.*
 „ Line b 6. *For ತ್ಃ read 4 ತ್ಃ.*
 „ Line b 3. *For ಸ್ಃ read 4 ಸ್ಃ.*
 „ *After section (xlvi) insert the following :—*
 (xlvi a). And before affixes beginning with ಧ the final ಸ of bases is entirely dropped (VIII. 2. 25); and before árdhadrhátuka affixes beginning with ಸ, the final ಸ is changed into ತ (VII. 4. 49.) e. g. ಲವಿಸ್ +

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ಧ್ಯಂ=ಲವಿಧ್ಯಂ; ಚಕಾಸ+ಧಿ=ಚಕಾಧಿ. ಸಸ+ಧಿ=ಸಧಿ. ವಸ+ಸ್ಯ=ವತ್ಸ್ಯ. (See Sid. II. 126. where the opinion that the final ಸ before ಧ may be allowed to remain except when it has been derived by the affixing of ಸಿಚ್ is objected to).

52 . After section (xlvii) insert the following :—

(xlvii a). And before *nistha* affixes the final ದ of bases is changed into ನ (VIII. 2. 42). e. g. ಭಿದ್+ನ=ಭಿನ್+ನ=ಭಿನ್ನ.

„ Line 8. After ವ insert not coming after ರ.

„ Line 9. Before But insert ದಿವ್+ಕ್ವಿಪ್, ಕ್ಷ or ಕ್ಷ್ವ=ದಿ @ ಊ for *f* + ಕ್ವಿಪ್, ಕ್ಷ, ಕ್ಷ್ವ=ದ್ರ್ಯ, ದ್ರ್ಯತ, ದ್ರ್ಯತ್ವಾ. ಸಿವ್ + ನ =ಸಿವ್ @ ಊ for *f* + ನ =ಸ್ರ್ಯನ; and omit But in the above cases.

„ Omit lines 10 to 15.

53 Line 2. After ಶ್ವಿಂ insert or its substitute ನ್.

„ Line 4. After ಭನಜ್ insert ಭಂಜ್+ನ್=ಭನ್+ನ್=ಭನ್.

„ Line 5. For ಿ ಯಜ್ read ಯಜ್ (not ಿ ಯಜ್), and before affixes insert other.

„ Line 8. After ಜ insert and come before ಕ್ಷ್ವ.

„ Line 15. After place insert and except before ಶ the tense affix of the 6th class.

„ Line 18. For ಿ ಯಜ್ read ಯಜ್ and after ನಂದ್ಯ; insert ತ್ಯಂಫ್+ಶ=ತ್ಯಂಫ.

„ Omit paras (liii) and (liv.)

54 Line 2. Before Bases insert Verbal.

„ Lines 12 & 13. For ಇಕ್ಷ್ read ಈಕ್ಷ.

„ Line b 8. For ಯಜ್ read ಿ ಯಜ್.

55 Line b 14. After reduplication insert before ಚಜ್ or ಚಜ್ -ಸನ್.

„ Line b 12. For s. p. read l. p.

57 Line b 2. For ರೀಕ್ read ರೀಜ್.

59 Line b 14. For ಜ್ಯಾ read ಜ್ಯ.

„ Omit lines b 12 and 11.

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- 59 Line b 10. *For ಅಟ್ read ಅಟ್.*
 „ Line b 6. *After ಪಾವಯಿಷ್ insert (ir).*
 „ Line b 3. *For ಜ್ಞ read ಜ.*
 60 Line 15. *After such insert So ಎದಿ before ಚಜ್=ಇದಿ.*
 „ Line b 9. *For ನತ್ read ನರ್.*
 „ Line b 8. *After ಕಲ್ insert ಡೌ=ಢು.*
 61 Lines 1 & 2. *Omit ಡೌ from ಡೌಕ್=ಢು.*
 „ Line 13. *For ಫ್ರಿಯಾ read ಫ್ರೀಯಾ (from irregular ಫ್ರೈ+ಯಾಜ್ see below.)*
 „ Line 14. *For ಡೌಕ್ read ಡೌಕ್.*
 „ Line b 7. *For ಚಜ್ಸನ್ read ಚೆಜ್-ಸನ್.*
 62 Line 1. *For ಪಾವ್ read ಪಾಯ್ (irregular.)*
 „ Line 2. *For ನಾವ್ read ನಾಯ್.*
 „ Line 11. *After 83) insert provided it is not augmented with ರೀಕ್ &c., as shewn below (Sid. II. 209.)*
 „ Lines 15 & 16. *For the words not derived by sampra-sáranation substitute including a ಋ derived by samprasárnation in the case of ಯಾಜ್ but excluding such ಋ in the case of ಿ ಯಾಜ್.*
 „ Line b 8. *Omit or F P ವೈಶ್.*
 „ Line b 5. *Omit (from FA ಗೃಹ್ಯ=ಗ್ರಹ್ @ smp +ಯಾಜ್) or.*
 „ Last line. *For ಲಾ read ಲಾ.*
 63 Line 1. *For ಶ್ಲ read ೨ ಶವ್.*
 „ Lines 2 & 3. *For reduplicates are of roots which end in the letter ಋ read ಅ is derived from the letter ಋ of roots.*
 „ Line 5. *After ಭೃ insert ಭೃಜ್.*
 „ Line 16. *For ಅಚ್ read ಅಚ್.*
 „ Line 19. *For ಆಚ್ read ಆಂಚ್.*
 „ Line b 4. *After roots insert under the rules relating to reduplication.*
 64 Line 6. *For between conjunct consonants read after a conjunct consonant.*

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- 64 Line 12. *After ಉಲುವಿಧ insert still ನಶ್ (from ಣಶ್) + ಇಧ = ನೇಶಿಧ and ಸಹ್ (from ಷಹ್) + ಏ = ಸೇಹೇ (here though ನ and ಸ are different from ಣ and ಷ which were in the original form of the roots the change is not due to the rules of reduplication).*

Observe that when reduplication has, according to the rules above, been made prior to a substitution affecting the root reduplicated, the substitution postponed should however be made before the reduplicated root and its reduplicate coalesce by *sandhi* (Sid. II. 99.) *e. g.* ಉ (ಉಜ್) liable to be changed into ಉವ್ (ಉವಜ್) before the affix ಏ, having become ಉ. ಉ by reduplication, should not, before the change, coalesce by *sandhi* with the reduplicate into ಊ and then have this ಊ replaced by ಉವಜ್, becoming in consequence ಉವೇ; but should become ಉವೇ first and then by *sandhi* with the reduplicate ಉ, become ಊವೇ.

„ Col 1. last line. *After ಠ insert not being ರ್ಯ.*

67 Line 12. *For ಃ read ಅ.*

„ Lines 16 & 17. *For consonants read a consonant.*

„ Line 19. *After one insert while ಃ is used in all cases other than those mentioned in (1) and also in the cases mentioned in (2) when the option allowed regarding them is not availed of.*

68 Line 10. *For Root read Roots.*

„ Line 14. *For ordento- read or dento-*

69 Last line. *For sap ಯಮಯ್ read sap = ಯಮಯ್ and for sap + ಯಮ read sap = ಯಮ.*

72 Line 5. *After tense insert and also before the primitive affix ಲ್ಯಪ್ if the roots are such as when changed into ni roots have light penultimate vowels (VI. 4. 55, 56.)*

„ Line 6. *For ni read nishṭhā.*

„ Line 8. *After affixes insert including E. nishṭhā affixes and ಲ್ಯಪ್ in the case of roots not taking the second form as already said.*

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76 *Before para 12 insert the following :—*

11 A. It has been said that when a *ni* root is formed from a *ni* root formed from original roots distinguished by an indicatory ಮ, the second *ni* root may have two alternative forms as given under the third form of the 5th model when they are afterwards to take ಸ್ಯ - ಚಿಣ್ &c. Thus, if from the *ni* root ಶಮ್ a second *ni* root is formed, this before ಸ್ಯ - ಚಿಣ್ may be ಶಮ್ or ಶಮ್. And it has been said further that even a C root formed from a F root formed from an original root distinguished by indicatory ಮ, may, before ಸ್ಯ - ಚಿಣ್ &c., have two alternative forms as above. Thus, the third form of the C root from F A ಶಂಶಮ್ಯ or F. P. ಶಮ್ (the forms which the original root ಶಮ್ takes as F A and F P) (see below) is ಶಂಶಮ್ or ಶಂಶಮ (Sid. II. 272.)

„ Line 14. *After and insert so far as FP roots are concerned only from such roots.*

„ Lines 15 & 16. *Omit but they may be derived from such roots by the use of either the one affix or the other.*

78 Line 8. *For ಲೋಪ್ = ಲೋಲೋಪ್ read ಲೋಚ್ = ಲೋಲೋಚ್.*

„ Line b 5. *For ಈ read or and omit or ಉ.*

79 Line b 2. *For ಮಸಜ್ read ಮಸಜ್.*

81 Line 3. *For ಇಧ್ read ಇಲ್; for ವಿಧಿವ್ read ವಿಲಿವ್; and for ವಿದಿಧಿವ್ read ವಿಲಿವಿವ್.*

„ Line 16. *For ಅರ್ಚ್ read ಅರ್ಚ್.*

82 *Omit lines 10 and 15.*

84 *Opposite to “Roots ending in ಇಕ್” for ಉ read ಉ.*

„ *Opposite to “Roots of the 2nd class” for ದ್ವಿಪ್ read ದ್ವಿಪ್.*

„ *Opposite to “Roots of the 3rd class” for ಭಿ = ಬಿಭಿ read ಭೀ = ಬಿಭೀ.*

„ *Below “Roots ending in ಓ” insert as follows :—*

Roots ending in consonants with penultimate nasals. $\text{ಭ್ರಂಕ್} = \text{ಭ್ರಂಕ್} + \text{ಶ್ಯನ್}_2 = \text{ಭ್ರಂಕ್} - p + \text{ಯ} = \text{ಭ್ರಶ್ಯ}.$ (4)

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- 84 Last two lines. *Omit* ಪೂಜ್ = ಪೂಜ್ಯ and ವುಷ್ಪ್ = ಪುಷ್ಪ್ಯ ;
and for (4) read (5).
- 85 *Opposite to* “Roots ending in vowels” for ದೂ read ದು.
,, *Below* “Roots ending in ಉ and ಊ” insert as follows :—
Roots ending in ಸ್ತೂಹ್ = ಸ್ತೂಹ್ + ಕ್ತ = ಸ್ತೂಹ್ @
consonants with pe- ಈರ್ for p + ಅ = ಸ್ತೀರ್ಹ. ... (5)
nultimate ಋ.
- ,, *For* Roots ending in consonants read Other Roots end-
ing in consonants ; and for (5) read (6).
- 86 *Opposite to* “Roots without penultimate nasals” for
ಋನಚ್ read ಋಣಚ್ ; and for ಛ್ರದ್ = ಛ್ರನದ್, ಛ್ರನ್ದ
read ಛೈದ್ = ಛೈನದ್, ಛೈನ್ದ.
- ,, *Opposite to* “Roots of the 8th class” omit ಋಣ್ + ವ್ =
ಋಣ್ @ gp. + ವ್ = ಅರ್ಣ್ಹ. 3rd form ;
and ತನ್ + ವ್ = ತನ್ವ್. ... 3rd form.
- ,, *Opposite to* “Roots of the 9th class” after the first ಜಾ
insert (irregular) and omit ಕ್ನಾ = ಕ್ನಾನೀ, ಕ್ನಾನ್,
ಕ್ನಾನಾ.
- ,, *After* model (1) insert :—
Roots ending in ವ್. ಋವ್ = ಋವ್ @ ಊ (ಊರ್) for f +
ನೀ = ಋನೀ ... 1st form.
ಋವ್ @ ಊ for f + ನ್ = ಋ
ನ್ ... 2nd form.
ಋವ್ = ಋವ್ @ ಊ for f + ನ್ =
ಋನ ... 3rd form (2).
- 87 Line 5. *For* (2) read (3).
,, Line 11. *For* (3) read (4).
- 88 *Omit* lines 8 and 9.
,, Line 10. *For* (3) read (2).
,, Line 12. *For* (2) ತನ್ವ್ + read or ; and for (3) and (4) read
(2) and (3).
,, Line 13. *For* (5) read (4).
- 89 *After* roots ending in ಋ insert and not being roots begin-
ning with conjunct consonants.
,, *Above* “Roots ending ಋ (labial)” insert :—

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Roots beginning with conjunct consonants and ending in ಋ. $\text{ಸ್ತೃ} = \text{ಸ್ತೃ} + \text{ಯಕ್} = \text{ಸ್ತೃ} @ \text{gf} + \text{ಯ}$
 $= \text{ಸ್ತೃರ್ಯ} \dots \dots \dots (5)$

89 Last line. *For (5) read (6).*

90 Line 3. *For (6) read (7).*

„ Line 5. *For (7) read (8).*

„ Below “Roots with penultimate ಋ” insert the following:—

Roots having penultimate nasals and not distinguished by indicative ಇ. $\text{ಸ್ರಂಸ} = \text{ಸ್ರಂಸ} + \text{ಯಕ್} = \text{ಸ್ರಂಸ}$
 $p + \text{ಯ} = \text{ಸ್ರಸ್ಯ} \dots \dots (9)$

„ After “Other roots than the above” insert except in the case of C and D roots in the reflective voice which form their bases by ಶಪ್ according to the model given for the active voice (Sid. II. 277, 278).

„ Line 12. After ಲೋಪೈಯ insert ವಂದ = ವಂದ್ಯ and for (8) read (10).

„ Before para 23 insert the following:—

22 A. It has been said that even roots meaning “to adorn” should not, in the reflective voice, take ಯಕ್ but only their tense affixes of the active voice (Sid. II. 277.) e. g. ಕೃ when it means “to adorn” as it would with the prefix ಲಂ, should take its active tense affix ಉ, not ಯಕ್.

91 Line 6. *For ಚು = ಚೂಪ್ಯ read ಜು = ಜುಪ್ಯ.*

„ Line b 3. *Omit ಶ್ವಿ = ಶ್ವಯಿಪ್ಯ; ಯು = ಯವಿಪ್ಯ.*

92 Line b 11. *After optionally insert except the reflective voice of roots meaning “to adorn.” (Sid. II. 277).*

„ Line b 9. *For ಚು = ಚಾವಿಪ್ಯ read ಜು = ಜಾವಿಪ್ಯ.*

„ Line b 2. *After ಏ insert either immediately or mediately through their ನಿ or F roots.*

93 Line 5. *After ಏ insert either immediately or mediately through their ನಿ or F roots.*

„ Line 7. *After ಏ insert or from ನಿ root ಶಮ; for ಶಾಮಯಿಪ್ಯ*

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- read* ಕಮಯಿಷ್ಯ ; *and after* ಕಾಮಯಿಷ್ಯ *insert* C root from F ಕಂಕಂ = ಕಂಕಮಿಷ್ಯ or ಕಂಕಾಮಿಷ್ಯ or ಕಂಕಮಯಿಷ್ಯ.
- 95 Line b 4. *After* optionally *insert* except the reflective voice of roots meaning “to adorn.” (Sid. II. 277).
- 96 Line 7. *After* ಎ insert either immediately or mediatly through their ನಿ or F roots ; *and after* &c. *insert* So C root from F ಕಂಕಮ = ಕಂಕಮಿತ್ &c. or ಕಂಕಾಮಿತ್ &c. or ಕಂಕಮಯಿತ್ &c.
- „ Line 8. *For* ಣಿ *read* ನಿ.
- „ Line b 9. *After* ಎ insert either immediately or mediatly through their ನಿ or F roots.
- „ Line b 7. *For* ಕಾಮಯಿತ್ *read* ಕಮಯಿತ್.
- 97 Line b 11. *Omit* ಬ್ರಾವ್ from ಬ್ರಾ = ಬುಬ್ರವ.
- „ Line b 6. *For* from ಆಟ್ *read* from ಅಟ್.
- 99 Col. 2 *For* ಯೂ *read* ಯು and *omit* ಓಲಡ್ from ಓಲಡ್ = ಓಲೀಲಡ.
- 101 Line 4. *Omit* ನೂ = ನೌಷ್.
- „ Line 5. *For* ತ್ರಾ = ತಾರ್ಷ್ *read* ಕ್ಯ = ಕಾರ್ಷ್.
- 102 Line 5. *For* ವು *read* ವೂ.
- „ Lines 13 & 14. *For* ಪ್ನಾ from ಪ್ನೈ = ಪ್ನಾನ್ *read* ಪ್ಯಾ from ಪ್ಯೈ = ಪ್ಯಾನ್.
- 104 Line 3. *For* ಅಟಿಷ್ *read* ಅಟಿಷ್.
- „ Line 4. *For* ತ್ಯಯ್ = ತ್ಯಯಿಷ್ *read* ತಯ್ = ತಯಿಷ್.
- 105 Line 11. *After* optionally *insert* except the reflective voice of roots meaning “to adorn” (Sid. II, 277.) and.
- „ Line 12. *For* a *read* the
- „ Lines 14 to 16. *For* ದಾ *read* ದ್ರಾ and *for* ದೈ *read* ದ್ರೈ.
- „ *After* indicatory ಮ or ಮಿ *insert* either immediately or mediatly through their ನಿ or F roots.
- „ Line b 3. *After* optionally *insert* except in the case of roots meaning “to adorn” (Sid. II. 277.)
- 106 Lines 2 to 4. *For* ದಾ *read* ದ್ರಾ and *for* ದೈ *read* ದ್ರೈ.
- „ Line 10. *After* singular *insert* except the reflective voice of roots meaning “to adorn” and of D roots (Sid.

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- 106 II. 277.) and except in the case of C roots in the reflective voice which form their bases by ಚ್ಚ್ or ಚ್ಚ್-ಸನ್ according to the models given for the active voice (Sid. II. 278.)
- 107 Line b 4. *For* itself read itself and for necessarily read necessarily.
- 108 Line 8. *For* graminarians read grammarians.
 „ Line 11. *For* syllabe read syllable.
 „ Line 12. *For* graminarians read grammarians.
 „ Line b 12. *For* lengthering read lengthening.
 „ Line b 2. *For* through read though.
- 109 Line b 11. *For* ದಾ read ದಾ).
 „ Line b 7. *After* ಎ insert either immediately or mediately through their ನಿ or F roots.
 „ Line b 5. *After* ಶಮ್ insert or from ನಿ ಶಮ್.
 „ Line b 4. *After* ಶಮಯಿಷ್ insert from F ಶಂಶಂ=ಶಂಶಮಿಷ್ or ಶಂಶಮಿಷ್ or ಶಂಶಮಯಿಷ್.
- 110 *Before* para 42 insert the following :—
 41 A. Note carefully that in the reflective voice so far as the tense affixes are concerned the forms of the active voice, not of the passive, should be used in the case of—
 (1). roots meaning “to adorn;”
 (2). D roots; [and
 (3). C roots;
 though in the case of C roots the optional passive forms prescribed for the 1st and the 2nd future and for the conditional and the aorist except in the 3rd person singular, in consequence of the option of treating the affixes ಸ್ಯ, ಏಚ್ and ತಾನ್ &c. as affixes augmented with ಇಟ್ and having the condition of ಚಿಣ್ may also be used. (Sid. II. 277, 278).
 „ Line 13. *For* will read with.
- 112 Line 4. *For* ದದ read ದದ್.
 „ Line b 8. *After* 109) insert And in the aorist of the *átma*-

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- 112 *nepadi* 1 ತ₂ should be used when the base has been formed by ಚಿಣ್; otherwise ತ₂ should be used, (VI. 4. 104).
- „ Line b 7. After ಅನ್, insert ದಾಯಿ=ದಾಯಿ + 1 ತ₂; but ಲವಿಷ್ = ಲವಿಷ್ + ತ₂.
- 113 Line 9. For ಚುಲಂಫ್ read ಚುಲಂಪ್ and for ಇಚ್ read ಇಟ್.
- „ Line b 8. For 4 ಸಿ read 4 ಸಿ.
- „ Line b 7. After consonant insert and also after bases ending in ಋ or ೠ which after *gunation* of the vowels appear necessarily as bases ending in ರ.
- „ Line b 6. For ಬಿಭಿದ್ = ಬಿಭಿದ್ read ಭಿದ್ or ಚಾಕ್ತ್ಯಾ or ಪಿಪ್ಪ = ಭಿದ್. etc.
- 114 Line 17. After class insert and from roots of the 5th class and for thad read that.
- „ Line b 11. For thad read that.
- 116 Col. 1. For ಧೃ read I ಧೃ; for ತನ್ವ read ತನ್; and after ಸುನ್ವ insert or ಸುನ್.
- 118 Col. 1. For ಸನ್ read ಸನ್ and for ಶಿಣಿಷ್ read ಶಿನಿಷ್.
- „ Col. 2. For ಶಿಣಿಷ್ read ಶಿನಿಷ್.
- 119 For ನಭೀತಃ read ನಭೀಥಃ and for ಶಿಣಿಷ್, ಶಿಣಿಷ್, ವಿಹ್ವಃ and ವಿಹ್ವಃ read ಶಿನಿಷ್, ಶಿನಿಷ್, ವಿಹ್ವಃ and ವಿಹ್ವಃ.
- 120 For ಜೇಘ್ರೀತಃ read ಜಾಘ್ರೀತಃ.
- 121 For 3rd Person read 1st Person and for ಜೇಘ್ರೀ read ಜಾಘ್ರೀ.
- 122 For ದೋಧು @ ಉರ್ read ದೋಧು @ ಉವ್ and after from ಋ insert (irregular).
- 123 For ಧೋಧುಧಃ read ದೋಧುಧಃ.
- 125 For ಚಾಕ್ತ್ಯಾ + ಈರ್ f read ಚಾಕ್ತ್ಯಾ @ ಈರ್ for f.
- „ For ಧನ್ @ lp. + ಥಃ read ಧನ್ @ lp. + ಥ.
- 126 For ಜರಿಘೃಹ್, ಜಂಜನ್, ಜಂಜಂತಿ, ಜಿಂಜಂತಿ, ಜಂಜಂತಃ and ಜಿಂಜಂತಃ read ಜರಿಘೃಣ್, ಜಂಜನ್, ಜಂಜೋಂತಿ, ಜಿಂಜೋಂತಿ, ಜಂಜಾಂತಃ and ಜಿಂಜೋಂತಃ.
- 127 For ತಂತಂತ್ಮಃ, ಜಾಘೃಣ್ಣಃ, ಜಂಜಂಸಿ, ಜಿಂಜಂಸಿ, ಜಂಜಂಥಃ, ಜಂಜಂಥಃ, ಜಂಜಂತ್ಮಃ, ಜಿಂಜಂಥಃ, ಜಿಂಜಂಥಃ and ಜಿಂಜಂತ್ಮಃ read ತಂತಂತ್ಮಃ,

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- ಜರಿಘೃಣ್ಣಃ, ಜಂಜೋಂಃ, ಜಿಂಜೇಂಃ, ಜಂಜಾಂಥಃ, ಜಂಜಾಂಥ, ಜಂಜೋನ್ಮಿ, ಜಿಂಜೇಂಥಃ, ಜಿಂಜೇಂಥ and ಜಿಂಜೇನ್ಮಿ.
- 128 Omit @ gp. + ತಿ or ಚಾಕೃತ್ ; before ಈತಿ insert ತಿ or ; and for ಚಾಕರ್ತಿ read ಚಾಕೇರ್ತಿ and for ಪಾಸ್ಪರ್ಧ್ read ಪಾಸ್ಪರ್ಧ್.
- 129 For ಜಜರಿಗೃಧೀಷಿ read ಜರಿಗೃಧೀಷಿ; omit @ gp. + ಸಿ or ಚಾಕೃತ್, and @ gp. + ಮಿ or ಚಾಕೃತ್ ; for p + ಈಸಿ read p + ಸಿ or ಈಸಿ ; for p + ಈಮಿ read p + ಮಿ or ಈಮಿ ; and for ಚಾಕರ್ತ್ಸಿ and ಚಾಕರ್ತ್ಸಿ read ಚಾಕೇರ್ತ್ಸಿ and ಚಾಕೇರ್ತ್ಸಿ.
- 130 For ನಾನಾಧ್ read ನಾನಾಧ್.
- 131 For ತೋತುಸ್ಮ read ತೋತುಸ್ಮಃ.
- 132 For ಧಿಪ್ read ಧಿಪ್.
- 133 For ದಿಧೇಷ್ಟಿ, ಜರಿಗರ್ತ್ಸಿ, ಜರಿಗೃಥಃ, ಜರಿಗೃಥ, ತಾಸ್ತೀರ್ಥಃ, ತಾಸ್ತೀರ್ಥ and ಮೋಮೂಷ್ಟಿ read ದಿಧೇರ್ತ್ಸಿ, ಜರಿಘರ್ತ್ಸಿ, ಜರಿಗೃಥಃ, ಜರಿಗೃಥ, ತಾಸ್ತೀರ್ಥಃ, ತಾಸ್ತೀರ್ಥ and ಮೋಮೂರ್ತ್ಸಿ.
- 134&135 Omit model (27) ; for ಳ and ರ read and ಳ ; for ಪಾಪ್ಯಜ್ಞೇತಿ, ಪಾಪ್ಯಜ್ಞೇಷಿ, ಪಾಪ್ಯಜ್ಞೇಮಿ and ಪಾಪ್ಯಜ್ಞೇಃ read ಪಾಪ್ರಜ್ಞೇತಿ, ಪಾಪ್ರಜ್ಞೇಷಿ, ಪಾಪ್ರಜ್ಞೇಮಿ, and ಪಾಪ್ರಜ್ಞೇಃ ; for ಪಾಪ್ರಜ್ಞೇ + ಮಿ or ಈಮಿ read ಪಾಪ್ರಜ್ಞೇ @ ಳ್ for ಜ್ಞೇ + ಮಿ or ಪಾಪ್ರಜ್ಞೇ + ಈಮಿ ; in other places for ಪಾಪ್ಯ read ಪಾಪ್ರ ; and for (28) read (27).
- 136 For ಧೈ read I ಧೈ ; and after ಸುನ್ insert or ಸುನ್ವ.
- 138 Above Part I. insert Second Division.
- 140 Omit Second Division ; before ತಾತ್ insert ದುಹ್ and for ದೋಗ್ಧಾತ್, ಶಿಣಪ್ and ಶಿಣಪ್ಪ read ದುಗ್ಧಾತ್, ಶಿನಪ್ and ಶಿನಪ್ಪ.
- 141 For ದುಗ್ಧಿ, ಶಿಣಪಾನಿ, ಶಿಣಪಾವ and ಶಿಣಪಾಮ read ದೋಗ್ಧಿ, ಶಿನಪಾನಿ, ಶಿನಪಾವ and ಶಿನಪಾಮ.
- 144 For ಧೋಧು read ದೋಧು.
- 145 For ಧೋಧುತಂ read ದೋಧುತಂ and for ಇಯರಾನಿ, ಅರಿಯರಾನಿ and ಪಿಪರಾನಿ read ಇಯರಾಣಿ, ಅರಿಯರಾಣಿ and ಪಿಪರಾಣಿ.
- 146 For ವಾವೃತಾತ್ and ಜಹಯತು read ವಾವೃತಾತ್ and ಜಾಹಯಿತು.

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- 147 For ಪಾಪ್ಯಾಹಿ, ಪಾಪ್ಯಾತಾತ್, ವಾವ್ಯಾಹಿ, ವಾವ್ಯಾತಾತ್ and ಚಾಕ್ಯಾಹಿ read ಪಾವ್ಯೂರ್ಹಿ, ಪಾವ್ಯೂರ್ತಾತ್, ವಾವ್ಯೂರ್ಹಿ, ವಾವ್ಯೂರ್ತಾತ್ and ಚಾಕ್ಯೇರ್ಹಿ.
- 148 For ಜಂಜುನು read ಜಂಜೋನು.
- 149 For ದಧನ್ಯಿ, ತಂತನ್ಯಿ, ಕಂಶಮ್ನಿ, ಚಂಕಣ್ಣಿ, ಜರಿಫುರ್ಣಾನಿ, ಜರಿಫುರ್ಣಾವ, ಜರಿಫುರ್ಣಾಮ read ದಧಾನಿ, ತಂತಾನಿ, ಕಂಶಾಮ್ನಿ, ಚಂಕಾಣ್ಣಿ, ಜರಿಫುರ್ಣಾನಿ, ಜರಿಫುರ್ಣಾವ and ಜರಿಫುರ್ಣಾಮ.
- 150 For ಜಿಂಜಿನ್ನು, ಚಾಕ್ಯತ್ and ಚಾಕರ್ತು read ಜಿಂಜೇನ್ನು, ಚಾಕ್ಯತ್ and ಚಾಕ್ಯೇರ್ತು; omit @ gp. +ತು or ಚಾಕ್ಯತ್ +; and before ಈತು insert ತು or.
- 151 For ವರ್ತಾ, ಗರ್ಧಾ and ಕರ್ತಾ read ವೃತಾ, ಗೃಧಾ and ಕೀರ್ತಾ.
- 152 For ಪಾಸ್ಪ read ಪಾಸ್ಪ; and for ಜೋಕು read ಜೋಕೂ.
- 153 For ಚಾಸ್ಕಂದಾನಿ, ಚಾಸ್ಕಂದಾವ and ಚಾಸ್ಕಂದಾಮ read ಚಾಸ್ಕಂದಾನಿ, ಚಾಸ್ಕಂದಾವ, and ಚಾಸ್ಕಂದಾಮ; and for ಪಾಸ್ಪ read ಪಾಸ್ಪ.
- 154 For ಜೋಕುಂಸ್+ತು or ಜೋಕುಂಸ್ - p + ಈತು or read ಜೋಕುಂಸ್ + ತು or ಈತು or ಜೋಕುಂಸ್ - p + ತಾತ್; and for ಜೋಕುಸೀತು read ಜೋಕುಂಸೀತು.
- 155 For ತೋತೋ read ತೋತು.
- 156 For ಜರಿಗ್ಯಾಡಾತ್ and ಜರಿಗ್ಯಾಡಾಂ read ಜರಿಗ್ಯಾಡಾತ್ and ಜರಿಗ್ಯಾಡಾಂ.
- 157 Omit @ gp; and for ದಿಧೀಷಾನಿ, ದಿಧೀಷಾವ, ದಿಧೀಷಾಮ, ತುತೋರಾನಿ, ತುತೋರಾವ, ತುತೋರಾಮ, ಜರಿಗ್ಯಾಡಿ, ಜರಿಗ್ಯಾಡಾತ್, ಜರಿಗ್ಯಾಡಂ, ಜರಿಗ್ಯಾಡೆ, ಜರಿಗರ್ಹಾನಿ, ಜರಿಗರ್ಹಾವ, ಜರಿಗರ್ಹಾಮ, and ತಾಸ್ಪೀರ್ಹಾನಿ read ದಿಧಿಷಾಣಿ, ದಿಧಿಷಾವ, ದಿಧಿಷಾಮ, ತುತುರಾಣಿ, ತುತುರಾವ, ತುತುರಾಮ, ಜರಿಗ್ಯಡಿ, ಜರಿಗ್ಯಾಡಾತ್, ಜರಿಗ್ಯಾಡಂ, ಜರಿಗ್ಯಾಡೆ, ಜರಿಗ್ಯಾಹಾಣಿ, ಜರಿಗ್ಯಾಹಾವ, ಜರಿಗ್ಯಾಹಾಮ and ತಾಸ್ಪೀರ್ಹಾಣಿ.
- 158 For ಬಾಭಂಜ್ + ತು or ಬಾಭಂಜ್ - p + ಈತು or read ಬಾಭಂಜ್ + ತು or ಈತು or ಬಾಭಂಜ್ - p + ತಾತ್.

158&159 Omit model (27).

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- 160 For ಛ and ವ read and ಛ; and for ಪಾಪ್ರಪ್ಪತು read ಪಾಪ್ರ
ಚ್ಚೆತು.
- 161 For ಜಾಹರ್ಯಾನಿ and 28 read ಜಾಹರ್ಯಾನಿ and 27.
- 162 For ಧೈ read I ಧೈ; and after ಸುನ್ and ಶಕ್ಕು insert or
ಸುನ್ವ and or ಶಕ್ಕುವ respectively.
- 164 For ತಂ₂ read ತಾಂ₂; and for ಅಲೇಡ್ and ಅಲೀಡ್ read
ಅಲೇಡ್ and ಅಲಿಹ್.
- 165 For @ ದ್ or ಃ, ಅಲೇಡ್, ಅಲೇಡಂ, ಅಲೀಡೈ and ಅಲೀಡೈ read
@ ದ್ or ರು, ಅಲೇಡ್, ಅಲೇಹಂ, ಅಲಿಹೈ and ಅಲಿಹೈ.
- 166 For ಅರುಣಧ್, ಶಿಣಸ್, ಅಶಿಣಟ್, ಅಶಿಣಡ್ and ಜಾಫ್ರಿತಾಂ read
ಅರುಣಡ್, ಶಿಣಸ್, ಅಶಿಣಟ್, ಅಶಿಣಡ್ and ಅಜಾಫ್ರಿತಾಂ; for f
+ ತಮ್ read f + ತಾಮ್; and after ತ್₅ insert or 4 ತ್₅.
- 167 After ಸ್₅ insert or 4 ಸ್₅; and for ಅಶಿಣಟ್, ಅಶಿಣಡ್ and
ಅಶಿಣಪ್ಪಂ read ಅಶಿಣಟ್, ಅಶಿಣಡ್ and ಅಶಿಣಪಂ.
- 168 Last line. For ತ್ read 4 ತ್ and for ಐಯರ್ತ್ read ಐಯಾ.
- 169 Last line. For ಸ್ read 4 ಸ್.
- 170 For ಪಿಪ್ಪಾ @ gf + ತ್, ಚಾಕ್ಯಾ @ gf + ತ್, ಆರಿಯರ್ತ್, ಅಪಿಪ್
ರ್ತ್, ಅಚರಿಕರ್ತ್, ಅಪಾವರ್ತ್, ಅನಾವರ್ತ್ and ಅಚಾಕರ್ತ್ read
ಪಿಪ್ಪಾ @ gf + 4 ತ್, ಚಾಕ್ಯಾ @ gf + 4 ತ್, ಆರಿಯಾ, ಅಪಿಪಾ,
ಅಚರಿಕಾ, ಅಪಾವಾ, ಅನಾವಾ and ಅಚಾಕಾ.
- 171 For + ಸ್, ಅಜಾಹವ and ಅಜಾಹಮ read + 4 ಸ್, ಅಜಾಹಾವ and
ಅಜಾಹಾಮ.
- 172 For + ತ್, ಅಜಂಜುನ್ and ಅಜಿಂಜಿಮ್ read + 4 ತ್, ಅಜಂಜೋನ್,
and ಅಜಿಂಜೇಮ್.
- 173 For + ಸ್, ಅಜಂಜುನ್, ಅಜಿಂಜಿಂ and ಅಜರಿಫುರ್ಣಮ್ read + 4 ಸ್,
ಅಜಂಜೋನ್, ಅಜಿಂಜೇಂ and ಅಜರಿಫುಣಂ; and omit @ gp.
- 174 Omit @ gp + ತ್ or ಚಾಕ್ಯಾತ್; and for + ತ್, p + ಈತ್, ಅಜರಿ
ಗರ್ಧ್ and ಅಚಾಕರ್ತ್ read + 4 ತ್, p + 4 ತ್ or ಈತ್, ಅಜರಿ
ಫುರ್ತ್ and ಅಚಾಕೀರ್ತ್.
- 175 For ಜಾಕ್ಯಾತ್ @ gp and ದ್, + ಸ್, p + ಈಸ್, ವರಿವೃತ್ @ gp +
ಅಂ, ಚಾಕ್ಯಾತ್ @ gp + ಅಂ, ಅವರಿವಾ, ಅಜರಿಗರ್ಧ್, ಅಜರಿಗಾ, ಅಚಾ

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- ಕರ್ಡ್ or ಅಚಾಕೆ, ಅವರಿವರ್ತಂ, ಅಜರಿಗರ್ಧಂ and ಅಚಾಕರ್ತಂ read ಚಾಕ್ಯಾತ್ @ ಈರ್ for p. and ದ್, + 4 ಸ್, p. + 4 ಸ್ or ಈಸ್, ವರಿವೃತ್ + ಅಂ, ಚಾಕ್ಯಾತ್ @ ಈರ್ for f + ಅಂ, ಅವರಿವಾ, ಅಜರಿಫರ್ತಂ, ಅಜರಿಫಾ, ಅಚಾಕೀರ್ or ಅಚಾಕೀ, ಅವರಿವೃತಂ, ಅಜರಿಗೃಧಂ and ಅಚಾಕೀರ್ತಂ.
- 176 For - p + ಈತ್, + ತ್, ಪಾಸ್ಪ, ಅಜಾಗಾಧ್ and ಅದಾದಧ್ read ಈತ್, + 4 ತ್, ಪಾಸ್ಪ, ಅಜಾಘಾತ್ and ಅದಾಧತ್.
- 177 Omit or ಅಚಾಸ್ಕ; and for - p + ಈಸ್, + ಸ್, ಅಚಾಸ್ಕದ್, ಅಚಾಸ್ಕದೀ, ಪಾಸ್ಪ, ಅಪಾಸ್ಪ, ಅಜಾಗಾದ್, ಅಜಾಗಾ, ಅದಾದದ್ and ಅದಾದಃ read ಈಸ್, + 4 ಸ್, ಅಚಾಸ್ಕ, ಅಚಾಸ್ಕಂದೀ, ಪಾಸ್ಪ, ಅಪಾಸ್ಪಾ, ಅಜಾಘಾತ್, ಅಜಾಘಾ, ಅದಾಧತ್ and ಅದಾಧಃ.
- 178 For + ತ್, ಅನಾನಾಥ್, ಚೋಕುಂಸ್ - p + ಈತ್ and ಅಚೋಕುಂಸೀತ್ read + 4 ತ್, ಅನಾನಾತ್, ಚೋಕುಂಸ್ + ಈತ್ and ಅಚೋಕುಂಸೀತ್.
- 179 For ಅನಾನಾಥ್ read ಅನಾನಾತ್ or ಅನಾನಾಃ or; and for + ಸ್, ಚೋಕುಂಸ್ - p + ಈಸ್, ಅಚೋಕುನ್ or ಅಚೋಕುನ್ and ತೋತುಸ್ @ gp. read + 4 ಸ್, ಚೋಕುಂಸ್ + ಈಸ್, ಅಚೋಕುನ್, and ತೋತುಸ್.
- 180 For + ತ್, or ಅದಿಥೇಟ್, ಅತಾಸ್ಪೀರ್ಡ್ and ಅಜರಿಗೃಥಾಂ read + 4 ತ್, = ಅದಿಥೇಟ್, ಅತಾಸ್ಪೀರ್ಡ್ and ಅಜರಿಗೃಥಾಂ.
- 181 For + ಸ್, ಅತಾಸ್ಪೀರ್ಡ್, ದಿಧಿಷ್ @ gp + ಅಂ = ಅದಿಥೇಷಂ, ಅತುತೋರಂ, ಅಜರಿಗೃಥಂ, ಅಜರಿಗೃಥೇ, and ಅಜರಿಗರ್ಹಂ, read + 4 ಸ್, ಅತಾಸ್ಪೀರ್ಡ್, ದಿಧಿಷ್ + ಅಂ = ಅದಿಧಿಷಂ, ಅತುತುರಂ, ಅಜರಿಗೃಥಂ, ಅಜರಿಗೃಥ and ಅಜರಿಗೃಹಂ.
- 182 Omit ಬಾಭಂಜ್ - p +, and the part belonging to model (27); for + ತ್ read + 4 ತ್, and for ಅಬಾಭಜೀತ್ read ಅಬಾಭಂಜೀತ್.
- 183 Omit ಬಾಭಂಜ್ - p +, and the part belonging to model (27); and for + ಸ್, ಅಬಾಭಜೀ, and ಅವೋಮೂರ್ಘ್, read + 4 ಸ್, ಅಬಾಭಂಜೀ and ಅವೋಮೂರ್ಮ.
- 184 For ಛ and ವ, + ತ್, ಪಾಪ್ರಟ್, and ಅಜಾಹರ್ತ read and ಛ, + 4 ತ್, ಅಪಾಪ್ರಟ್ and ಅಜಾಹಃ.

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- 185 For + ಸ್, ಅಪಾಪ್ರಟ್ and ಅಪಾಪ್ರಱ್ಢ read + 4 ಸ್, ಅಪಾಪ್ರಕ್ and ಅಪಾಪ್ರಕ್ಢ.
- 186 For ಧೈ, and ತನ್, and ಸುನ್, and ಅಶ್ನುವ್, and and ಕ್ರೀಣ್ read I ಧೈ, or ತನ್, or ಸುನ್ವ or ಸುನ್, or ಅಶ್ನುವ್, and or ಕ್ರೀಣ್.
- 187 After ತುಡಾಮಹೆ insert (1), after ಸುನ್ಮಹೆ insert (2), after ಅಶ್ನುಮಹೆ insert (3), and after ಕ್ರೀಣೀಮಹೆ insert (4).
- 188 For ಭಿಂದ್ ಭಿಂದ್ read ಭಿಂದ್ ಭಿದ್.
- 189 After ಹ್ನುಮಹೆ insert (1), after ವಸ್ತುಹೆ insert (2), after ಇಂದ್ವಹೆ insert (3), and after ಮಿಮಿಾಮಹೆ insert (4), and for ಇಂದ್ವಹೆ and ಇಂದ್ವಹೆ read ಇಂದ್ವಹೇ and ಇಂದ್ವಹೇ.
- 190 Omit and ತನ್; for ಧೈ, and ಸುನ್, and ಅಶ್ನುವ್, and and ಕ್ರೀಣ್ read I ಧೈ, or ಸುನ್ವ, or ಅಶ್ನುವ್, and or ಕ್ರೀಣ್; and omit ಕ್ರೀಣಾ before ಕ್ರೀಣೀ.
- 191 For ಅಮಹೈ read ಆಮಹೈ; and after ತುಡಾಮಹೈ insert (1); after ಸುನವಾಮಹೈ insert (2); after ಅಶ್ನವಾಮಹೈ insert (3); and after ಕ್ರೀಣಾಮಹೈ insert (4).
- 192 For ಭಿಂದ್ ಭಿಂದ್ read ಭಿಂದ್ ಭಿದ್.
,, and for Rebuplicated read Reduplicated.
- 194 For ಧೈ read I ಧೈ; and after ಸುನು insert or ಸುನ್ವ.
- 196 For ಭಿಂದ್ ಭಿಂದ್ read ಭಿಂದ್ ಭಿದ್.
- 198 For ಧೈ read I. ಧೈ.
- 200 For ಜಿಘ್ರೀ read ಜಾಘ್ರೀ and for ಪಿವೃ @ ಈರ್ read ಪಿವೃ @ ಊರ್.
- 202 For Other bases ending in read Other bases ending in vowels and; and for III ಯ read III ಋ.
- 204 For ಧೈ read I ಧೈ.
- 206 For ಭಿಂದ್ ಭಿಂದ್ read ಭಿಂದ್ ಭಿದ್.
- 207 For Parasmaipadi read Atmanépadī.
- 210 For imperfect read imperfect; and after ಶಾಮಿಷ್ಯ in col: 1 insert or ಶಾಮಯಿಷ್ಯ.
- 214 After ಶಾಮಿಷ್ಯ in col: 1 insert or ಶಾಮಯಿಷ್ಯ.
- 215 For ಆಶಾಮಯಿಷ್ಯೆ read ಅಶಾಮಯಿಷ್ಯೇ; and for ಅಕ್ಷಾಯಿಷ್ಯಾ ಮಹೆ in the last col: but one read ಅಕ್ಷಾಯಿಷ್ಯಾವಹೇ.

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- 224 For ಧಾರ್ಷ, ಅಧಾರ್ಷ, and ಅಧಾರ್ಷತ read ಧಾರಿಷ್, ಅಧಾರಿಷ್, and ಅಧಾರಿಷತ; and underline ಅಧೃತ, ಅಸ್ತೀರ್ಷ್ಯ, ಅಸ್ತೂರಿಷ್ಯ, ಅಸ್ತೂರಿಷ್ಯ, ಅಸ್ತೂರಿಷ್ಯ, ಅಚಾಯಿಷ್ಯ and ಅಚೇಷ್ಯ.
- 225 For ಅಧಾರ್ಷಾಃ, ಅಧಾರ್ಷಾಢಾಂ, ಅಧಾರ್ಷ್ಯಂ, ಅಧಾರ್ಷಿ, ಅಧಾರ್ಷ್ಯಹ and ಅಧಾರ್ಷ್ಯಹಿ read ಅಧಾರಿಷಾಃ, ಅಧಾರಿಷಾಢಾಂ, ಅಧಾರಿಷ್ಯಂ, ಅಧಾರಿಷಿ, ಅಧಾರಿಷ್ಯಹ and ಅಧಾರಿಷ್ಯಹಿ.
- 226&227 For ನೇಷ್ read ನವಿಷ್; after ನು in col: 1 insert (ir); and for ಅನೇ read ಅನವಿ; and for ದಾ read ದ್ರಾ.
- 230&231 For ಆಚ್ಛ read ಆಂಚ್ಛ (ಆಚ್ಛಿ); for ಆಚ್ಛ read ಆಂಚ್ಛಿ; and for ಆನ read ಆನಾಂ.
- 234&235 For ಆನೃರ್ಚತುಃ and ಆನೃರ್ಚುಃ read ಆನೃಚತುಃ and ಆನೃಚುಃ; after ದೃಪ್ insert (ದೃಪೂ); after ದದರ್ಪಿಢ insert or ದದರ್ಪ್; after ದದೃಪಿವ insert or ದದೃಪ್ಪ; after ದದೃಪಿಮ insert or ದದೃಪ್ಮ; and omit ಭಜ್ and the lines opposite to it.
- 236 Line b 7. For ಆಟ್ read ಅಟ್.
- „ Omit line b 5.
- 237 Omit line b 6.
- 238&239 Col: 1 For ಆಚ್ಛ read ಆಂಚ್ಛ (ಆಚ್ಛಿ); for ಆನ read ಆನಾಂ; and for ಆಚ್ಛಿ, ಆಚ್ಛ and ಆಚ್ಛಿ read ಆಂಚ್ಛಿ, ಆಂಚ್ಛ, and ಆಂಚ್ಛೇ.
- 240 For ಯಾಯಾವೇ read ಯಾ @ ಉವ್ for $f + v =$ ಯಾಯಾವೇ; and omit ಲೂ @ ಉವ್ for $f + v =$
- 241 For ಚಿಕ್ಷಿಯಿಪೆ read ಚಿಕ್ಷಿಯಿಷೆ.
- 242&243 Omit ಭಜ್ and the line opposite to it; for Pasive, ಬಧ್ರ and ಬಭ read Passive, ಬಭ್ರ and ಬಭ್ರ; after ದದೃಪಿವೆ insert or ದದೃಪ್ಪೇ; after ದದೃಪಿಧ್ವೇ insert or ದದೃಪ್ಪ್ವೇ; after ದದೃಪಿವಹೆ insert or ದದೃಪ್ಪಹೇ; and after ದದೃಪಿಮಹೆ insert or ದದೃಪ್ಮಹೇ.
- 244 Omit line b 5.
- „ Line b 3. For ನಿವ್ read ನೀವ್.
- 245 For Pasive read Passive; and omit line b 6.
- 246 Before the first para insert the following:—

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Observe that in the above models the distinction of roots ending in consonants into those having and not having indicatory ಉ has not been taken into consideration ; and so in applying them to such roots the option allowed for allowing or rejecting the augment ಇಟಿ before ಥಲ್, ವಹಿ and ಮಹಿ, in the *parasmai-padi* and ಸೇ, ಧೈ, ವಹೇ and ಮಹೇ, in the *átmanepadi* should be borne in mind and given effect to in accordance with the rules on the subject. (See ದೃಪ್ in the models).

- „ Col. 2 lines b 8 & 7. For ಓಜ್=ಓಜಾಂ read ಓಖ್=ಓಖಾಂ.
- „ Col. 2 line b 3. For ಚೇಚೇಲಾಂ read ಚೇಚೇಲಾಂ.
- 247 Line 9. For ಆಂ read ಆಮ್.
- „ Line b 12. For ಒಭೂವ read ಬಭೂವ.
- „ Last line. For ನಘುವಂ read ನಹುವಂ.
- 248 Col. 1 line b 6. For ಇ and ಈ read ಇ and ಉ.
- 252 For ದಂದಂತ್ read ದಂದತ್.
- 256 to 271 For ಆತಾಂ, ಆಥಾಂ, ಯಾತಾಂ and ಯಾಥಾಂ, wherever these expressions occur read ಸ್ + ಆತಾಂ, ಸ್ + ಆಥಾಂ, ಯಾಸ್ತಾಂ and ಯಾಸ್ಥಾಂ respectively.
- 260 & 261 Omit the whole of the last example in model (5) ; and for ಪಾಸ್ನೀಯಾತುಂ read ಪಾಸ್ನೀಯಾಸ್ತಾಂ.
- 268 Omit Original roots ending in ಇಕ್ in the place where these words occur ; and insert these words just above ಕ್ಷಿ in the first column.
- 270 Col. 1 line 8. After ವಿ insert immediately or mediately through their ನಿ or F roots.
- 272 Line 6: After ವಿ insert immediately or mediately from their ನಿ or F roots.
- „ Line 8. After ಮ insert or from ನಿ ಕಮ್.
- „ Line 9. For ಶಾಮಯಿಷೀವ್ಯ read ಕಮಯಿಷೀವ್ಯ ; and after on insert So ಕಂಕಮಿಷೀವ್ಯ or ಕಂಶಾಮಿಷೀವ್ಯ or ಕಂಕಮಯಿಷೀವ್ಯ.
- „ Lines b 8 & 4. For ಅಮಾ read ಆಮಾ.

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- 273 to 288 *The numbering of the paragraphs following para 47 to the end of the chapter should be corrected so that they may be read as paras from 48 to 62.*
- 275 **Line 4.** For ಆಕುಷ್ಪ read ಆಕ್ರುಷ್ಪ and for ಸೃಷ್ಪ read ದುಷ್ಪ.
- „ **Line 5.** For ಕಾನ್ತ read ಕ್ರಾನ್ತ and for ಲಿಪ read ಲಿಪ್ತ and for ಆತ್ಮತಿಗಣಃ read ಆಕೃತಿಗಣಃ.
- 276&277 *For ಮಾನ wherever it occurs after ರ or ಷ read ಮಾಣ.*
- 277 *For the root ಆಚ್ಛ read ಆಂಚ್ಛ and opposite to it for ಆಚ್ಛಿ and ಆಚ್ಛಾ read ಆಂಚ್ಛಿ and ಆಂಚ್ಛಾ and for ಆನಾ read ಆನಾಂ.*
- „ *For ಚಕರ್ಮಸಃ, ಶಿಶ್ರಿಯಾನ, ತಸ್ತರಾನ and ಚಕರಾನ read ಚಕೃವ ಸಃ, ಶಿಶ್ರಿಯಾಣ, ತಸ್ತರಾಣ and ಚಕರಾಣ.*
- „ *Omit line b 3.*
- „ *Last line. For ಆಟವಸಃ read ಆಟಿವಸಃ.*
- 279 *Omit and ಫಲ್, ಫಲ್ತ, ಫಲ್ತವತ್ and ಫಲಿತ, ಫಲಿತವತ್.*
- 280 **Line b 10.** *For ವರಿವೃತ read ವರಿವೃತಿತ.*
- 281 **Lines b 6, 5 & 4.** *Omit ಕ್ಷಣ from ಕ್ಷಣಃ=ಕ್ಷಾಣ್ಣ and ಕ್ಷಾಣ್ಣ ವತ್; ತನ್ from ತನು=ತಾನ್ತ and ತಾನ್ತವತ್.*
- 282 **Line 8.** *For ತೃಡೆ and ತೃಡೆವತ್ read ತೃಡ and ತೃಡವತ್.*
- „ **Line 12.** *For ತ್ವಕ್ತ read ತ್ಯಕ್ತ.*
- 283 **Lines b 14 & 13.** *Omit ಹಾ from ಓಹಾ=ಹಾನ and ಹಾನವತ್.*
- „ **Lines b 9 & 8.** *For ತೂರ್ನ್ and ಧೂರ್ನ್ read ತೂರ್ಣ and ಧೂರ್ಣ respectively.*
- 284 **Line 8.** *For ರುಗ್ನ್ read ರುಗ್ಣ.*
- „ **Line 9.** *Omit ಮಸ್ಜ್ಜ=ಮಗ್ನ್ and ಮಗ್ನ್ ವತ್.*
- 287 **Col. 2 line 6.** *Omit ಅಂಚ್ from ಅಂಚು=ಅಕ್ಶ್ವಾ or ಅಂಚಿತ್ವಾ.*
- „ **Col. 2 line b 3.** *For ಪಿಕ್ಷ್ read ಪಿಷ್.*
- „ **Col. 2 line b 2.** *Omit ವಸಃ=ವಸ್ತ್ವಾ.*
- 288 *Read para 15 as para 62 and above it insert the following :—*
- 61 A. Generally the gerund implies that the action denoted by it is prior to other actions of the same

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agent (III. 4. 21.) *e. g.* ಭುಕ್ತ್ವಾವ್ರಜತಿ. ಸ್ನಾತ್ವಾಪೇಷ್ಯಭುಕ್ತ್ವಾವ್ರಜತಿ. But there are exceptions as follows:—

- 61 B. The gerund of the root ಮೇ (ಮೇಜ್) “to give barter or exchange” may be used along with a word denoting an action though the action denoted by the former word is not prior to the action denoted by the latter word (III. 4. 19.) *e. g.* ಅಪಮಿತ್ಯಯಾಚತೇ “He asks offering an exchange.”
- 61 C. The gerund of a root may be used to imply the situation of a thing with reference to the situation of another spoken of as the agent of the action denoted by that root and of the action denoted by another verb or primitive word used along with the gerund, though the action referred to in the gerund is not prior to the other action (III. 4. 20.) *e. g.* ಅಪ್ರಾಪ್ಯನದೀಂಪರ್ವತಸ್ಥಿತಃ; ಅತಿಕ್ರಮ್ಯತುಪರ್ವತಂನದೀಸ್ಥಿತಾ.
- 61 D. We may also here notice a peculiar use of the gerund in Sanskrit with the force of a prohibitive particle in conjunction with the words ಅಲಂ and ಖಲಂ (III. 4. 18.) *e. g.* ಅಲಂಕೃತ್ವಾ or ಖಲಂಕೃತ್ವಾ.
- 61 E. But when the priority of an action to another action is indicated by the use of the expression ಯದ್ along with the word denoting the former action the word should be used not as a gerund but merely as a verb or primitive noun. But it should be remembered that the prohibition is confined only to the word to which the expression ಯದ್ directly refers and does not preclude the use of a gerund along with that word if required by its sense (III. 4. 23.) *e. g.* ಯದಯಂ ಅಧೀತೇತತಃ ಶೇತೇ. But ಯದಯಂ ಭುಕ್ತ್ವಾವ್ರಜತಿ ಅಧೀತವಿತತತಃಪರಂ.
- 61 F. The following gerunds formed by ಣಮೂಲ್ or affixes having the same efficient portion are worthy of attention:—

By the affixes referred to the exclusion of ತೃಪ್ತಿ and ಕೃಪ್ತಿ and other gerundial affixes.

ROOTS.

AFFIXES USED.

REMARKS (IF ANY) REGARDING THE USE OF THE GERUNDS AND EXAMPLES.

ಕೃ along with a noun in the accusative case as an <i>upapada</i> .	ಋಮೂಞ್. (III. 4. 25.)	If the sense intended implies abuse (ಆಕ್ರೋಶ) e. g. ಜೋರಂ + ಕಾರಂ ಆಕ್ರೋಶ ತಿ," He abuses (one) calling him "thief."
ದೃಶ್ and ವಿಡ್ along with a noun in the accusative case as an <i>upapada</i> .	ಋಮೂಲ್. (III. 4. 29.)	If the sense of the expression "every one" is involved e. g. ಕನ್ಯಾಂ + ದ ಶಂವರಯತಿ," He courts every girl he sees. ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣಾನ್ + ವೇದಂ ಭೋಜಯತಿ. He feeds every one he knows or finds or hears to be a Brahmin.
C root from ಕ್ಷಾಯ್ along with a noun denoting 'clothing' in the accusative case as an <i>upapada</i> .	ಋಮೂಲ್. (III. 4. 33. Sid. II. 470. note 50.)	If the sense implies a measure of the rain-fall e. g. ವಸ್ತ್ರಂ or ಚೇಲಂ + ಕ್ಷೋ ಪಂವೃಷ್ಟ್ಯಃ," It rained so as to wet the clothes."
ಕೃ along with the nouns ಅನ್ಯಥಾ, ವಿವಂ, ಕಥಂ and ಇತ್ಥಂ.	ಋಮೂಲ್. (III. 4. 27.)	Provided the gerund is a mere expletive e. g. ಅನ್ಯಥಾ + ಕಾರಂ, ವಿವಂ + ಕಾರಂ, ಕಥಂ + ಕಾರಂ, ಇತ್ಥಂ + ಕಾರಂ.
ಕೃ along with the nouns ಯಥಾ and ತಥಾ.	ಋಮೂಲ್. (III. 4. 28.)	If the sense implies an impertinent reply e. g. ಯಥಾ + ಕಾರಮಹಂಭೋಕ್ಯೈ, ತಥಾ + ಕಾರಮಹಂ ಕಿಂತವಾನೇನ. I will eat as I like; what is that to you?

ROOTS,	AFFIXES USED.	REMARKS (IF ANY) REGARD- ING THE USE OF THE GE- RUNDS AND EXAMPLES.
ವಿಡ್ (to find) and ಜೀವ್ along with the noun ಯಾ ವತ್.	ಣಮೂಲ್ (III. 4. 30.)	ಯಾವತ್ + ಪೇದಂಭುಜ್ಜೇ. ಯಾವತ್ + ಜೀವಮಧೀತೇ.
X ಪೂರ್ along with the nouns ಚರ್ಮ and ಉದರ in the accusative case.	ಣಮೂಲ್ (III. 4. 31.)	e. g. ಚರ್ಮ + ಪೂರಂ, ಉದರಂ + ಪೂರಂ.
X ಪೂರ್ along with a noun in the accusative case.	ಣಮೂಲ್ (III. 4. 32.) Note the ge- rund formed may option- ally reject its vowel (ಊ).	If the word made up of the gerund and the noun refers to a measure of the rain- fall e. g. ಗೋಷ್ಠದಂ + ಪೂ ರಂ or ಪ್ರಂ, ವೃಷ್ಟಿಃದೇವಃ.
Any root with a noun in the nominative or ac- cusative case and with an appropriate term from the same root. (ಅನುಪ್ರಯೋಗ.)	ಣಮೂಲ್ (III. 4. 45, 46.)	If the sense implies a comparison e. g. ಅಜ ಕೃಷ್ಣವ + ನಾಶಂನಷ್ಟ್ಯ (nomi- native) ಸುವರ್ಣಮಿವನಿಧಾ ಯಂನಿಹಿತ. (accusative).
ಕಷ್ along with the words ನಿಮೂಲ and ಸಮೂಲ in the accusative case and with an appropriate term from the same root.	ಣಮೂಲ್ (III. 4. 34, 46.)	e. g. ನಿಮೂಲಂ or ಸಮೂ ಲಂ + ಕಾಪಂ, ಕಪತಿ.
ಪಿಷ್ along with the words ಕುಷ್ಕ, ಚೂರ್ಣ and ರೂಕ್ಷ in the accusative case and with an appropriate term from the same root.	ಣಮೂಲ್ (III. 4. 35, 46.)	e. g. ಕುಷ್ಕಂ or ಚೂ ರ್ಣಂ or ರೂಕ್ಷಂ + ಪೇಷಂ, ಪಿಷ್ಠಿ.
ಹ್ along with the word ಸಮೂಲ and with an appro- priate term from the same root.	ಣಮೂಲ್ (III. 4. 36, 46.)	ಸಮೂಲಂ + ಘಾತಂಹನ್ತಿ.

ROOTS.	AFFIXES USED.	REMARKS (IF ANY) REGARDING THE USE OF THE GERUNDS AND EXAMPLES.
ಹೆ along with a noun in the instrumental case as an <i>upapada</i> and with an appropriate term from the same root.	ಣಮುಲ್ (III. 4, 37, 46.)	<i>e. g.</i> ಪಾಣಿಭ್ಯಾಂ + ಘಾತಂಕನ್ತಿ. He kills (him) by beating (him) with the hand.
ಪಿಷ್ along with a noun denoting oil or other similar liquid substances in the instrumental case and with an appropriate term from the same root.	ಣಮುಲ್ (III. 4, 38, 46.)	<i>e. g.</i> ತೈಲೇನ + ಪೇಷಂಪಿ ನಷ್ಟಿ.
C root from ವೃತ್ and IX ಗ್ರಹ್ along with a noun meaning 'hand' in the instrumental case and with an appropriate term from the same roots.	ಣಮುಲ್ (III. 4, 39, 46)	<i>e. g.</i> ಹಸ್ತೇನ or ಕರೇಣ + ವರ್ತಂವರ್ತಯತಿ or ಹಸ್ತೇನ or ಕರೇಣ + ಗ್ರಾಹಂಗೃಹ್ಣಾತಿ.
ಪ್ರಷ್ with a noun in the instrumental case and with an appropriate term from the same root, the noun denoting "self" or any property or blood relation (ಸ್ವ).	ಣಮುಲ್ (III. 4, 40, 46.)	<i>e. g.</i> ಸ್ವೇನ or ಆತ್ಮೇನ or ಗೋಭಿಃ or ಪಿತೃ or ಮಾತೃ or ಧಸೇನ + ಪ್ರೇಷಂಪ್ರಾಣಾತಿ.
IX ಬಂಧ್ with a noun in the locative case or when an appellative word is to be formed and with an appropriate term from the same root.	ಣಮುಲ್. (III. 4, 41, 42, 46.)	<i>e. g.</i> ಜಕ್ರೇ + ಬಂಧಂ ಬಧ್ನಾತಿ. ಮಯೂರಿಕಾಬಂಧಂ (appellative) ಬಧ್ನಾತಿ.
ಕೃ along with the noun ಅಕೃತ in the accusative case and with an appropriate term from the same root.	ಣಮುಲ್. (III. 4. 36.)	ಅಕೃತಂ + ಕಾರಂಕರೋತಿ.

ROOTS.	AFFIXES USED.	REMARKS (IF ANY) REGARDING THE USE OF THE GERUNDS AND EXAMPLES.
ಗ್ರಹ್ along with the noun ಜೀವ in the accusative case and with an appropriate term from the same root.	ಣಮೂಲ್. (III. 4. 36.)	<i>e. g.</i> ಜೀವಂ + ಗ್ರಾಹಂ ಗೃತಿ.
ಸರ್ along with the noun ಜೀವ in the nominative case and with an appropriate term from the same root.	ಣಮೂಲ್. (III. 4. 43.)	ಜೀವಃ + ನಾಶಂ ನಶ್ಯತಿ.
ವಹ್ along with the noun ಪುರುಷ in the nominative case and with an appropriate term from the same root.	ಣಮೂಲ್. (III. 4. 43.)	<i>e. g.</i> ಪುರುಷಃ + ವಾಹಂ ವಹತಿ.
ಕುಷ್ and ಪೂರ್ along with the word ಉಧ್ವ in the nominative case and with an appropriate term from the same root.	ಣಮೂಲ್. (III. 4. 44.)	<i>e. g.</i> ಉಧ್ವಂ + ಕೂಷಂ ಕೋಷ್ಯತಿ. ಉಧ್ವಂ + ಪೂರ್ಮಂ ಪೂರ್ಯತೇ.
Any root having the sense of 'to give pain or injure or kill' along with a noun in the instrumental case and another word derived from a root and governing the same object as the gerund formed from the former root.	ಣಮೂಲ್. (III. 4. 48.)	<i>e. g.</i> ದಂಡೇನ + ತಾಡಂ ಗಾಃಕಾಲಯತಿ.
Any root along with a noun in the instrumental or locative case.	ಣಮೂಲ್ (III. 4, 50, 51.)	If close contact or measure of length is implied <i>e. g.</i> ಕೇಶೈಃ or ಹಸ್ತೇಷು + ಗ್ರಾಹಂಯುಧ್ಯತೇ.

ROOTS.	AFFIXES USED.	REMARKS (IF ANY) REGARDING THE USE OF THE GERUNDS AND EXAMPLES.
Any root along with a noun in the accusative or ablative case.	ಣಮೂಲ್ (III. 4, 52, 53.)	If 'haste' or 'eagerness' is implied <i>e. g.</i> ಲೋಷ್ಯಂ + ಗ್ರಾಹಂ or ಶಯ್ಯಾಯಾಃ + ಉತ್ಥಾಯಂ ಯಾದ್ಯನೇ.
Any root along with a <i>svánga</i> word in the accusative case.	ಣಮೂಲ್. (III. 4, 54, 55.)	If the <i>svánga</i> word denotes a transient thing (ಅಧ್ರುವಸ್ವ್ಯಂಗಂ) or if otherwise, if the sense implies that what is described by it is fully affected <i>e. g.</i> ಭ್ರುವಂ + ವಿಕ್ಷೇಪಂಕಥಯತಿ. ಉರಃ + ಪ್ರತಿಪೇದಂಯಾದ್ಯನೇ.
ದಂಶ್ preceded by ಉಪ with a noun in the instrumental case.	ಣಮೂಲ್. (III. 4. 47.)	ಮೂಲಕೇನ + ಉಪದಂಶಂಭುಜೇ.
ಪೀಡ್, ರುಧ್ and ಕರ್ಷ್ preceded by ಉಪ and along with a noun in the instrumental or locative case.	ಣಮೂಲ್. (III. 4. 49.)	<i>e. g.</i> ಪಾರ್ಶ್ವಭ್ಯಾಂ or ಪಾರ್ಶ್ವಯೋಃ + ಉಪಪೀಡಂ or ಉಪರೋಧಂ or ಉಪಕರ್ಷಂ ಶೇತೇ.
ವಿಶ್, ಪತಶ್, ಪದ್ and ಸ್ಕಂಧ along with a noun in the accusative case.	ಣಮೂಲ್. (III. 4. 56.)	If the sense implied in connection with the noun is that of "all" and the sense implied in connection with the root is 'frequently' <i>i. e.</i> when the former or the latter or both will have to be repeated. (For examples See Part V page 15.)
ಅನ್ preceded by ಅತಿ and ಕೃಷ್ along with a noun denoting 'time' in the accusative case.	ಣಮೂಲ್. (III. 4. 57.)	If the sense implied is that of 'interval' <i>e. g.</i> ದ್ವೈಹಂ + ಅತ್ಯಾಸಂಗಾಪಾಯಯತಿ.
ದಿಶ್ preceded by ಆ, and ಗ್ರಹ್ along with the word ನಾಮನ್.	ಣಮೂಲ್. (III. 4. 58.)	<i>e. g.</i> ನಾಮ + ಆದೇಶಂ or ಗ್ರಾಹಂಆಚೆಷ್ಟೇ.

B. *Affixes which are used alternatively with other gerundial affixes.*

ROOTS.	AFFIXES USED.	REMARKS (IF ANY) REGARDING THE USE OF THE GERUNDS AND EXAMPLES.
Any root having the words ಅಗ್ರೇ, ಪ್ರಥಮಂ and ಪೂರ್ವಂ as their <i>upapadāh</i> .	ಣಮೂಲ್. (III. 4. 24.)	ಅಗ್ರೇಭೋಜಂ, ಪ್ರಥಮಂ ಭೋಜಂ, ಪೂರ್ವಂಭೋಜಂ or ಅಗ್ರೇಭುಕ್ತ್ವಾ &c.
ಕೃ along with the noun ಸ್ವಾದು and other nouns involving the sense of 'flavour' in the accusative case.	ಣಮೂಲ್. (III. 4. 26.) Note: 1. The noun in the accusative case should have the letter ಸ added to the final vowel. 2. The gerund implies that the thing stated to have been rendered agreeable to the taste was before not so. (Sid. II. 468. Note. 44).	e. g. ಸ್ವಾದುಂ + ಕಾರಂ, ಅವಣಂ + ಕಾರಂ, ಸಂಪನ್ನಂ + ಕಾರಂ or ಸ್ವಾದುಂ &c. + ಕೃತ್ವಾ.
ಕೃ along with indeclinables.	ಣಮೂಲ್. (III. 4. 59.)	If irony is implied e. g. ಉಚ್ಛ್ರೇಷ್ಠಿ + ಕಾರಂ, ನೀಚೈಃ + ಕಾರಂ, or ಉಚ್ಛ್ರೇಷ್ಠಿ + ಕೃತ್ವಾ.
ಕೃ along with the word ತೀರ್ಯಕ್.	ಣಮೂಲ್. (III. 4. 60.)	If the sense implied is that of completion e. g. ತೀರ್ಯಕ್ + ಕಾರಂ or ತೀರ್ಯಕ್ ಕೃತ್ವಾ.
ಕೃ and ಭೂ along with <i>svāṅgā</i> secondary nouns formed by ತಸ್ಮ or secondary nouns formed by ಧಾ or the words ವಿನಾ and ನಾನಾ.	ಣಮೂಲ್. (III. 4. 61, 62.)	e. g. ಮುಖತಃ + ಕಾರಂ or ಭಾವಂ or ಮುಖತಃಕೃತ್ವಾ &c. ನಾನಾ or ವಿನಾ + ಕಾರಂ or ಭಾವಂ or ನಾನಾ &c., + ಕೃತ್ವಾ &c. ದ್ವಿಧಾ + ಕಾರಂ or ಭಾವಂ or ದ್ವಿಧಾಕೃತ್ವಾ &c.
ಭೂ along with the word ತೂಷ್ಣೀಂ.	ಣಮೂಲ್. (III. 4. 63.)	e. g. ತೂಷ್ಣೀಂ + ಭಾವಂ or ಭೂತ್ವಾ.
ಭೂ along with the word ಅನ್ಯಕ್.	ಣಮೂಲ್. (III. 4. 64.)	If the sense implies agreement or concord e. g. ಅನ್ಯಕ್ + ಭಾವಂ or ಭೂತ್ವಾ.

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63. With regard to the use of the infinitive, it has been said, firstly, that it is used as an infinitive of purpose *i. e.* along with a word denoting the action to which the action signified by it bears the relation of *purpose* (III. 3. 10); and secondly, that when it is not so used it can be used only along with a word which—

- (1) in connection with the action signified by it, asserts the wish or desire of a person who is also the agent of that action, (III. 3. 158.) or complete ability or power on the part of the agent for the performance of that action, (III. 4. 66) or the time proper for the performance of the action (III. 3. 167; Sid. II. 433);
- (2) is from the root *शक्* even when the sense of the root is not that of “to be able,” (III. 4. 65; Kás. on III. 4. 66.) or from the roots *दृष्*, *ज्ಞಾ*, *ಗ್ಲೈ*, *ಘಟ*, *ರಭ*, *ಲಭ*, *ಕ್ರಮ*, *ಸಹ*, *ಅಹ*; (III. 4. 65.) ; or
- (3) is from the root *अस्*, or other roots having the same sense as that (III. 4. 65; Sid. II. 432.) *e. g.* *ದ್ರಷ್ಟುಂಯಾತಿ* (infinitive of purpose); *ಭೋಕ್ತುಂಇಚ್ಛೇತಿ* or *ವಿಷ್ಠಿ* or *ವಾಂಛೇತಿ* (wish or desire); *ಭೋಕ್ತುಂಪರ್ಯಾಪ್ತಃ* or *ಅಲಂ* or *ಪಾರಯತಿ* (ability or power); *ಭೋಕ್ತುಂಕಾಲಃ* or *ಸಮಯಃ* or *ವೇಲಾ* or *ಅನೇಹಾ* (proper time); *ಭೋಕ್ತುಂಶಕ್ನೋತಿ*, *ಧೃಷ್ಟೋತಿ*, *ಜಾನಾತಿ*, *ಗ್ಲಾಯತಿ*, *ಘಟತೇ*, *ಆರಭತೇ*, *ಲಭತೇ*, *ಪ್ರಕ್ರಮತೇ*, *ಸಹತೇ*, *ಅಹತೇ*; *ಭೋಕ್ತುಂ*, *ಅಸ್ತಿ* or *ಭವತಿ* or *ವಿದ್ಯತೇ* (from *अस्* &c.)

64. But in practice, the infinitive is found often employed in the sense of a noun. Thus, *ವಿವೃತ್ಯೋಪಿಸಂವರ್ಧ್ಯ ಸ್ವಯಂಭೇತ್ತಮಸಾಂಪ್ರತಂ*. It must however be added that Sanskrit grammarians attempt to justify in different ways this use of the infinitive. Some say that the word used along with the infinitive is to be treated as an anomalous word employed instead of another more properly allowable. Thus, in the

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above example ಸಾಂಪ್ರತಂ is taken as standing for ಯುಜ್ಯತೇ (Sid. I. 252.) But others hold that some additional word is in such cases to be understood. Thus, in the example, they supply the word ಇಷ್ಯತೇ and read the sentence :—ವಿಷವೃಕ್ಷೋಪಿಸಂವರ್ಧ್ಯಸ್ವಯಂಘ್ರೇ ತ್ತುಮಿಷ್ಯತೇ ಇತಿ ಅಸಾಂಪ್ರತಂ.

288 For Chapter XII. read Chapter VII.

289 Col. 1 Below ಇರಸಿ insert ಇಲಾ.

„ Col. 2 For ಮನ್ತುಞ read ಮನ್ತು (ಮನ್ತುಞ); and below ವಲ್ಗು insert ವೇದ.

290 Col. 1 For P. ಕಿತ read P or A. ಕಿತ (Sid. II. 105).

„ Col. 2 For ದಿದಾಂಸ read ದೀದಾಂಸ.

„ Line 11. After ಪಣ್ insert “to praise” (Sid. II. 59).

„ Line 15. Before and insert ದಾನ್.

„ Line 16. After 6) insert while the penultimate of other roots have not been *gunated* before the affix.

„ After para 3 insert :—

3 A. Note also that when D roots from the roots in A are formed the third syllable should be reduplicated (Sid. II. 239). e. g. ಕಂಙೂಯಿಯಿಷತಿ.

291 Line 13. For prostitute read prostitute.

„ Col. 1 For II ಋ read III ಋ.

„ Col. 4 For ಸಮಿಯತೇ read ಸಮಿಯತೇ.

292 Col. 1 For using violence read “using violence.”

293 Col. 1 line 5. After increasing insert or being abundant.

„ Col. 1 line 8. After senses insert only.

„ Col. 1 lines 10 & 11. For increasing read growing, or increasing or being abundant.

„ Col. 1 line b 7. After increasing insert or being abundant.

„ Col. 1 Line b 2. After ಅನು insert (not ಅನು operating as *Karmapravachanīya*).

„ Col. 4 line 1. For ಪ್ರಕ್ರಮತೇ read ಉಪಕ್ರಮತೇ ;

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- 293 Col. 4 line 2. *For* ಪ್ರಕ್ರಮತೆ *read* ಪರಾಕ್ರಮತೇ.
- „ Col. 4 line 4. *After* ಆಕ್ರಮತೇ *insert* ಸೂರ್ಯಾ.
- „ Col. 4 line 7. *After* ಕ್ರಮತೇ *insert* ಖಚಿಬುದ್ಧಿಃ. ಅಧ್ಯಯನಾ
ಯಕ್ರಮತೇ. ಕ್ರಮಂತೇ? ಸ್ಥಿತಿಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಾಣಿ.
- „ Col. 4 line 11. *After* ಆಕ್ರೇಡತೇ *insert*; but ಮೂಣವಕಮನುಕ್ರೇ
ಡತಿ (ಅನು here means “together with” and is
Karmapravachanīya).
- 294 Col. 1 line b 10. *Before* ಗಮ *insert* C root from.
- „ Col. 4 line 1. *After* ಸಂಕ್ರೇಡತೇ *insert* but ಸಂಕ್ರೇಡತಿಚಕ್ರಂ.
- 295 Col. 1 line 4. *After* ಸಂ *insert* immediately or with the
intervention of any other *upasarga*.
- „ Col. 4 line 1. *After* ಉಚ್ಚ ರತೇ *insert* ಧರ್ಮಂ but ಬಾಸ್ಪಮು
ಚ್ಚ ರತಿ.
- „ Col. 4 line 2. *After* ಅಶ್ವೇನಸಂಚರತೆ *insert* or ಸಮುದಾಚರತೇ.
- „ Col. 4 last line. *After* ವಿತಪತೆಪೃಪ್ತಂ *insert* But ಚೈತ್ರೋಮೈ
ತ್ರಸ್ಯಪಾಣಿಮಾತ್ರಪತಿ (others' body).
- 296 Col. 1 line 17. *For* in the sense of blessing *read* in
other senses than that of “to seek;” and opposite to
ನಾಥ್ in columns 2 and 3 for A *read* P and for P
read A.
- „ Col. 1 lines b 4 & 3. *For* to pay wages *read* to maintain
by paying wages; and for to pay as debt *read* to
pay off as a debt.
- „ Col. 4 line 1. *After* ಆದತ್ತೆ *insert* So ವ್ಯಾದತ್ತೆಪಿಪೀಲಿಕಾಃಪ
ತಂಗಸ್ಯಮುಖಂ (mouth of another). So ನದೀಕೂಲಂವ್ಯಾದದಾತಿ
(ಕೂಲಂ is somewhat like a part of the body of a
river). But ಮುಖಂವ್ಯಾದದಾತಿ (mouth); ವಿಪಾದಿಕಾಂವ್ಯಾದದಾತಿ
(action like that of opening the mouth).
- „ Line 5. *After* ನಾಥತೆ *insert* “He seeks” but ನಾಥತಿ
otherwise.
- 297 Col. 1 line 1. *For* governs *read* does not govern.
- „ Col. 1 line 3. *After* agent *insert* though it is circum-
flexly accented and the direct fruit of the action
accrues to the agent.

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- 297 *Opposite to the root ನಿ, in columns 2 and 3 for P read A and vice versa.*
- „ Col. 4 line 1. *After ವಿನಯತೆ insert ಕ್ರೋಧಂ; but ಗಂಡವಿ ನಯತಿ.*
- 298 Col. 1. line 13. *Before intransitive insert not.*
- „ Col. 4 line b 2. *After ವದತೆ insert ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ. ಭೃತ್ಯಾನುಪವದತೇ. ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರವದತೇ. ಹೇತ್ರೇವದತೇ. ಹೇತ್ರೇವಿದಂತೇ. ಉಪವದತೇ.*
- „ Last line *After ಅನುವದತೇ insert ಕಠಕಲಾಪಸ್ಯ; but ಅನುವದ ತಿವೀಣಾ.*
- 299 Col. 1 line b 3. *For investigate read wish to become perfect in the knowledge of something (by study, practice, and so on).*
- „ Col. 4 line b 2. *After ಶಿಕ್ಷತೆ insert (ಧನುಃಶಿಕ್ಷತೇ), “he desires to become perfect in (the use of the) bow.”*
- 300 Col. 1 lines 11 & 12. *For make an award or decision read rely upon one.*
- „ Col. 4 line 5. *After ತಿಷ್ಠತೇ insert ಕೃಷ್ಣಾಯಗೋಪೀ. ಕರ್ಣಾದಿ ಪುತಿಷ್ಠತೇ.*
- „ Col. 4 line 6. *After ಉತ್ತಿಷ್ಠತೇ insert ಮುಕ್ತಾ.*
- „ Col. 4 line 7. *After ಉಪತಿಷ್ಠತೇ insert ಭೋಜನಕಾಲೇ ಅಗ್ನೀ ಧ್ರಂ. ಆದಿತ್ಯನುಪತಿಷ್ಠತೇ. ಮಹಾಮಾತ್ರಾನುಪತಿಷ್ಠತೇ. ರಥಿಕಾನು ಪತಿಷ್ಠತೇ. ಗಂಗಾಯಾನುನಾಮುಪತಿಷ್ಠತೇ. ಪನ್ನಾಸುಘ್ನನುಪತಿ ಷ್ಠತೇ.*
- 301 *After the first para in the table insert the following:—*
- | | | | |
|---------------------------|---|-----------------|-----------|
| ಸ್ವೃ coming after ಸಂ | P | A | ಸಂಸ್ವರತೇ. |
| in an intransitive sense. | | (Sid. II. 246.) | |
- „ Col. 1 line 9. *After object insert (Note if preceded by ಅಜ್ it may be conjugated in the átmanepadi even when it takes ಿ ಯಜ್ (Sid. II. 214.)*
- „ Col. 1 line 12. *Before quality insert mental.*
- „ Col. 4 line 6. *After ಅನುಹರತೆ insert “He resembles in nature” but ಅನುಹರತಿ. “He resembles in appearance.”*
- „ Line b 2. *After ಯಕ್ insert or ಚಿಣ್.*

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302 Line 2. *After ಸ್ವಯಾಮೋನ insert So ಆಹತ and ವ್ಯಕ್ತತ in the aorist.*

„ Line 12. *For also lately read absolutely.*

„ Line b 9. *For ದಯ್ read ದೇ.*

303 Line 17. *For ವಚ್ read ವಂಚ್.*

„ Line 18. *For ವನೀವಚ್ read ವನೀವಂಚ್.*

„ Line b 7. *For irregular read irregular.*

304 Para 8. *For indicanory read indicatory; and in the roots given here omit the vowels in the final open consonants.*

305 Line 3. *After dentals insert or dento-labials,*

„ Line 4. *After ಅಧಿಕ್ಷಧ್ವಂ; insert 8 ಅದಿಹ್ಯಹಿ or ಅಧಿಕ್ಷಾವಹಿ.*

„ Line 5. *After ಅಲಿಕ್ಷಧ್ವಂ insert 8 ಅಲಿಹ್ಯಹಿ or ಅಲಿಕ್ಷಾವಹಿ.*

„ *For article (3) substitute the following :*

(3) ಧೈ, ಮಾಚ್ಛ್ಫ, ಮದ್.

Have ತ and ತವತ್ as their *nishṭhā* (VIII. 2. 57.) *e. g.*

ಧ್ಯಾತ, ಮೂರ್ತ, ಮತ್ತ &c.

„ *In article (5) for ಈಷ್ read ಈಶ್.*

„ *In article (6) insert VII before ಛ್ರಿದ್; and for ವಲ್ read ಸ.*

„ *In article (7) after nishṭhā insert but including the affixes of the perfect.*

306 Line 3. *After ದೋಹಿಪ್ಯತಿ insert Aor. ಅದ್ರುಹತ್ Perf. 4 ದು ದೋಗ್ಧ, ದುದೋಗ್ಧೆ or ದುದೋಹಿಧೆ.*

„ *Substitute the following for article (8).*

(8) ದೈ (ದೈಜ್) ಧೈ (ಧೈಜ್).

(a) In the reflective voice, are used with only their active forms though in the *ātmanépadī* (Sid. II. 277); and

(b) require ಸನ್ to be augmented with ಇಟ್ (VII. 2. 75).

e. g. Reflec ದ್ರಿಯತೇ, ದ್ರಿಯತೇ Aor. ಅದೈತ. ಅದೈತ
D ದಿದರಿಷತೇ. ದಿದರಿಷತೇ.

„ Article (9) line 1. *After ಸು insert ಸ್ನು.*

„ Article (10) clause b. *For ಸಿಚ್₁ read ಸಿಚ್ which they take alternatively with ಸಿಚ್₁.*

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- 306 Line b 2. *For* ವಿನೂರ್ಷತಿ *read* ವುನೂರ್ಷತಿ.
 „ Last line. *For* ವಿವರಿಷತಿ or ವಿವರೀಷತಿ *read* ವಿವರಿಷತಿ or ವಿವರೀಷತಿ or ವುನೂರ್ಷತೇ &c.
- 307 *For* article (11) *substitute the following* :—
 (11) ಜನಃ, ದಹಃ.
- (a) Form no F roots except to express censure in respect of the action denoted by them (III. 1. 24) ; and
 (b) have the reduplicate of their FA and FP roots augmented with ನುಕ್ (VII. 4. 86). e. g. ಜಂಜಪ್ಯತಿ ಜಂಜೆಪೀತಿ, and so on.
- „ Article (13) line 1. *For* ವಿಚ್ಛಃ *read* ವಿಜ್ಞಃ. III ನಿಜ್ಞಃ.
 „ „ line 2. *For* Have ವೆ as *read* gunate the vowel of.
 „ „ line 3. *After* ವೆವೆಕ್ತಿ *insert* ನೇನೇಕ್ತಿ and so on.
 „ *For* article (15) *substitute the following* :—
 (15) ಜ್ಯರ್.
- becomes ಜಾ before nasal affixes and ಝಲ್ affixes (VI. 4. 20). e. g. FP ಜಾಜಾರ್ತಿ or ಜಾಜ್ಯಾರೀತಿ.
- „ Article (17). *For* (17) *read* (16) and omit IX ರೀ, IX ನ್ನೀ, IX ಸ್ತ್ರಾ (ಸ್ತ್ರಾಜ್).
- 308 „ (16). *For* (16) *read* (17) and omit ಕಮ್.
- „ Article (18) line 4. *Before* affixes *insert* árdhadhátuka.
 „ „ line 6. *For* ಅಜಗೀಯಾತ್ *read* ಜಗೀಯಾತ್.
- „ Article (21) line 1. *Omit* ದಂಕ್.
- „ „ line 2. *For* their *read* its.
- „ Article (22) line b 3. *For* c. g. *read* e. g.
 „ „ line b 2. *For* ದೀಧಿಷ್ಯತಿ *read* ದೀಧಿಷ್ಯತ.
- 309 *For* article (25) *substitute the following* :—
 (25) 1 ಕೃನ್ವ (ಕೃವಿ) 1 ಧಿನ್ವ (ಧಿವಿ).

Become ಕೃಣು and ಧಿನು respectively in the special tenses and take then ಉ and ಽ ಉ instead of ಕಃ as their tense affix, being further conjugated as if they were

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roots of the 8th class; but without *gunating* their penultimate (III. 1. 80. Sid. II. 70.) *e. g.* ಕೃಣೋತಿ, ಧಿನೋತಿ, 2 ಕೃಣಾತಃ, ಧಿನಾತಃ, 3 ಕೃಣ್ವಂತಿ, ಧಿನ್ವಂತಿ, 8 ಕೃಣಾಮಃ or ಕೃಣ್ವಾಮಃ, ಧಿನಾಮಃ or ಧಿನ್ವಾಮಃ, 9 ಕೃಣಾಮಾಃ or ಕೃಣ್ವಾಮಾಃ, ಧಿನಾಮಾಃ or ಧಿನ್ವಾಮಾಃ, Impv. 4 ಕೃಣು, ಧಿನು, 7 ಕೃಣವಾನಿ, ಧಿನವಾನಿ, 8 ಕೃಣವಾವ or ಧಿನವಾವ.

309 Article (26) line 1. *Omit* ಕ್ಷೀಣ್ (ಕ್ಷೀಣ).

„ „ line 5. *After* ಙ *insert* and before ಲ್ಯಪ್.

„ „ line 6. *Before e. g. insert* and this, except as to ಋಣ್ which forms no FP, even as FP but without ceasing to take ಃ after the FP (Sid. II. 213); *omit* ಅಕ್ಷಿತ or ಅಕ್ಷಿಣಿಷ್ಠ; *and after* on *insert* FP Impv. 4 'ಜರಿ ಘೃಃ and so on.

„ Article (27) lines 2 and 3. *Omit* not having indicatory ಣ or ಪ.

„ „ line 4. *After* respectively *insert* and *loping* their reduplicates.

„ „ line 5. *After* time *insert* except in the 3rd and 1st person singular.

„ „ line b 3. *After* Perf. *insert* 1 ಕಶ್ರಾಥ or ಕಶ್ರಂಥ; *after* 2 *insert* ಕಶ್ರಥತಾಃ or ; *before* Reflec *insert* 4 ಕಶ್ರಂಥಿಥ or ಶ್ರೇಥಿಥ; 7 ಕಶ್ರಂಥ or ಕಶ್ರಾಥ or ಕಶ್ರಥ.

310 Article (28) line 1. *Before* ಲುಟ್ *insert* ಘುಟ್ *and for* ರಾಚ್ *read* ರಾಟ್.

„ „ line 2. *Omit* ಶುಭ್ *and after* ಶ್ವಿತ್ *insert* all these being roots of the 1st class.

„ Article (29) line 1. *After* ವಾ *insert* excluding III. ವಾ but.

„ Article (29) line 3. *Omit* III. ವಾ.

„ „ line 8. *Before* affixes *insert* árdhahátuka.

„ „ line 13. *After* ವಿತ್ಸತಿ *insert* ವಿತ್ಸತೇ.

„ Article (30) line 1. *For* ಸ್ವಿ *read* ಸ್ವಿದ್ *and for* ಕ್ಷಿದ್ ಕ್ಷಿ(ಇದಾ) *read* ಕ್ಷ್ವಿದ್ (ಇಕ್ಷ್ವಿದಾ).

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- 311 Article (32) line 4. *After* become *insert* respectively.
 „ „ line 5. *After* ಾ *insert* and ಳ.
 „ „ line 8. *After* ಾತವತ್ *insert* and so on.
 „ Article (33) line 1. *Omit* ವಹ್.
 „ „ line 2. *For* ಉ and ಉ *read* and ಉ.
 „ „ line 5. *Omit* ಉವಾಹ.
 „ „ line 6. *Omit* ಉಡ and ಉಡವತ್.
 „ Article (34) line 1. *Omit* ತ್ರವ್.
 „ „ line 2. *After* lopate *insert* optionally.
 „ „ line 4. *Omit* ತ್ರವೆ.
 312 Article (37) line 1. *Before* ವಿ *insert* V.
 „ „ line 3. *After* and *insert* except in the special tenses.
 „ „ line 5. *After* e. g. *insert* (V ವಿ) ವಿನೋತಿ, (IX ವೀ) ವಿನಾತಿ.
 „ „ line 7. *After* ವಿತ್ಸುತಿ *insert* ವಿತ್ಸುತೇ.
 „ *For* article (38) *substitute* the following :—
 (38) ತ್ರೈ. ನುದ್ (ಋದ್). ಉಂದ್.
 Have ತ and ತವತ್ optionally as their *nishṭhā* (VIII. 2. 56.) e. g. ತ್ರಾತ or ತ್ರಾಣ, ನುತ್ or ನುನ್, ಉತ್ or ಉನ್ &c.
 „ *For* article (39) *read* the following :—
 (39) ಕ್ಷಿ including all roots of this form except
 VI ಕ್ಷಿ. i. e. ಕ್ಷಿ, V ಕ್ಷಿ IX ಕ್ಷಿ.
 (a) Have ನ and ನವತ್ as their *nishṭhā* in the active voice (VIII. 2. 46.); and
 (b) lengthen their final vowel before these affixes. (VI. 4. 60.) e.g. ಕ್ಷೀಣ, ಕ್ಷೀಣವತ್; but in the passive voice, ಕ್ಷಿತ, ಕ್ಷಿತವತ್.
 „ Article (40) line 3. *After* ಅವ್ಯಕ್ತತ್ *insert* A ಅಕೃಷ್ವ or ಅಕೃಷ್ವತ ಾ ಅಕೃಷ್ವತ or ಅಕೃಷ್ವನ್, and so on.
 313 Article (41) line 1. *Omit* ಕೃಶ್.
 „ „ line 2. *For* From *read* Form.
 „ „ line 3. *Omit* ಕೃಶತ್ or ಕರ್ಶತ್.

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- 313 Article (44) last line. *After parasmaipadi insert* contrary to the general rule.
- 314 Article (46). *For* (46) *read* (45). *Before* ಕ್ಷೌಭ್ *insert* ಧ್ವನ್; and *below* ಕಪ್ಪ *insert* ಧ್ವಾಂತ “darkness.”
- „ Article (45). line 1. *For* 45 *read* 45A and *for* ದಮ, ಕಮ, *read* I ಕಮ.
- „ „ line 4. *Omit* ದಾಂತ or ದಮಿತ.
- 315 Article (48) line 1. *For* ರುವ *read* ರುವ್.
- „ Article (50) line 5. *Before* e. g. *insert* and has ತ as its reduplicate for the aorist of its C (VII. 4. 95); and *for* ತೂತೂರ್ತಿ *read* ತಾತೂರ್ತಿ. Aor. of C. ಅತತ್ಪರತ್.
- „ *For* article (51) *substitute* the following :—
- (51) ಸ್ವಿವ್, ಮವ್.
- (a) Form FP roots (Sid. II. 217.) and.
- (b) respectively become ಸ್ರಾ and ಮೂ before nasal and ಝಲ್ affixes (VI. 4. 20.) e. g. FP ಸೋಸ್ರೋತಿ or ಸೇಸ್ಪ್ರಿವೀತಿ. ಮೋಮೋತಿ or ಮಾಮಾವೀತಿ. *nishṭhā* ಸ್ರಾತ, ಸ್ರಾತವತ್. ಮೂತ, ಮೂತವತ್.
- 316 Line 3. *After* ಸೆಸಿವ್ಯಾತೆ *insert* But FP ಸಾಸ್ಯವೀತಿ.
- „ Article (54) line 3. *After* otherwise *insert* and forms no FP though it forms FA in its changed form of ವೀ.
- „ „ line 5. *Before* Impv. *insert* ಅಜತಿ; and *for* ವೀಯಾತಾಂ, ಅವೀಯಾತ, ವೀಯಾತ *read* ಅಜತು, ಅಜತ್, ಅಜೇತ್.
- 317 Lines 1 & 2. *Omit* FP ವೇವೇತಿ or ವೇವಯೀತಿ.
- „ Article (55) line 3. *After* aorist *insert* and.
- „ „ line 4. *After* ತ *insert* and ಲ್ಯಪ್.
- „ „ *Omit* lines 5 and 6 except the figures 36, 37.
- „ „ *Omit* and in clause (b).
- „ „ *After* clause (b) *insert* the following :—
- (bb) requires *sārvadhātuka* affixes consisting of single consonants to be augmented with ಅಟ್ (VII. 3. 100.) and.

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- 317 Article (56) line 3. *For the read be.*
 „ „ line b 2. *After ಅನಿತಾತ್ insert 4 ಅನಿಹ.*
 „ *After article (56) insert the following :—*
 (56A) ಅಂಚ್ (ಅಂಚು) used not in the sense of
 “to worship.”

Has ನ and ನವತ್. as its *nishṭha* except when it is connect-
 ed in sense with a noun in the ablative case (VIII.
 2. 48.) e. g. (ಸಮ್) ಅಕ್ಕ ; but ಉದಕ್ತಮುದಕಂಕೂಪಾತ್
 “Water was drawn from the well.”

- 318 Article (58) line 2. *After requires insert invariably.*
 „ Article (61) line 2. *After requires insert invariably.*
 „ „ line 3. *Omit and.*
 „ „ *Below clause (a) insert the following :—*
 (b) allows F roots to be formed (Sid. II. 206.) ; and.
 „ Article (61) line 4. *For (b) read (c).*
 „ „ line 6. *After ಅಜಿಷ್ಠತೆ insert FA ಅಶಾಶ್ಯತೇ. FP*
ಅಶಾಷ್ಯ or ಅಶಾಶೀತಿ.
 319 Article (62) line 5. *After 52) insert and so in the case*
of the árdhadhátuka affixes it should be
represented by the root ಭೂ ;
 „ „ line 6. *For árdhadhátuka read sárvadhátuka.*
 „ „ line 9. *After 119) insert (not ತಾತಜ್ also*
Sid. II. 122.) and into ಷ್ before ವಿ (VII.
4. 52.)
 „ „ line 13. *Before e. g. insert and yet taking*
ಅಟಿ (not ಅಟಿ) as its augment when such aug-
ment is required to be used (Sid. II. 122.)
 „ „ line 15. *After ಅಸೀತ್ insert, ಅಸ್ತಂ.*
 „ „ line 17. *After ಸ್ಯಾಮ insert Atmanepadi*
1 ಸ್ತೇ, 2 ಸಾತೇ, 3 ಸತೇ, 4 ಸೇ, 6 ಧ್ವೇ 7 ಹೇ Impv. 6 ಧ್ಯಂ
7 ಸ್ಯೆ Imp. ಅಸ್ತ, O. ಸೀತ.
 „ Article (63) line 2. *After aorist insert even when it is*
conjugated in the atmanepadi irregularly as already
mentioned.

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- 319 Article (64) last line. *Before e. g. insert* and allows its C to come optionally before ಲ್ಯಪ್ as ಆಪಯ್ (VI. 4. 57); *and after ಈಪ್ಪತಿ insert* (ಲ್ಯಪ್) (ಪ್ರ) ಆಪಯ್ಯ or ಆಪ್ಯ.
- 320 Article (65) line 3. *Before e. g. insert* and when it takes the participle affix ಆನ, changes the ಆ of the affixes into ಈ (VII. 2 83); *and after ಆನಾಂಚೆಕ್ರೆ, insert* (ಆನ) ಆನೇನ.
- „ Article (66) line 1. *For ಇಣ್ read ಇ* (ಇಣ್).
- „ „ line 3. *After 77) insert* taking then also ಜನ್ as its affix in the 3rd person plural (III. 4. 110.)
- „ „ line 7. *After ೧೨೦ insert* in the *parasmaipadi*.
- „ *Below clause (b) insert the following:—*
 (bb) when its D is formed with a view to conjugate the D in the passive voice it should be changed into ಗಾಂ before ಸನ್ which it takes without the augment ಇಟ್ (II. 4. 47; VI. 4. 16; Sid. II. 200.)
- „ „ line b 2. *Before But insert* Pass of D ಜಿಗಾಂ ಸ್ಯತೇ.
- 320 & 321 Articles (67) and (68). *For ಇಕ್ and ಇಜ್ read ಇ* (ಇಕ್) *and ಇ* (ಇಜ್).
- 322 Article (69) line 1. *For ಇಷ್ read* VI ಇಷ್.
- „ Article (70) line 3. *For Sub read* Sid.
- 323 Line 5. *Before e. g. insert the following:—*
and.
 (f) allows F roots to be formed (Sid. II. 206.)
- „ Line 7. *After ಉರ್ಣಾತಾತ್ insert* Imp. ಔರ್ಣೋತ್, 4 ಔರ್ಣೋಃ.
- „ Line 10. *For ಉರ್ಣಾವೀತ್ or ಉರ್ಣಾವೀತ್ or ಉರ್ಣಾವೀತ್ read* ಔರ್ಣಾವೀತ್ or ಔರ್ಣಾವೀತ್ or ಔರ್ಣಾವೀತ್.
- „ Line 11. *After ಉರ್ಣಾನಾನ insert* 4 ಉರ್ಣಾನಾವಿಧ or ಉರ್ಣಾನವಿಧ. FA ಉರ್ಣೋರ್ಣನಾಯತೇ.
- „ Article (74) line 1. *For ಋ read* I ಋ.
- „ „ *Omit clause (d); and read clause (e) as clause (d); and insert the following as clause (e),*

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- has the word ಋಣ formed from it by ನ₁ instead of by ಕ್ಷ, when the meaning of the word is “debt” (VIII. 2. 60.)
- 323 Line b 6. *After* formed *insert* but without being *gunated* before the affixes of the benedictive when it is FP.
- „ Line b 4. *Omit* Aor. ಆರತ್.
- „ Last line. *For* ಅರಯಾರೀತಿ *read* ಅರಿಯಾರೀತಿ. 2 ಅರ್ಘತಃ or ಅರಿಯತಃ 3 ಆರತಿ or ಅರಿಯತಿ. Ben. ಆರಿಯಾತ್ or ಅರಿಯಾತ್ or ಆರೀರಿಯಾತ್. ಋಣ (“debt”); but ಋತ (“truth”).
- 324 Article (75) line 1. *For* ಋಚ್ಛ *read* VI ಋಚ್ಛ.
- „ „ line 2. *After* &c. *insert* and further gets itself *gunated* in this tense.
- „ „ line 3. *After* ಆನರ್ಜೈ *insert* 2 ಆನರ್ಜೈತಃ.
- „ Article (76) line 4. *After* 31) *insert* being conjugated in the *átmanepadi* when it takes ಈಯಾಜ್ and in the *parasmaipadi* when it does not take it. (Sid. II. 109).
- „ „ line 6. *For* oqtionally *read* optionally.
- „ „ line 9. *For* ಅರ್ತಿವ್ಯತಿ *read* ಅರ್ತಿವ್ಯತಿ.
- „ „ line 10. *For* ಆರ್ತಿವ್ಯ *read* ಆರ್ತಿವ್ಯತ್.
- „ „ line 11. *For* ಆನೃತಿ *read* ಆನರ್ತ and *for* ಅರ್ತಿವ್ಯ *read* ಋತ್ಯಾತ್.
- „ „ line 12. *For* ಋತಿತಿವ್ಯತಿ *read* ಅರ್ತಿತಿವ್ಯತಿ.
- 325 Article (81) line 1. *For* ಕುಕ್ಷ *read* ಕುಷ್.
- „ „ line 4. *For* prasmaipadi *read* parasmaipadi (III. 1. 90); and when it is preceded by ನಿರ್ optionaly rejects the augment ಇಟ್ before ವಲ್ árdhādhātuka affixes taking the augment however invariably before *nishthá* (VII. 2, 46, 47.); and *after* ಕುಷ್ಯತಿ *insert* or ಕುಷ್ಯತೇ; and *after* ಸ್ವಯಮೇವ *insert* (ನಿರ್) 1st Fut. ನಿಷ್ಕೂಷಿತಾ or ನಿಷ್ಕೂಷ್ಯಾ. *nish* ನಿಷ್ಕೂಷಿತ, ನಿಷ್ಕೂಷಿತವತ್.
- 326 Line 2. *After* birds *insert* for the sake of evincing joy or earning livelihood or making a nest.

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- 326 Line 3. *For* and read the augment coming to it even when between it and the *upasargáh* alluded to, there is the intervention of the augment ಅಟ್ or of a reduplicate (VI. 1. 136. Sid. II. 155.)
- „ Line 4. *After* ಇಟ್ *insert* (not ಈಟ್); *and after* 75) *insert the following* :—
and
(c) in the reflective voice is used with only its active forms though in the *átmanepadi* (Sid. II. 277.)
- „ Line 5. *For* ಅಪಸ್ಕುರುತೆ *read* ಅಪಸ್ಕುರತೆ.
- „ Line 6. *Before* D *insert* Aor. ಸಮಸ್ಕಾರ್ಪೀತ್. Perf. ಸಂಚೆ ಸ್ಕಾರ. Reflec (ಅವ) ಕಿರತೇಹಸ್ತೀ. Aor. ಅವಾಕೇವ್ವೀ.
- „ Article (84) line 7. *After* 139) *insert*:—the augment coming to it even when between it and the *upasargáh* alluded to, there is the intervention of the augment ಅಟ್ or of a reduplicate (VI. 1. 136.)
- „ „ line 11. *For* affixes *read* affix.
- „ „ line 12. *After* when *insert* or १ ಹ or other.
- „ „ line 15. *Before* affixes *insert* ವಲ್; *and after* perfect *insert* except when it is augmented by ಸುಟ್.
- 327 Line 2. *After* Perf. *insert* 4 ಚೆಕ್ಕಥ.
- „ Line 3. *After* ಕೈಮ *insert* but ಸಂಸ್ಕರಿಥ, ಸಂಸ್ಕರಿವ, ಸಂಸ್ಕರಿಮ Ben ಕ್ರಿಯಾತ್, ಸಂಸ್ಕ್ರಿಯಾತ್.
- „ Line 6. *Before* C *insert* Aor. ಅಕೈತ, ಸಮಸ್ಕೃತ. Ben. ಸಂಸ್ಕೃ ಪೀವ್ಯ.
- „ Line 9. *After* ಸಂಸ್ಕರ್ತಾ *insert* Aor. ಸಮಸ್ಕಾರ್ಪೀತ್ Perf. ಸಂಚೆಸ್ಕಾರ.
- „ Article (85) line b 4. *Before* ಕಲ್ಪಾಸೆ *insert* ಕಲ್ಪಾ.
- „ „ line b 2. *For* ಅಕ್ಷವ *read* ಅಕ್ಷಪ.
- „ Article (86) last line. *A ter* thereon) *insert* and.
- 328 Line 2. *Before* e. g. *insert* and also optionally before E- ಕ್ವಾ (VI. 4. 18.)
- „ Line 3. *For* ಕ್ರಾಮತ್ಯಾತ್ *read* ಕ್ರಾಮ್ಯತಾತ್.

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- 328 Line 6. *After ಕ್ರಂಸೀಷ್ವ insert Ger. ಕ್ರಂತಾ or ಕ್ರಂತಾ or ಕ್ರಮಿತಾ.*
- „ Article (89) line b 4. *After ಂ insert and before ಲ್ಯಪ; and after 37) insert but without ceasing to take ಂ after its FP (Sid. II. 213.)*
- „ „ line b 2. *After ಅಕ್ಷಣಿಷ್ವಃ insert FP Impv. 4 ಚಂಕ್ಷಹ.*
- „ Article (90) line 2. *Before e. g. insert and has ನ and ನವತ್ as its nishṭhá (VIII. 2. 46; Kás thereon); and after ಕ್ಷೀಣೀತೆ insert nish ಕ್ಷೀಣ, ಕ್ಷೀಣವತ್.*
- 329 Article (91) line 2. *Omit beginning with ವಲ್.*
- „ Article (92) line 2. *After and insert and then even as FP.*
- „ „ line 4. *For lengthens its penultimate before ಸನ್ and also read becomes ಖಾ.*
- „ „ line 5. *Omit other.*
- „ „ last line. *After ಚಾಖಾಯತೆ insert FP ಚೆಂಖನೀತೆ or ಚೆಂಖಂತೆ. 2 ಚೆಂಖಾತ. 3 ಚೆಂಖ್ತೆ. nish ಖಾತ, ಖಾತವತ್.*
- „ Article (93) line 2. *Before e. g. insert and takes ಕ್ಷ and ಕ್ಷವತ್ as its nishṭhá (VIII. 2. 57); and for ಆಖ್ಯತ್ read ಆಖ್ಯತ್. nish ಖ್ಯಾತ, ಖ್ಯಾತವತ್.*
- „ *Below article (93) insert the following :—*
- Note. It has been stated that this root is not used except in the special tenses. It has been further said that this root is not used with ಸಮ prefixed (Sid. II. 120). So it would seem that the rule above mentioned as to ಲಜ್ being used as the tense affix of the aorist applies only when this root is used as the substitute of ಚಕ್ಷ್ (See below). But see Kás on III. 1. 52 where it appears hinted that this root can be conjugated independently in other tenses also.
- „ Article (94) line 1. *For ಗಣ್ read ಗಣ.*
- „ Article (95) line 3. *Before of insert with ಇಟ್.*

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- 329 Article (95) last line. *After* ಂ *insert* except ಅಜ್ and this even as FP though in this case only for other purposes than that of reduplication.
- 330 Line 4. *Before* and *insert* and this even as FP but without ceasing to take & after its FP (Sid. II. 213.)
- „ Line 8. *Before* ಅಗತ *insert* (ಸಮ).
- „ Line 9. *Before* ಗಂಜೀಪ್ಪ *insert* (ಸಮ).
- „ Line 10. *For* ಜಗಮಿಪ್ಪತಿ *read* ಜಿಗಮಿಪ್ಪತಿ. (ಸಂ) ಜಿಗಂಸತೇ. Pass of D ಜಿಗಂಸ್ಯತೇ. FP 2 ಜಂಗತಃ, 3 ಜಂಗ್ಮತಿ, Impv. 4 ಜಂಗಹ.
- „ Article (97) line 1. *For* ಗುಹೂ *read* ಗುಹ್, (ಗುಹೂ).
- „ „ line b 5. *Before* vowel *insert* such; and *after* affixes *insert* as would ordinarily in the case of other roots *gunate* it.
- „ „ line b 3. *After* ಗೂಹಿತಾ *insert* or ಗೋಢಾ.
- „ „ line b 2. *Before* Con *insert* or ಘೋಕ್ಷ್ಯತಿ; *after* ಅಗೂಹಿಷ್ಯತ್ *insert* ಅಘೋಕ್ಷ್ಯತ್; *before* ಅಗೂಢೆ *insert* ಅಗೂಹಿಷ್ಯ; and *after* ಅಘುಕ್ಷತ *insert* 8 ಅಗುಹ್ಯಹಿ or ಅಘುಕ್ಷಾವಹಿ.
- „ „ last line. *Before* D *insert* C ಗೂಹಯತಿ.
- 331 Article (99) line 7. *Omit* and.
- „ „ line 9. *Before* e. g. *insert* and optionally changes into ಲ its ರ whenever it gets the latter letter before affixes beginning with vowels (VIII. 2. 21); and *after* clause (c) *insert* the following:—
- (d) is in the reflective voice used with its active forms only though in the *átmanepadi* (Sid. II. 277); and *before* D *insert* ಧಿರತಿ or ಧಿಲತಿ. 1st Fut ಗರಿತಾ or ಗರೀತಾ or ಗಲಿತಾ or ಗಲೀತಾ. Perf. ಜಗಾರ or ಜಗಾಲ. 4 ಜಗರಿಥ or ಜಗಲಿಥ. Pass of C ಗಾರ್ಯತೇ or ಗಾಲ್ಯತೇ. Reflec ಧಿರತೇ. Aor. ಅಧೀರ್ಷ್ಯ; and *after* ಜಿಗರಿಷತಿ *insert* or ಜಿಗಲಿಷತಿ.
- „ Article (100) line 6. *After* perfect *insert* or the affixes coming with the condition of ಚಿಣ್ and provided it is not taken as a FP root,

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- 332 Line 3. *After also insert in the perfect; and before e. g. insert and affecting also its FP though in this case for the purpose of reduplication its original form only should be considered (Sid. II. 216.)*
- „ Line 8. *For ಗ್ರಹಪ್ಯತೆ read ಗ್ರಹೀಪ್ಯತೇ.*
- „ Line 9. *For ಅಗ್ರಾಹೀಷಾತಾಂ or ಅಗ್ರಾಹಿಷಾತಾಂ read ಅಗ್ರಾಹೀಷಾತಾಂ or ಅಗ್ರಾಹಿಷಾತಾಂ.*
- „ Line 11. *After ಜಾಗ್ರಾಡಿ insert 2 ಜಾಗೃಢಃ. 1st Fut. ಜಾಗೃಹಿತಾ (not ಜಾಗ್ರಾಹಿತಾ) Ben. ಜಾಗೃಹ್ಯಾತ್.*
- „ Article (101). *Insert the following as clause (a).*
Should not be used (1) in the benedictive of the active voice, (2) in the passive voice, and (3) with derivative or primitive affixes except those beginning with ವಲ್ and certain others expressly specified (II. 4. 40; Sid. II. 76, 75, notes 125 and 126.)
- „ „ *Read clause (a) as clause (b) substituting ಕ್ಯಸು for ವಸಃ (ವಸು) and omitting and.*
- „ „ *Insert the following as clause (c).*
requires the affix ಥಲ್ to be invariably augmented with ಇಟ್ (Sid. II. 109.) and.
And read clause (b) as clause (d).
- „ Article (103) line 3. *Omit and FA.*
- 333 Line 3. *For formrd read formed.*
- „ Line 6. *Before e. g. insert and has ಕ್ತ and ಕ್ತವತ್ as its nishṭha optionally (VIII. 2. 56.)*
- „ Line 9. *After ಜಿಘ್ರಾಣ insert nish ಘ್ರಾಣ or ಘ್ರಾತ &c.*
- „ Article (106) line 4. *For should be read and optionally before affixes of the perfect also is; and before ಖ್ಯಾ insert the root.*
- „ Line 5. *Omit (ಖ್ಯಾಞ); for ಕ್ಯಾ read the expression ಕ್ಯಾಞ; and before e. g. insert the said substitutes being conjugated in both the parasmaipadi and ātmanepadi though ಖ್ಯಾ when it is not treated as a substitute for ಚಕ್ಷಃ is, if conjugated in any other than the special tenses (see ಖ್ಯಾ above), conjugated only in*

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- 333 *parasmaipadi*, and the substitute ಖ್ಯಾ being conjugated in other respects as if it were the root ಖ್ಯಾ (Sid. II. 112, 113.)
- „ Article (106) last line. *After ಕ್ಯಾತಾ insert Perf. ಚಖ್ಯಾ or ಚಖ್ಯೇ or ಚಕ್ಯಾ or ಚಕ್ಯೇ or ಚಕ್ತೇ. 2nd Fut. ಖ್ಯಾಸ್ಯತಿ or ಖ್ಯಾಸ್ಯತೇ. ಕ್ಯಾಸ್ಯತಿ or ಕ್ಯಾಸ್ಯತೇ. Aor. ಅಚಖ್ಯತ್ or ಅಚಖ್ಯತ. ಅಕ್ಯಾಸೀತ್ or ಅಕ್ಯಾಸ್ತ.*
- „ Article (107) *Insert the following as clause (a) :—*
Does not allow its F roots to be formed except to express “censure” in respect of the action denoted by it (III. 1. 24.) and.
Read clause (a) as clause (b); and in the same clause for ಚಂಚಾರ್ಯ and ಚಂಚಾರ್ read ಚಂಚೂರ್ಯ (or ಚಂಚೂರ್ಯ) and ಚಂಚಾರ್ (or ಚಂಚಾರ್).
- „ „ last line. *For ಚಂಚಾರ್ಯತಿ read ಚಂಚೂರ್ಯತೇ.*
- 334 Article (111) line b 2. *After ಜಹ್ನತಾ insert 4 ಜಹ್ನಹ.*
- „ Article (112) line b 2. *After on) insert and this even as FP but without ceasing to be taken as ಜನ್ so far as the reduplication for the purpose of FP root is concerned (Sid. II. 215.)*
- 335 Line 2. *After ಁ insert and this even as FP for other purpose than that of reduplication.*
- „ Line 3. *Before aorist insert active.*
- „ Line 5. *For dose read does.*
- „ Line 7. *After parasmaipadi insert contrary to the general rules.*
- „ Line 10. *After ಜಂಜನ್ಯತೆ insert FP 2 ಜಂಜಾತಃ. 3 ಜಂಜ್ಞತಿ.*
- „ Article (113) line 2. *For particulrs read particulars.*
- „ „ line b 3. *For wtih read with.*
- „ „ line b 2. *Before ಜಜ್ಞಿಷೆ insert ಜಜನ್ತಿ. 2 ಜಜಾತಃ. 3 ಜಜನ್ತಿ. A 4.*
- 336 Line 8. *After Imp. insert ಅಜಾಗಃ. 2 ಅಜಾಗ್ಯತಾಂ.*

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- 336 Line 10. *Before Ben. insert 2 ಜಜಾಗರತುಃ; and after ಜಾಗ ಯತೇ insert Aor. ಅಜಾಗಾರಿ.*
- Article (116) line b 6. *Omit always.*
- „ line b 5. *Before except insert even when it does not take átmanepadi irregularly under the special rules already adverted to; and after ಅನು insert for in this case unless it can take átmanepadi under the special rules in question it requires its D to be conjugated only in the parasmaipadi as this is its ordinary mode of conjugation.*
- 337 Line 4. *After ಅನು insert (ಪುತ್ರಂ).*
- „ Line 5. *After ಅನು insert (ಧರ್ಮಂ); and after ಜಿಜ್ಞಾಸತೆ insert And D (though preceded by ಅನು, the root itself admitting átmanepadi under the special rules already noticed) ಸರ್ವಿಮೋನುಜಿಜ್ಞಾಸತೇ.*
- „ Article (117) line 1. *For V read IV.*
- „ Article (120) line 3. *After 16) insert without however lengthening the ಇ substituted for ಯ notwithstanding that it follows a consonant (VII. 3. 80; Sid. II. 167.); this rule affecting its FP also though not as regards the reduplication (Sid. II. 215.)*
- „ „ Last line. *Before nishṭha insert FP ಜಾಜ್ಯೇತಿ 2 ಜಾಜಿತಃ. Ben. ಜಾಜೀಯಾತ್.*
- 338 Article (122) line 2. *Omit and; and insert the following:—*
- (b) *has ನ and ನವತ್ as its nishṭhá (Kás on VII. 2. 14); and.*
- „ „ *Read clause (b) as clause (c).*
- „ „ line 4. *Omit except nishṭha.*
- „ „ Last line. *After ಡಯಿತುಂ insert nish ಡೀನ, ಡೀನವತ್.*
- „ Article (123) line 3. *After 37) insert and before ಲ್ಯಪ್ (VI. 4. 38; Kas thereon) and this even as FP but without ceasing to take ಃ after its FP (Sid. II. 213.)*

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- 338 Article (123) last line. *After ತಿತನಿಷತಿ insert FP Impv. 4 ತಾತಹಿ ; and after ತತ insert (ಲ್ಯಪ್) ತತ್ಯ.*
- „ Article (124) line 2. *For Has read Is to be conjugated in the reflective voice when it is accompanied by the word ತಪಸ್ as its object (III. 1. 88). and has.*
- „ „ line 3. *For expres read express.*
- „ „ line 4. *For sing read ing and for even in other senses read voice as above.*
- „ „ last line. *After e. g. insert ತಪ್ಯತೇತಪಸ್ತಾಪಸಃ. Aor.*
- 339 Line 3. *Before affixes insert personal ; and after consonants insert including even such affixes of this description as have not an indicatory ಪ.*
- „ Line 4. *After ತೌತಿ insert 2 ತವೀತಃ or ತುತಃ.*
- „ Article (126) line 1. *For ತೃಪ್ read IV ತೃಪ್.*
- „ „ line 3. *Before and insert including those of the perfect.*
- „ Article (129) line 3. *For not distinguished by indicatory ಣ or ಪ read changing ಡ into ದ್ವೇ and lopating its reduplicate at the same time.*
- 340 Line 2. *After Perf insert ದದಂಭ or ದೇಭ.*
- „ Line 3. *After ದೆಭಃ insert ದದಂಭಿಥ or ದೇಭಿಥ.*
- „ Line 4. *For ಧವ್ read ದಬ್ಧ.*
- „ Article (131) line 3. *Omit but absolutely before nishṭhā.*
- „ „ line 12. *After affixes insert having indicatory ಕ or ಙ.*
- „ „ line b 3. *After Imp insert ಅದರಿದ್ರಾತ್.*
- „ „ last line. *After ದದರಿದ್ರಾ insert D ದಿದರಿದ್ರಿಷತಿ or ದಿದರಿದ್ರಾಸತಿ. nish ದರಿದ್ರಿತ.*
- 341 Article (132) line 4. *After 77) insert taking in the latter case ಜಸ್ as the affix of the 3rd person plural (III. 4. 110.)*

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- 341 Article (132) line 7. *After 46) insert except after an upasarga ending in a vowel, when it becomes ತೆ (VII. 4. 47.)*
- „ „ line b 4. *After ಎ insert and except before ಲ್ಯಪ್ before which it remains as ದಾ.*
- „ „ line b 2. *After ಅದಾತ್ insert 3 ಅದಾಃ.*
- „ „ last line. *After ದಿತ್ಸತಿ insert ದಿತ್ಸತೇ; and after ದತ್ತ insert (ಪ್ರ) ತ್ತ; and after ದತ್ವಾ insert ಲ್ಯಪ್ (ಪ್ರ) ದಾಯಾ.*
- „ Article (133) line 5. *After 77) insert taking in the latter case ಜಸಃ as the affix of the 3rd person plural (III. 4. 110).*
- „ „ last line. *After 46) insert except after an upasarga ending in a vowel, when it becomes ತೆ (VII. 4. 47).*
- 342 Line 6. *After ಎ insert except before ಲ್ಯಪ್ before which it remains as ದಾ.*
- „ Line 9. *After ಅದಾತ್ insert 3 ಅದಾಃ.*
- „ Line 10. *After ದತ್ತ insert (ಪ್ರ) ತ್ತ.*
- „ Line 11. *After ದತ್ವಾ insert ಲ್ಯಪ್ (ಪ್ರ) ದಾಯಾ.*
- „ Article (134) line 2. *After vowel insert árdhadhátuka.*
- „ „ line 5. *After vowel insert except in the special tenses.*
- „ „ line 6. *After e. g. insert ದೀಯತೇ.*
- „ Article (135) line 1. *For ದುಕ್ಷ್ read ದುಷ್.*
- „ Article (136) *Insert the following as clause (a).*
Exceptionally is used in the reflective voice though it is one of the roots taking two objects (Sid. II. 276).
Read clause (a) as clause. (b) and clause (b) as clause (c).
- 343 Line 1. *After dentals insert or dento-labials.*
- „ Line 4. *For reflec read Reflec; and for ಗೋಃ read ಗೌಃ.*
- „ Line 5. *For ಅದುಗ್ಧ read ಅದುಗ್ಧ; and for ಗೋಃ read ಗೌಃ.*
- „ Line 7. *After ಅಧುಕ್ಷತ insert 8 ಅದುಹ್ವವಿ or ಅಧುಕ್ಷಾವಹು.*
- „ Article (137) line 3. *After ವಲ್ insert including those of the perfect.*

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- 343 Article (137) line 6. *For ಅದಾಪ್ಪಿತ್ read ಅದಾಪ್ಪೀತ್; and*
after ಅದಾಪ್ಪೀತ್ insert or ಅದ್ರಪತ್.
- „ Article (138) line 5. *For ಸಿಚ್ read ಸಿಚ್₁.*
- „ „ line 7. *For ಅಜ್ read ಅಜ್.*
- 344 Article (140) line 5. *After 54) insert except after an*
upasarga ending in a vowel when it be-
comes ತ (VII. 4. 47.)
- „ „ line 9. *After ಕ insert and except before*
ಲ್ಯಪ್.
- „ „ last line. *After ದತ್ತ insert (ಪ್ರ) ತ್ತ; and*
After ದತ್ವಾ insert ಲ್ಯಪ್ (ಪ್ರ) ದಾಯ.
- 345 Article (141) line 3. *After ಅದಾತ್ insert 3 ಅದುಃ; and after*
ದತ್ತ insert (ಪ್ರ) ತ್ತ.
- „ „ line 4. *After ದತ್ವಾ insert ಲ್ಯಪ್ (ಪ್ರ) ದಾಯ.*
- „ Article (144) line 4. *After 77) insert taking in the latter*
case ಜಸ್ as the affix of the 3rd person
plural (III. 4. 110.)
- 346 Line 9. *After ಧಿತ್ಸತಿ insert ಧಿತ್ಸತೇ.*
- „ Article (145) line 4. *After 49) insert taking after 1 ಸಿಚ್*
the affix ಜಸ್ in the 3rd person plural
(III. 4. 110)
- „ „ line 12. *After ಎ insert and except before*
ಲ್ಯಪ್ before which it remains as ಧಾ.
- „ „ line b 3. *After ಅದಧತ್ insert 3 ಅಧಾಃ or ಅಧಾ*
ಸಿಷಾಃ or ಅದಧನ್.
- „ „ last line *After ಧೀತ್ವಾ insert ಲ್ಯಪ್ (ಪ್ರ) ಧಾಯ.*
- 347 Article (146) line 1. *Before V ಧೂ insert I ಧೂ.*
- „ „ line 2. *For requires read require and after*
ಸಿಚ್ insert and affixes of the perfect ex-
cept ಧಲ್.
- „ „ line 3. *For it allows read they allow.*
- „ „ line 6. *After ಅಧವಿಷ್ವ insert Perf 4 ದುಧೀಠ*
or ದುಧವಿಥ 8 ದುಧುವಿವ 9 ದುಧುವಿವು.

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347 *For article (149) substitute the following :—*

(149) IX ಧೂ.

Becomes ಧೂನ್ optionally when the C is formed (Sid. II. 181.) and has further the irregularity mentioned in the case of ಧೂ e. g. 1st Fut. ಧೂತಾ or ಧವಿತಾ &c., C ಧೂನಯತಿ or ಧಾವಯತಿ.

„ Article (150) line 3. *After 38) insert and this even as FP but without ceasing to take ಃ after its FP (Sid. II. 213).*

348 Line 6. *After ಅನಂಸ್ತ insert FP Impv. 4 ನಂನಜಿ.*

„ Article (151) line 3. *After ವಲ್ insert including those of the perfect.*

In clause (b) omit and not having indicatory ಕ or ಜ.

„ „ line b 7. *After parasmaipadi insert contrary to the general rule.*

„ „ line b 2. *For ನವ್ಯ and ನವ್ಯವತ್ read ನಂವ್ಯ or ನಂವ್ಯವತ್.*

„ Article (152) last line. *After roots insert according to the general rules ; and after “motion” insert and further though it is transitive and agrees with an agent possessed of a will.*

349 Article (153) line 1. *For ಅಜ್ read ಅಜ್.*

„ Article (155) line 1. *For ಪಾ read I ಪಾ.*

„ „ line 3. *Before affixes insert árdhadhátuka.*

„ „ line 4. *After ಜ insert except the affixes of the benedictive before which it becomes ಪೇ and except ಲ್ಯಪ್.*

„ „ last line. *Before and insert taking then ಜಸ್ as the affix of the 3rd person plural (III. 4. 110.)*

350 Line 5. *Before taking insert still.*

„ Line 6. *After ಅಪಾತ್ insert Ben. ಪೇಯಾತ್.*

„ Line 9. *After ಪೀತ್ಯಾ insert ಲ್ಯಪ್ (ಪ್ರ) ಪಾಯ.*

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- 350 Article (156) line 1. *For* ಪೊಜ್ *read* ಪೊ (ಪೊಜ್).
- „ Article (157) *Insert the following as clause (b):—*
 has ಕ್ತ and ಕ್ತವತ್ as its *nishṭhā* (VIII. 2. 57.) and.
- „ „ *Read clause (b) as clause (c).*
- „ „ *After* ಪಪರಾಃ *insert* nish ಪೂರ್ತ, ಪೂರ್ತವತ್.
- „ Article (158) line 3. *Before* and *insert* has ಕ್ತ and ಕ್ತವತ್
 as its *nishṭhā* (VIII 2. 57.)
- „ „ line b 2. *After* ಪಪ್ರಾಃ *insert* nish ಪೂರ್ತ, ಪೂ
 ರ್ತವತ್.
- 151 Article (160) line 3. *Omit* and; *and insert* the fol-
 lowing:—
 (b) is in the reflective voice used with
 only its active forms though in the
 ātmanepadi (Sid. II. 277.) and.
 Read clause (b) as clause (c).
- „ „ line 5. *After* e. g. *insert* ಪೃಚ್ಛೇತಿ *and before*
 D *insert* Reflec ಪೃಚ್ಛೇತೇ. Aor. ಅಪೃಚ್ಛ.
- „ Article (161) line 5. *For* ಪಾಣ್ವಾ *read* ಘಾಣ್ವಾ.
- „ Article (162) line 4. *After* ಪಂ *insert* or ಪಜ್.
- 352 Line 2. *Before* e. g. *insert* provided it is not preceded
 by *upasarga*, and ಲ instead of ಕ್ತ when preceded by
 ಉದ್ or ಸಮ (Sid. II. 350, 351.)
- „ Lines 3 & 4. *After* ಪಂಘಲ್ಯತೆ *insert* ಪಜ್ಞಾಲ್ಯತೇ *and after* ಘ
 ಲ್ಯವತ್ *insert* ಉತ್ಪಲ್ಲ, ಸಂಘಲ್ಲ, but ಪ್ರಘಲ್ಲ.
- „ Article (164) line 2. *For* *pursmaipdi* *read* *parasmai-*
 padi.
- „ „ clause (b). *For* forms the base of the aorist
 from C and of D from C as ಪಿಪ್ರವ or ಪುಪ್ರವ
 substitute has ಪಿ as a reduplicate alter-
 natively with ಪು when D from its C is
 formed and also when the aorist of its C
 is formed.
- „ Article (165) line 1. *For* ಬಾಧ್ *read* IV ಬಾಧ್.

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- 352 Article (165) line 4. *After parasmaipadi insert* contrary to the general rule.
- 353 Line 9. *For* their read the.
- „ Article (167) line 4. *After* ಭ್ರಜಿರೆ *insert* or ಏಭ್ರಜೇ &c.
- „ Article (169) line 4. *After* 6) *insert* and the change into ಉವ್ itself when it is a FP not taking place in the perfect and being optional in the aorist (Sid. II. 212; B. 766.)
- „ „ line 6. and this even when it is FP (Sid. II. 212. B 766.)
- „ „ last line. *After* ಬೋಭವೀತಿ *insert* Perf. ಬೋಭ ವಾಂಚಕಾರ Aor. ಅಬೋಭೂವೀತ್ or ಅಬೋಭವೀತ್ or ಅಬೋಭೂತ್.
- 354 Article (170) line b 4. *Before* affixes *insert* ವಲ್.
- „ Article (171) line 1. *For* VI ಭ್ರಮ್ read IV ಭ್ರಮ್.
- „ „ line 2. *After* and *insert* optionally.
- 355 Article (172) line 2. *After* becomes *insert* optionally.
- „ „ line 3. *After* ಭ್ರಮತುಃ *insert* or ಏಭ್ರಮತುಃ.
- „ „ line 4. *After* ಭ್ರಮಿಥ *insert* or ಏಭ್ರಮಿಥ.
- „ Article (173) line 2. *For* Becomes ಭೃಜ್ read Becomes optionally ಭೃಜ್.
- „ „ line 6. *After* e. g. *insert* ಭೃಜ್ಜತಿ.
- „ Article (175) line 3. *After* ಙ *insert* and before ಲ್ಯಪ್; and this even as FP but without ceasing to take ಏ after its FP (Sid. II. 213); *after* e. g. *insert* FP Impv. 4 ಮಂಮಹಿ; and *after* ಮತ್ವಾ *insert* (ಲ್ಯಪ್) ಮತ್ಯ.
- „ Article (176) line 2. *After* ಙ *insert* and before ಲ್ಯಪ್ and this even as FP but without ceasing to take ಏ after its FP.
- „ „ line b 2. *Before* nishṭhá *insert* FP Impv. 4 ಮಂಮಹಿ.
- „ „ last line. *After* ಮತ್ವಾ *insert* ಲ್ಯಪ್ (ಮತ್ಯ).
- 356 Article (177) line 1. *After* ಮಿದ್ *insert* (ಇಮಿದಾ).

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- 356 Article (177) line 2. *After having insert initial.*
 „ „ line 3. *After 82) insert and for ಮೆದ್ಯತೇ read ಮೆದ್ಯತಿ; nish ಮೇದಿತ or ಮಿನ್ಮ; ಮೇದಿತವತ್ or ಮಿನ್ಮವತ್; and before e. g. insert the following :—*
 (b) when it, as a root having indicatory ಆ, takes E *nishthá* optionally, takes ತ and ತವತ್ instead of ಕ್ತ and ಕ್ತವತ್ (I. 2. 19; Sid. II. 354.)
- „ Article (178) last line. *For ಮೂಮೂಕ್ಷತೆ read ಮೂಮೂಕ್ಷತೇ.*
- „ Article (180) line 3. *After affixes insert and including those of the perfect.*
- „ „ line 6. *After rules insert though it is intransitive and agrees with an agent possessed of a will.*
- „ „ line 7. *Before C insert Aor. ಅಮೂಹತ್ Perf. 4 ಮೂಮೂಗ್ಧ or ಮೂಮೂಢ or ಮೂಮೂಘ.*
- 357 Article (182) line 3. *After affixes insert not being affixes having indicatory ಕ or ಙ.*
- „ „ line 4. *Before 3 insert 2 ಮೃಷ್ಟೈಃ and after ಮೂರ್ಜತಿ insert Aor. of C ಅಮೂರ್ಜತ್ or ಅವಿಮೂರ್ಜತ್.*
- „ Article (185) line b 4. *After 38) insert and this even as FP but without ceasing to take the affix ಹ after its FP (Sid. II. 213.)*
- „ „ line b 2. *Before though insert also according to the general rules.*
- 358 Line 10. *Before nishthá insert or ಆಯಾಮಯತಿ.*
- „ Line 13. *After ಉಪಾಯಂಸ್ತ insert FP Impv. 4 ಯಂಯಹ.*
- 359 Article (189) line 3. *For before read ಅಜ್ and.*
- „ „ line b 2. *For ರರಂಧ್ರ read ರೇಧ್ರ; and for ರರಂಧ್ರ read ರೇಧ್ರ; and before nishthá insert Aor. ಅರಧತ್.*
- „ Article (190) line 5. *After chase insert deer and other animals of this kind (ಮೃಗ) (not birds &c.)*

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- 359 Article (190) line 7. *For* tenses *read* tense.
 „ „ last line. *After* ರಜಯತಿ *insert* ಮೃಗಾನ್ but
 ರಂಜಯತಿಪಕ್ಷಿಣಃ.
- 360 Line 2. *Before* Aor. *insert* 4 ರುಡಿಹಿ.
 „ Article (192) line b 2. *Before* e. g. *insert* and this even
 as FP but without ceasing to take ಹಿ after
 its FP (Sid. II. 213.) *and after* ಅರಂಭಿತಃ
insert FP Impv. 4 ರಂರಹಿ.
- „ Article (195) *Insert the following as clause (a):—*
 Is optionally conjugated in the *parasmaipadi* in the
 aorist taking then ಅಜಃ as its tense affix (I. 3. 91 ;
 III. 1. 55.)
- „ Article (195) line 2. *For* has *read* (b) has : *and add* and
after 89).
- „ „ line 4. *Before* e. g. *insert the following:—*
 (c) does not form a F root to express in-
 tensity though it forms such a root to
 express frequency (Sid. II. 206).
- „ „ last line. *Before* ರೋಚಯತಿ *insert* Aor. ಅರು
 ಚತಃ or ಅರೋಚಿಷ್ಯಃ; C. *and after* ರೋಚಯತಿ
insert FA ರೋರುಚ್ಯತೇ (only frequentative).
- 361 Article (196) line 1. *For* ರು *read* II ರು.
 „ „ line 5. *Before* affixes *insert* personal ; *and*
after affixes *insert* including even such
 affixes of this description as have not
 indicatory ಪ.
- „ „ line 6. *Before* augmented *insert* optionally.
 „ „ line 7. *After* ರವೀತಿ *insert* 2 ರವೀತಃ or ರುತಃ.
- „ Article (199) line 5. *For* and otherwise optionally be-
 fore all *read* ಲಾ or ವೀನ್ optionally before
 ಣಿ when the sense is “to melt” (VI. 3.
 39 ; Sid. II. 193.) ಲಾ optionally before ಣಿ
 in other senses and before all other.
- „ „ line 9. *For* particular *read* first.

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- 361 Article (199) lines b 4 & 3. *For* (in the sense alluded to) ಲಾಪಯತೆ *read* (in the first senses alluded to) ಲಾಪಯತೇ; (in the second sense alluded to) ಲಾಪಯತಿ or ಲಾಯಯತಿ or ವೀನಯತಿ.
- 362 Article (200) line 2. *After* has *insert* except that of becoming ವಿಙ before ಣಿ.
- „ „ line 5. *After* ಲೇತಾ *insert* C (in the senses alluded to) ಲಾಪಯತೇ; (but in other senses) ಲಾಪಯತಿ or ಲಾಯಯತಿ.
- „ Article (203) line 5. *After* ಕೆ *insert* this rule affecting its FP also though not as regards reduplication (Sid. II. 215.)
- „ „ last line. *After* ಉಕ್ತ್ಯಾ *insert* FP. Ben. ವಾ ಉಚ್ಯಾತ್.
- 363 Line 8. *Omit* only.
- 364 Article (207) line 2. *Before e. g. insert* and ವನೀ as its reduplicate for its F roots (VII. 4. 84); *and after e. g. insert* FP ವನೀವಂಚೀತಿ. FA ವನೀವಚ್ಯತೇ. Ger.
- „ Article (209) line 2. *For* Repuirs *read* Requires.
- „ Article (210) line 3. *Omit* and ; *and insert the following :—*
- (b) has the word ವಿತ್ತ as the word formed by the *nishthá* affix ಕ್ತ when the meaning of the word refers to “enjoyment” or “faith” (VIII. 2. 58).
- „ „ *Read* clause (b) as clause (c) and clause (c) as (d).
- „ „ line b 2. *For* ವಸು *read* ಕ್ವಸು ; *after* ವಿಂದತಿ *insert* 1st Fut ವೇದಿತಾ or ವೇತ್ಯಾ ; *and after* ವಿವಿಷತಿ *insert* or ವಿವಿತ್ಸತಿ.
- „ „ last line. *After* ವಿದಿತ್ಯಾ *insert* ವಿತ್ಯಾ. (ಕ್ತ). ವಿತ್ತ. (wealth).
- „ Article (211) line 3. *After* verbs *insert* without having its vowel *gunated* before ಅಮ್.

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- 364 Article (211) last line. *After* thereon) *insert* without having its vowel *gunated* before ಅಮ್.
- 365 „ *Insert the following as clause (e):—*
allows the plural in the *átmanepadi* to be optionally formed by ರತೇ, ರತಾಂ, and ರತ, instead of ಅತೇ, ಅತಾಂ, and ಅತ (VII. 1. 7).
- „ „ *Read clause (e) as clause (f) and for (f)* allows optionally the augment ಇಟಿ before the primitive affix ವಸು (VII. 2. 66). *read (g)* takes ವಸು optionally instead of ಕತೃ whenever it otherwise may take the latter affix (VII. 1. 36).
- „ „ line b 2. *After* &c., *insert* Imp. 3 ಅವಿದುಃ.
- „ „ last line. *After* &c., *insert* A 3 (ಸಂ) ವಿದತೇ or ವಿದ್ರತೇ. Impv. 3 ವಿದತಾಂ or ವಿದ್ರತಾಂ. Imp. 3 ಅವಿದತ or ಅವಿದ್ರತ; *and after* ವಿದಿತ್ಯಾ *insert* (ಕತೃ) ವಿದ್ಯಸ್ or ವಿದತ್.
- „ Article (212). *After* ಚೇಠ್ *insert* and primitive affixes having indicatory ಣ or ಇ.
- „ Article (213) *Before* Becomes *insert* (a); *after* 55) *insert* and; *and before e. g. insert the following :—*
(b) changes its vowel into ಯಾಠ್ also alternatively with ಇಯಾಜ್ before heterogeneous vowel affixes when it takes the augment ಅಟ್ (Sid. II. 119); *and after e. g. insert* Imp. 3 ಅವ್ಯನ್ or ಅವಿಯನ್.
- „ Article (214) line 3. *After* ಕ *insert* taking then invariably the augment ಇಟ್ before ಫಲ್, *and after* and *insert* becomes.
- 366 Article (216) line 6. *Omit* and, *and insert the following :—*
(c) becomes ವ್ಯಾಯಾ before ಣಿ (VII. 3. 37.) and.
- „ „ *Read clause (c) as clause (d).*
- „ „ line b 4. *Before e. g. insert* this rule affecting its FP also though not as regards reduplication (Sid. II. 215.)

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- 366 Article (216) line b 3. *After* ವೀಯತೆ *insert* C ವ್ಯಾಯಯತಿ.
 „ „ line b 2. *Before* nish *insert* FP ವಾವ್ಯತಿ. 2
 ವಾವಿತಃ Ben. ವಾವೀಯಾತ್.
- 367 Line 3. *For* ವವೃಕ್ತ ತುಃ *read* ವವೃಕ್ತ ತುಃ.
 „ Article (221) line b 2. *After* ಣಿ *insert* when it does not
 mean “to go”
 „ „ last line. *After* ಶಾದಯತಿ *insert* when the
 sense is “to go” but ಶಾತಯತಿ otherwise
 D ಶಿಕತ್ಸತಿ.
- 368 Article (223) line b 4. *Omit* 4 ಶಾಧಿ.
 „ „ line b 3. *After* ಶಾಸತು *insert* 4 ಶಾಧಿ; and
 after Imp. *insert* ಅಶಾತ್.
- „ Article (224) line 5. *After* affixes *insert* including those
 having indicatory ಕ or ಙ.
 „ „ line b 3. *Omit* and, and *insert* the fol-
 lowing:—
 (c) requires ವಲ್ árđhadhátuka affixes to be augmented
 with ಇಟ್ (B. 510,) and;
and read clause (c) as clause (d).
- 369 Article (227) line 3. *Omit* and.
 „ „ line 5. *After* absolutely *insert* requires the
 augmentation with ಇಟ್.
 „ „ line 7. *Before* e. g. *insert* and; and then
insert the following:—
 (c) in the reflective voice, in the present,
 the imperfect, the imperative, the optat-
 ive, and the aorist allows optionally the
 base in the active voice to be used (Sid.
 II. 278).
 „ „ line b 2. *After* ಯಿಥ *insert* Reflec (ಉದ್) ಕ್ರ
 ಯತೇ or ಕ್ರಿಯತೇ. Aor. (ಉದ್) ಅಶಿಕ್ರಯತ or
 ಅಕ್ರಯಿಷ್ಯ or ಅಕ್ರಾಯಿಷ್ಯ or ಅಕ್ರಾಯಿ.
- 370 Article (228) line 8. *After* ಸಿಙ್ *insert* in the parasmai-
 padi.

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- 370 Article (229) line 1. *For V ಕು read ಕು.*
- „ „ line b 2. *After upasarga insert (not karma-pravachanīya).*
- 371 „ line 5. *After ಪ್ರತಿಕೂಲವತಿ insert ಆಕೂಲವತಿ.*
Still, ದೇವದತ್ತಂಪ್ರತಿಕೂಲವತೇ (*karmapravachanīya*)
- „ Article (230) line 2. *After ಸಿಚ್ insert in the parasmaipadi.*
- „ „ line b 2. *After ಕೃಷಿತಿ insert Impv. 4 ಕೃಷಿಃ; and for ಅಕೃಷ್ಯತ್ read ಅಕೃಷತ್.*
- „ Article (232) line 1. *Before ಸದ್ insert I and VI.*
- 372 Article (233) line 10. *After ಜ insert and this even as FP but without ceasing to be taken as ಸನ್ so far as reduplication for the purpose of FP root is concerned (Sid. II. 215).*
- „ „ line 12. *After ಙ insert and this even as FP though only for other purposes, than that of reduplication.*
- „ „ line b 2. *Before D insert FP 2 ಸಂಸಾತಃ.*
- „ Article (234) line 1. *For ಸು read V ಸು.*
- „ Article (236) last line. *After 77) insert taking then ಜಸ್ as the affix of the 3rd person plural (III. 4. 110.)*
- 373 Line 5. *Before affixes insert árdhadhátuka.*
- „ Line 10. *For ತಿವೈತಿ read ತಿವೈತಿ; and after ಅಸ್ಥಾತ್ insert ಅಸ್ಥಾಃ.*
- „ Line 12. *For ಪ್ಲವತ್ and ತೇಪ್ಲವಯತೇ read ಪ್ಲವತ್ and ತೇ ಪ್ಲವಯತೇ.*
- „ Article (237) line 4. *After ತ insert changing its penultimate into ಓ when it so rejects ಇಟ್ (VI. 3. 112.)*
- „ „ last line. *For ಸಾಧ್ಯಾ read ಸೋಧ್ಯಾ.*
- „ Article (239) line 1. *For ಸೂ read II ಸೂ.*

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- 373 Article (239) line 3. *After* affixes *insert* except those of the perfect.
- „ „ line 5. *After* affix *insert* except when it is a FP.
- „ „ last line. *Before* nish *insert* Perf. 4 ಸುಷ್ಪ ವಿಷ್ಠೇ. FP ಸೋಸವೀತಿ or ಸೋಸೋತಿ.
- 374 *For* (142) ಸೃಜ್ *read* (242) VI ಸೃಜ್.
- „ Line 3. *After* ಕ *insert* and gets ಧಲ್ augmented optionally with ಇಟ್ (VII. 2. 65).
- „ Article (243) line b 4. *Before* affixes *insert* árdhadhátuka.
- 375 Line 3. *After* ಸಿತ್ವಾ *insert* ಲ್ಯವ್ (ಅವ) ಸಾಯ.
- „ Article (245) line 5. *Before* affixes *insert* personal; and *after* affixes *insert* (including even such affixes of this description as have not indicatory ಪ).
- „ „ line b 2. *Before* Aor. *insert* 2 ಸ್ತವೀತಃ or ಸ್ತುತಃ.
- 377 Line 3. *Before* D *insert* Aor. of C ಅವುಸ್ಪರತ್ or ಅವುಸ್ಪುರತ್; and *for* ಸುಸ್ಪುರಿಷತಿ *read* ಪುಸ್ಪುರಿಷತಿ.
- „ Article (252) line 2. *For* Has *read* (a) Has; and *after* 57) *insert* the following:—
and
(b) has ಸ (short) as its reduplicate for the aorist of its C (VII. 4. 95.);
- „ „ *After* ಸುಸ್ಮೃಷ್ಠೇ *insert* Aor. of C ಅಸಸ್ಮರತ್.
- 378 *For* article (255) *substitute* the following:—
(255) I. ಸು.
- Requires ಸಚ್ in the *parasmaipadi* to be optionally augmented with ಇಟ್ (VII. 2. 72. Sid. II. 98.) e. g. ಅಸಾವೀತ್ or ಆಸಾವೀತ್.
- „ Article (256) line 10. *After* ಕ *insert* this last rule affecting its FP also though not as regards reduplication (Sid. II. 215.)

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- 378 Article (256) line b 5. *For ಸ್ವಪಿತಿ read ಸ್ವಪಿತಿ and after ಸ್ವಪಿತಿ insert Impv. ಸ್ವಪಿಹಿ.*
- „ „ line b 2. *For ಅಸೂಷಪತ್ read ಅಸೂಷಪತ್.*
- „ „ last line. *Before nishṭhā insert but FP ಸಾಸ್ವಪೀತಿ. Still FP. Ben ಸಾಸುಪ್ಯಾತ್.*
- 379 Article (258) line 3. *For ಸನ್ read ಸನ್₁.*
- „ Article (259) line 2. *For ವಧ್ read ವಧ.*
- „ „ line 3. *After 44) insert this expression ವಧ of course becoming afterwards ವಧ್ after its final is lopated as the personal affixes of the benedictive and the tense affix of the aorist are, as we have seen, árdhahátuka (II. 4. 42; Sid. II. 111. Note 2); and this rule for the change into ವಧ being applicable to its FP also to the exclusion not only of any other form of it but also of the rule regarding the reduplication of the base (Sid. II. 214), but not being applicable in any case when the personal affixes of the benedictive átmanepadi are augmented with ಸ್ವಯಾಽಽ - ಚೀಠ್ (Sid. II. 270).*
- „ Line 18. *Omit except ಅಜ್; and before becomes insert not only becomes ಷ before ಲ್ಯಪ್ but also.*
- „ Line 15. *After 55) insert but lopating in the last mentioned case the penultimate of ಘನ್ before vowel affixes and the final nasal before ಝಲ್ affixes, when their affixes have an indicatory ಕ or ಜ, without ceasing however to take ಃ after its FP (Sid. II. 213. 214.)*
- 380 Line 7. *After ಅವಧೀತ್ insert (not ಅವಾಧೀತ್).*
- „ Line 16. *After ಜಂಘನ್ತಿ insert or ಜಂಘನೀತಿ. 2 ಜಂಘತಃ. 3 ಜಂಘ್ನತಿ. Impv. 4 ಜಂಘಹಿ. A ಆಜಂಘತೇ. Aor. ಅವಧೀತ್. Ben. ವಧ್ಯಾತ್.*
- „ Line 16. *After ಹತ್ವಾ insert (ಲ್ಯಪ್) ಹತ್ಯ.*
- „ *Read article (160) as article (260).*
- „ Line b 6. *For benedicative read benedictive.*

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- 380 Line b 4. *After ಂ insert except ಲ್ಯಪ್.*
 „ Last line. *After ಹಿತ್ವಾ insert ಲ್ಯಪ್ (ವ್ರ) ಹಾಯ.*
 381 Article (261) line 2. *For expect read except.*
 „ „ line 3. *After ಣಿ insert and except before the affixes of the 1st person imperative and of the 3rd person plural imperfect before which the final vowel is only gunated according to the general rules; and after e. g. insert Perf.*
 „ „ last line. *After ಜೆಘ್ರಿಯಾತಿ insert but Aor. of C. ಅಜೀಹಯತ್.*
 „ Article (262) line 2. *For auxiliry read auxiliary.*
 „ „ Line b 2. *After ಜಹ್ಯತಿ insert Imp. 3 ಅಜಹ ವುಃ; and for Imp. read Impv.*
 „ Last line. *Before Perf. insert 7 ಜಹವಾನಿ. 8 ಜಹವಾವ. 2 ಜಹವಾಮ.*
 382 Lines 1 & 2. *Omit before ಣಿ followed by ಚಜ್ or ಸನ್ and*
 „ Line 4. *Omit and.*
 „ Line 5. *For ಹ್ವಾಯ್ before ಣಿ not followed by ಚಜ್ or ಸನ್ read ಹಾವ್ (long) or is samprasáranated before ಣಿ followed by ಚಜ್ and becomes ಹಾವ್ also before ಣಿ followed by ಸನ್.*
 „ Line 6. *After 37) insert and.*
 „ *After clause (c) insert the following :—*
 (d) *Becomes ಹ್ವಾಯ್ before ಣಿ not followed by ಚಜ್ or ಸನ್ (VII. 3, 37.)*
 „ Line 8. *After ಅಜಾಹವತ್ insert or ಅಜಾಹಾವತ್.*
 „ *Below Article (265) insert the following :—*
 (266) ಅಟ್ X ಸೂಚ್ X ಸೂತ್ರ X ಮೂತ್ರ.

Allow F roots to be formed (Sid. II. 206.) e. g. FA ಅಟಾ ಟ್ಯುತೇ, ಸೂಸೂಚ್ಯತೇ, ಸೂಸೂತ್ರತೇ, ಮೂಮೂತ್ರತೇ.

(267) X ಅಟ್ಟ.

In reduplication has the second ಟ reduplicated (Sid. II. 172.) e. g. Aor. of C ಅಟ್ಟಿಟತ್.

(268) IX ಇಷ್.

Has the irregularity (b) mentioned in the case of VI ಇಷ್ (Sid. II. 168.) *e. g.* ವಿಸಿತಾ or ವಿಸ್ವಾ.

(269) ಉಬ್ಜ್.

In reduplication has the latter ಜ reduplicated (Sid. II. 191.) *e. g.* Aor. of C ಔಬ್ಜಜತ್.

(270) III ಋ.

(a). Has all the irregularities of I ಋ except the liability to be changed into ಋಬ್ಜ್ in the special tenses; and

(b). takes ಅಜ್ as its tense affix in the aorist *e. g.* Aor. ಆರತ್ (See I ಋ for other examples).

(271) V ಋ.

Has all the irregularities of I ಋ except that of becoming ಋಬ್ಜ್ in the special tenses.

(272) I ಕಣ್ X ಕಣ್. ಋಣ್, ಭಣ್, ಶ್ರಣ್, ಲುಪ್, ಹೇಟ್, ವಣ್, ಲೋಟ್, ಲೋಪ್, ಜಣ್, ಲೋರ್.

Have their penultimate shortened optionally before ಣಿ followed by ಚಜ್ (Sid. II. 192.) *e. g.* ಅಚೀಕಣತ್ or ಅಚಕಾಣತ್ &c.

(273) ಕೃಶ್.

Has ಕೃಶ as the word formed by the *nishṭhā* affix ಕ್ಷ when it is not preceded by any *upasarga* (VIII. 2. 55) and forms its gerund by ಕ್ಷ್ವಾ alternatively with ತ್ವಾ (I. 2. 25.) *e. g.* ಕೃಶ; but ಪ್ರಕೃಶಿತ. Ger. ಕೃಶಿತ್ವಾ or ಕರ್ಶಿತ್ವಾ.

(274) VI ಕ್ಷಿ.

(a). Becomes ಕ್ಷೀ before ಲ್ಯಪ್ (VI. 4. 59); and

(b). has ನ and ನವತ್ as its *nishṭhā* lengthening its vowel when it takes these affixes (VI. 4. 60; VIII. 2. 46), optionally when the meaning implies 'abuse' on the part of the speaker or 'meanness or poverty' on the part of the person spoken of (VI. 4. 61), but absolutely otherwise *e. g.* (ಲ್ಯಪ್) (ಪ್ರ) ಕ್ಷೀಯಾ *nish.* ಕ್ಷೀಣ, ಕ್ಷೀಣವತ್ or ಕ್ಷಿತ, ಕ್ಷಿತವತ್.

(275) ಕ್ಷೇವ.

Has ಕ್ಷೇವ as the word formed by the *nishthá* affix ಕ್ಷ when it is not preceded by any *upasarga* (VIII. 2. 55.) *e. g.* ಕ್ಷೇವ ; but ಪ್ರಕ್ಷೇವಿತ.

(276) ಕ್ಷೌ.

Has ಷು and ಷುವತ್ as its *nishthá* (VIII. 2. 53.) *e. g.* ಕ್ಷೌಷು, ಕ್ಷೌಷುವತ್.

(277) I ಕ್ರಥ್. X ಕ್ರಥ್.

Vriddhiate their penultimate before ಣಿ though they have an indicatory ಷು, but they may afterwards optionally shorten their penultimate so *vriddhiated* before ಚಿಣ್ and ಣಮುಲ್ (Sid. II. 83.) *e. g.* ಕ್ರಾಥಯತಿ. ಅಕ್ರಥಿ or ಅಕ್ರಾಥಿ. ಕ್ರಥಂ or ಕ್ರಾಥಂ.

(278) ಕ್ಷಿ including all roots of this form except

VI ಕ್ಷಿ *i. e.* I ಕ್ಷಿ, V ಕ್ಷಿ, IX ಕ್ಷಿ.

- (a). Have ನ and ನವತ್ as their *nishthá* in the active voice (VIII. 2. 46); and
- (b). lengthen their final vowel before those affixes (VI. 4. 60). *e. g.* ಕ್ಷೀಣ, ಕ್ಷೀಣವತ್ ; but in the passive voice ಕ್ಷಿತ, ಕ್ಷಿತವತ್.

(279) ಕ್ಷಿಣ್.

- (a) Has all the irregularities of ಘೃಣ್ ; and
- (b) before its tense affix is only optionally *gunated* (Sid. II. 161.) *e. g.* ಕ್ಷೀಣೋತಿ or ಕ್ಷೇಣೋತಿ. Aor ಅಕ್ಷಿತ or ಅಕ್ಷೇಣಿಷ್ಯ.

(280) IV ಕ್ಷ್ಯದ್ (ಇಕ್ಷ್ಯದಾ.)

When it takes E *nishthá* as being a root having indicatory ಳ takes ತ and ತವತ್ instead of ಕ್ಷ and ಕ್ಷವತ್ (I. 2 19.) *e. g.* ಕ್ಷ್ಯೇದಿತ or ಕ್ಷ್ಯಿನ್ನ, ಕ್ಷ್ಯೇದಿತವತ್ or ಕ್ಷ್ಯಿನ್ನವತ್.

(281) VI ಖಿದ್. VI ಪಿಠ್.

Become ಖಿದ್ and ಪಿಠ್ respectively in the special tenses. (VII. I. 59.) *e. g.* ಖಿದತಿ. ಪಿಂಶತಿ.

(282) X ಚಿ.

Optionally is treated as ಚಾ before ಣಿ (VI. 1. 54.) *e. g.* ಚಾಪಯತಿ or ಚಾಯಾಯತಿ.

(283) ಜಭ್.

Has the same irregularities as those of ಜಪ್ and further gets augmented with ನುಮ್ before vowel affixes (VII. 1. 61.) Perf. ಜಜಂಭ. 2 ಜಜಂಭತುಃ. C ಜಂಭಯತಿ. FA ಜಂಜಭ್ಯತೇ. FP ಜಂಜಂಭೀತಿ or ಜಂಜಪ್ತಿ.

(284) ತ್ರಪ್.

Lopates its reduplicate and becomes ತ್ರೇಪ್ at the same time before affixes of the perfect having indicator ಚ or ಜ (VI. 4. 122.) e. g. ತ್ರೇಪೇ.

(285) VII ತೃಹ್.

In the special tenses after taking the tense affix becomes ತೃಣಿಹ್ before consonantal affixes having indicator ಪ (VII. 3. 92). e. g. ತೃಣೇಡಿ. 4 ತೃಣೇರೈ. 7 ತೃಣೇಹ್ಮಿ. Impv. ತೃಣೇಢು Imp. ಅತೃಣೇಟ್.

(286) I ದಮ್.

- (a). Conjugates its C in the *átmanepadi* as well as in the *parasmaipadi* according to the general rules, though it is intransitive and agrees with an agent possessed of a will (I. 3. 89); and
- (b). allows its C to be formed optionally by ಿ ಣಿ when *nishṭhá* affixes are to be taken by it, the *nishṭhá* affixes themselves rejecting then the augment ಇಟ್ (VII. 2. 27.) e. g. C ದಮಯತೇ, ದಮಯತಿ. *nish* ದಾಂತ or ದಮಿತ.

(287) I ದಂಕ್.

- (a). *Lopates* its penultimate in the special tenses (VI. 4. 25);
- (b). forms its F roots only to express censure in respect of the action denoted by it (III. 1. 24.); and
- (c). has the reduplicate of its F root augmented with ನುಕ್ (VII. 4. 86.) e. g. ದಕತಿ. FA ದಂದಕ್ಯತೇ. FP ದಂದಕೀತಿ.

(288) ದಿವ್.

Has ನ and ನವತ್ as its *nishṭhá* except when it means “to gamble” (VIII. 2. 49). e. g. ದ್ಯಾನ; but ದ್ಯಾತ. (gambling).

(289) ದೀಪ್.

- (a). allows its C to have ದಿ as well as ದೀ as its reduplicate before ಚರ್ (VII. 4. 3); and
- (b). takes ಚೀರ್ optionally in the 3rd person singular of the aorist in the active voice (III. 1. 61.) *e. g.* Aor. ಅದೀಪಿ or ಅದೀಪಿಷ್ಯ. Aor. of C ಅದಿದೀಪತ್ or ಅದೀದಿಪತ್.

(290) VI ದೃ (ದೃಜ್.)

Is used in the reflective voice with its active forms only though in the *átmanepadi* (Sid. II. 277.) *e. g.* (ಅ) ದ್ರಿಯತೇ. Aor. (ಅ) ದೃತ.

(291) ಪಚ್.

- (a). Exceptionally is used in the reflective voice though it is one of the roots taking two objects (Sid. II. 276); and
- (b). has ವ and ವವತ್ as its *nishṭhá* (VIII. 2. 52.) *e. g.* ಉದುಂಬರಃಪಚ್ಯತೇಫಲಂ. *nish* ಪಕ್ವ, ಪಕ್ವವತ್.

(292) I ಪದ್.

Has only the last mentioned irregularity of IV ಪದ್ *e. g.* FA ಪನೀಪದ್ಯತೇ. FP ಪನೀಪದೀತಿ.

(293) IV ಪತ್.

Has the irregularities of ಪತ್ (ಪತ್) except (a) *e. g.* D ಪಿಪತಿ ವತೇ or ಪಿತ್ನತೇ. FA ಪನೀಪತ್ಯತೇ. FP ಪನೀಪತೀತಿ.

(294) ಪಶ್.

Has the reduplicates of its F roots augmented with ನುಕ್ (VII. 4. 86.) *e. g.* ಪಂಪಶ್ಯತೇ, ಪಂಪಶೀತಿ.

(295) II ಪಾ.

Becomes ಪಾಲ before ಣಿ (Sid. II. 193.) *e. g.* ಪಾಲಯತಿ.

(296) ಪೈ.

Becomes ಪಾಯ್ when C is to be formed (VII. 3. 37. Kás. thereon; Sid. II. 96.) *e. g.* ಪಾಯಯತಿ.

(297) IX ಪ್ರೀ.

Becomes ಪ್ರೀರ್ optionally before ಣಿ (Sid. II. 181.) *e. g.* ಪ್ರೀಣಯತಿ or ಪ್ರಾಯಯತಿ.

(298) X ಪ್ರಥಮ್.

Has ಪ್ರಥಮ್ as its base before the personal affixes of the aorist (VII. 4. 95.) *e. g.* ಅವಪ್ರಥಮತ್.

(299) I ಬಾಧ್.

Has only the irregularity referred to in (b) for IV ಬಾಧ್ (I. 3. 86.) *e. g.* ಬೋಧಯತಿ.

(300) ಭಂಜ್.

(a). Optionally *lopates* its penultimate nasal before ಚಿಣ್ (VI. 4. 33.); and

(b). has its reduplicate augmented with ನುಕ್ when F roots are to be formed (VII. 4. 86.) *e. g.* Aor. ಅಭಾಜಿ or ಅಭಂಜಿ. FA ಬಂಭಜ್ಯತೇ.

(301) ಭಿವ್.

Has the word ಭಿತ್ತ formed by ಕ್ತ instead of ನ್ when the word means 'a part, fragment, or bit,' though it has ಭಿನ್ನ otherwise. (VIII. 2. 59.) *e. g.* ಭಿತ್ತ (a bit).

(302) ಮಸ್ಜ್ (ಮಸ್ಸೋಜ್).

Becomes ಮಂಗ್ before affixes beginning with ರ್ಘುಲ್ (including ನ and ನವತ್ the substitute for ಕ್ತ and ಕ್ತವತ್). (VII. 1. 60. Sid. II. 155). *e. g.* 1st Fut. ಮಜ್ಜಾ. 2nd Fut. ಮಂಕ್ಷ್ಯತಿ. Aor. ಅಮಾಂಕ್ಷೀತ್. Perf. 4 ಮಮಜ್ಜಿಥ or ಮಮಂಕ್ಷ್ಠ D ಮಿಮಂಕ್ಷತಿ. FP ಮಾಮಂಕ್ಷಿ. Ger. ಮಾಂಕ್ಷ್ವಾ. *nish* ಮಗ್ನ, ಮಗ್ನವತ್.

(303) III ಮೂ.

Has all the irregularities of IV ಮೂ and further has ಮಿ as its reduplicate in the special tenses (VII. 4. 76). *e. g.* ಮಿಮೀತೇ. Ben. ಮೋಯಾತ್. Pass ಮೀಯತೇ D ಮಿತ್ಸುತಿ. FA ಮೋಮೀಯತೇ. *nish* ಮಿತ.

(304) I ಮಿ.

Becomes ಮಿ before ಲ್ಯಪ್ (VI. 4. 70) *e. g.* (ಅಪ) ಮಿತ್ಯ.

(305) ಮೃದ್.

Has ಮೃ as the reduplicate for the aorist of its C (VII. 4. 95.) *e. g.* ಅಮಮೃದತ್.

(306) IV ಯಾಜ್.

Is used with its passive forms in all tenses though the sense is only active (Sid. II. 277.) *e. g.* ಯಾಜ್ಯತೇಬ್ರಹ್ಮಚಾರೀಯೋಗಂ.

(307) ರಭ್.

- (a). Changes its penultimate into ಇ and *lopates* its re-duplicate at the same time before ಸ್ (VII. 4. 5', 58); and
- (b). becomes ರಂಭ್ before vowel affixes except in the special tenses and in the perfect (VII. 1. 63.) *e. g.* C ರಂಭಯತಿ. D ರಿಪ್ಸತೇ.

(308) IV ರೀ, ಕ್ಷಾಯ್, ಹ್ವಾಯ್.

Becomes ರೇಪ್, ಕ್ಷೇಪ್, and ಹ್ವೇಪ್ respectively before ಣಿ (VII. 3, 36, 86.) *e. g.* C ರೇಪಯತಿ, ಕ್ಷೇಪಯತಿ, ಹ್ವೇಪಯತಿ.

(309) IX ರೀ. IX ವ್ಲೀ.

- (a) Shorten their final vowels before affixes having indicatory ಶ (VII. 3. 80); and
- (b). become ರೇಪ್ and ವ್ಲೇಪ್ respectively before ಣಿ (VII. 3. 36, 86.) *e. g.* ರಿಣಾತಿ. ವ್ಲಿಣಾತಿ. C ರೇಪಯತಿ, ವ್ಲೇಪಯತಿ.

(310) ಲಭ್.

- (a). Changes its penultimate into ಇ and *lopates* its re-duplicate at the same time before ಸ್ (VII. 4. 54, 58);
- (b). becomes ಲಂಭ್ optionally before ಚಿಣ್ and ಣಮುಲ್ when it is not preceded by *upasarga* and absolutely before vowel affixes except in the special tenses and the perfect (VII. 1. 64, 69; Sid. II. 273); and
- (c). becomes ಲಂಭ್ also before affixes beginning with ಯ when preceded by ಅಜ್ (VII. 1. 65.) *e. g.* Pass. Aor. ಅಲಾಭಿ or ಅಲಂಭಿ; (ಪ್ರ) ಪ್ರಾಲಂಭಿ. C ಲಂಭಯತಿ; D ವಿಪ್ಸತೇ. (ಲ್ಯಪ್) ಆಲಂಭ್ಯ. (ಣಮುಲ್) ಲಾಭಂ or ಲಂಭಂ.

(311) ಲಾ.

Becomes optionally ಲಾಲ before ಣಿ when the sense is "to melt" (VII. 3. 39.) *e. g.* ಲಾಲಯತಿ or ಲಾಸಯತಿ.

(312) ಲಾಘ್.

When preceded by ಉದ್ and not preceded by any other *upasarga* has ಲಾಘ as the word formed by the *nishṭhā* affix ಕ್ಷ (VIII. 2. 55.) *e. g.* ಉಲ್ಲಾಘ; but ಪ್ರೋಲ್ಲಾಘಿತ.

(313) ಲಪ್.

Forms its F roots only to express censure in respect of the action denoted by it (III. 1. 24.) *e. g.* FA ಲೋಲಾಪ್ಯತೇ.

(314) VI ಲಪ್

- (a). Becomes ಲಂಪ್ in the special tenses (VII. 1. 59); and
- (b). forms F roots only to express censure in respect of the action denoted by it (III. 1. 24.) *e. g.* ಲಂಪತಿ. FA ಲೋಲಾಪ್ಯತೇ.

(315) ವಹ್.

- (a). Has ಉ as its reduplicate in the perfect (VI. 1. 17.)
- (b). is *samprasāranated* before affixes having indicative ಕ್ (VI. 1. 15); and
- (c). becomes ವೃ when its ಹ್ is changed into ಥ್ and then *lopated* according to the rules of *sandhi* (VI. 3. 112). *e. g.* Perf. ಉವಾಹ. 1st Fut. ಓಡಾ. Aor. 2. ಅವೋಡಾಂ. *nish* ಓಡೆ.

(316) ವಾ.

- (a). Becomes ವಾಜ್ before ಣಿ when it means “to shake” (VII. 3. 38); and
- (b). when preceded by ನಿರ್ has ನ instead of ಕ್ತ as the *nishṭhá* affix provided it does not mean “to blow as wind” (VIII. 2. 50). *e. g.* C ವಾಜಯತಿ (in the sense alluded to,) but ವಾಪಯತಿ (otherwise). *nish* ನಿರ್ವಾಣ; but ನಿರ್ವಾತ “not windy.”

(317) IV ವಿದ್.

Forms its D base by ಸ್ಫ and its gerund by ಕ್ವಾ (I. 2. 8.) *e. g.* D ವಿವಿಧಿಷತೇ. Ger. ವಿದಿತ್ವಾ.

(318) VII ವಿದ್.

Has besides the irregularity of IV ವಿದ್ another one in having ಕ್ತ and ಕ್ತವತ್ optionally as its *nishṭhá* (VIII. 2. 56). *e. g.* D ವಿವಿಧಿಷತೇ. Ger. ವಿದಿತ್ವಾ. *nish* ವಿತ್ತ or ವಿನ್ನ &c.

(319) ವೈ.

Becomes ವಾಜ್ before ಣಿ if the sense is that of ‘shaking’ (VII. 3. 38). *e. g.* ವಾಜಯತಿ; but ವಾಪಯತಿ if the sense is not that of ‘shaking.’

(320) ವ್ಯಚ್.

- (a). Becomes ವಿಚ್ before affixes having indicatory ಕ or ಙ (VI. 1. 16). and
 (b). has ವಿ as its reduplicate in the perfect (VI. 1. 17.)
e. g. Perf. ವಿವ್ಯಾಚ್. 2. ವಿವಿಚತುಃ. Pass. ವಿಜ್ಯತೇ. Ben.
 ವಿಚ್ಯಾತ್. *nish* ವಿಚಿತ, ವಿಚಿತವತ್.

(321) ವ್ಯಧ್.

- (a). Becomes ವಿಧ್ before affixes having indicatory ಕ, this rule affecting its FP also though not as regards reduplication (VI. 1. 16 ; Sid. II. 215) ; and
 (b). has ವಿ as its reduplicate in the perfect (VI. 1. 17.)
e. g. Perf. ವಿವ್ಯಾಧ್. 2. ವಿವಿಧತುಃ. Pass. ವಿಧ್ಯತೇ. FP
 ವಾವ್ಯಧೀತಿ. 2. ವಾವಿಧ್ಯಃ. Ben. ವಾವಿಧ್ಯಾತ್. *nish* ವಿಧಿತ,
 ವಿಧಿತವತ್.

(322) I ಕಕ್.

Changes its penultimate into ಇ and *lopates* its reduplicate at the same time before ಸ್ (VII. 4. 54, 58) *e. g.* ಕಿಕ್ಲತಿ.

(323) IV ಕಕ್.

- (a). Changes its penultimate into ಇ and *lopates* its reduplicate at the same time before ಸನ್; (VII. 4, 54. 58.) and
 (b). optionally rejects the augment ಇಟ್ before ವಲ್ *árdhadhátuka* affixes (Sid. II. 13.) *e. g.* 1st Fut. ಕಕಿತಾ or ಕಕ್ತಾ. D ಕಿಕ್ಲತಿ.

(324) IV ಕಮ, IV ದಮ.

- (a). Lengthen their penultimate in the special tenses (VII. 3. 74) ; and
 (b). allow C to be formed optionally by ಿಣಿ when *nish* affixes are to be taken by them, the affixes themselves rejecting then the augment ಇಟ್ (VII. 2. 27.)
e. g. ಕಾಮ್ಯತಿ, ದಾಮ್ಯತಿ. ಕಾಂತ or ಕಮಿತ. ದಾಂತ or ದಮಿತ.

(325) I ಕುಭ್.

- (a). Is optionally conjugated in the *parasmaipadi* in the aorist taking then ಅಜ್ as its tense affix (I. 3. 91 ; III. 1. 55) ; and
 (b). forms its F root to express only frequency (Sid. II. 206) ; *e. g.* Aor. ಅಕುಭತ್ or ಅಕುಪ್ಪೀಪ್ಪ. FA. ಕೋ ಕುಭ್ಯತೆ (only frequentative).

(326) VI ಕುಭ.

Forms its F root to express only frequency (Sid. II. 206.)
See I ಕುಭ.

(327) ಕ್ರಾ.

Both as causative and original root optionally becomes ಕೃ and takes ಕ್ತ instead of the *nishṭhá* affix ನ when the word means 'boiled' with reference to milk or sacrificial food. (VI. 1. 27). *e. g.* ಕೃತ in the sense alluded to, though ಕ್ರಾಣ (original root) and ಕ್ರಪಿತ (C. root) otherwise.

(328) ಕುಷ.

Has ಕ್ತ and ಕ್ತವತ್ as its *nishṭhá* (VIII. 2. 51). *e. g.* ಕುಷ್ಕ, ಕುಷ್ಕವತ್.

(329) ಶ್ಲಿಷ.

Forms its aorist by ಕ್ಷ and ಕ್ಷ (not by ಅಜ) when the sense is 'to embrace.' (III. 1. 46) *e. g.* (ಅ) ಶ್ಲಿಕ್ಷತ್.

(330) IV ಸೂ (ಷೂಜ).

Has the irregularities of II ಸೂ except that of *gunāting* the final vowel before *sárvadhātuka* personal affixes (VII. 2. 15, 44 ; Kas on VII. 3. 88.) *e. g.* 1st Fut. ಸವಿತಾ or ಸೋತಾ.

(331) IV ಸೃಜ.

- (a). Becomes ಸ್ರಜ before ಝಲ್ affixes not distinguished by indicatory ಕ (VI. 1. 58.) ; and
- (b). when the sense of respect or reverence is implied along with that properly belonging to it is used with its passive forms in all its tenses though the sense is only active (Sid. II. 277.) *e. g.* 1st Fut. ಸ್ರಷ್ಟಾ. 2nd Fut. ಸ್ರಕ್ಷ್ಯತೇ. Aor. ಅಸೃಷ್ಟ; but ಭಕ್ತಃ ಸೃಜಮಸರ್ಜಿ "the devotee prepared the garland with reverence" Inf. ಸ್ರಷ್ಟಂ.

(332) ಹಾ (ಓಹಾಜ).

Has ಷಿ as its reduplicate in the special tenses (VII. 4. 76.)
e. g. ಷಿಹೀತೇ.

(333) ಹ್ಲಾದ.

Becomes ಹ್ಲದ before *nishṭhá* (VI. 4. 95.) *e. g.* ಹ್ಲನ್ನ, ಹ್ಲನ್ನವತ್.

PART IV.

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- 3 Line 5. *For nouns read affixes.*
- 4 Line 2. *For addtion read addition.*
- „ Col. 2, line 2. *For ವೃನ್ read ವೃನ್.*
- 5 Article 11, col. 2. *Omit ಸಿ sub for ಕ್ರಿನ್ (iv); and for (v), (vi), (vii), (viii), and (ix) read (iv), (v), (vi), (vii) and (viii) respectively.*
- „ Article 12, col. 2. *Omit ಸಿ sub for ಕ್ರಿನ್ (x); and for (xi), (xii), (xiii), (xiv) and (xv) read (x), (xi), (xii) (xiii), and (xiv) respectively.*
- „ Article 13, col. 2. *Omit ಸಿ sub for ಕ್ರಿನ್ (viii); and for (ix), (x), (xi), (xii), (xiii), (xiv), (xv), (xvi) and (xvii) read (viii), (ix), (x), (xi), (xii), (xiii), (xiv), (xv) and (xvi) respectively.*
- „ Articles 13 & 14. *For aff read affs.*
- 6 Lines b 9, 8 & 7. *For contained in read (see; for respectively read respectively); and for ಅನ and ಅಕ read respectively ಅಕ and ಅನ.*
- „ *Below clause (2) under para 3 insert the following :—*
 (3) The affixes which denote the simple state of an action when the words formed by them are used along with words denoting the action performed for the sake of that action confer upon it the sense of futurity (III. 3. 11). *e. g.* ಯಾಗಾಯಯಾತಿ “He goes for sacrifice” *i. e.* to perform a sacrifice.
- 7 Line 12. *For affixes and affix read affixes and affix*
- „ Line 15. *For ಚಿ read ಚಿ; and for ಧಾರಿನ್ read ಧಾರಿಣ್.*
- „ Line 19. *For ಧರವಾನ read ಧರವಾಣ.*
- „ Line 20. *For ಪಿಪರಿಪವಾನ read ಪಿಪರಿಪವಾಣ.*
- „ Line b 8. *For affixes read affixes*
- „ Last line. *For ಪಿಪರಿಪನ read ಪಿಪರಿಪಣ; and for ಪಿಪರಿಪನೀಯ read ಪಿಪರಿಪಣೀಯ.*
- 8 Line 7. *For ಚಿರ್ read ಚಿತ್.*
- „ Line b 10. *For ವನಿವ್ read ವನಿವ್.*
- 9 Line 19. *Omit ಪಚ್ = ಪಚ್ಚೇವಿಮ.*

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- 9 Line 20. *For ಶ್ರೀಯೇಲಿಮಾ read ಶ್ರೀಯೇಲಿಮಾ; and for ಹ್ರೀ read ಹ್ರೀ.*
- 11 Lines b 12 and 11. *Omit ಕ್ರಿವ್ = ಕ್ರೋತಿ; and for ನದ್ read ನಂದ್.*
- „ Line b 4. *For ಭಂಜ್ read ಭಜ್.*
- 12 Line 7. *After upapada insert and*
- „ Lines 10 to 14. *Omit and 3rdly, if they whether transitive or intransitive, and whether coupled with an upasarga or not, have a word ending in a case affix as an upapada.*
- 13 Line 4. *After 149) insert except roots ending in ಯ (III. 2. 152).*
- „ Line 16. *Omit not.*
- „ Line b 8. *After ಅಜ್ insert after roots distinguished by indicatory ಷ and also.*
- „ Lines b 6 & 5. *Omit ನಿ₁ sub for ಕ್ಷಿಣ after roots ending in ಋ and after ಲ್ಯಾದಿ roots (III. 3. 94).*
- 14 Line 1. *For affix read affixes.*
- „ Line 6. *For 10 read 12.*
- „ Line 7. *Omit ನಿ₁ sub for ಕ್ಷಿಣ.*
- „ Lines b 8 & 6. *For or read ಋ or.*
- 15 Line 5. *For 11 read 13 and omit except.*
- „ Line 6. *Omit ಲ್ಯಾಟ್.*
- „ Line 7. *For 12 read 14.*
- „ Lines b 3 & 2. *Omit and its sub.*
- 16 Line b 2. *For ತ್ಯ ವಧಿ read ವಧಿತ್ಯ.*
- 17 *Omit lines 17 and 18.*
- 18 Line 3. *After vowel insert (a) in roots ending in ಉ and ಊ should be changed into ಅವ್ before ಯತ್, and ಆವ್ before ಣ್ಯತ್ and (b); and for ಅ read ಆ and for ಈ read ಏ.*
- „ Line 5. *For in read into.*
- „ Line 15. *For ಲೋಯ read ಲವ್ಯ.*
- „ Line 19. *For ಕಾವ್ಯಾ read ಕಾವ್ಯ.*
- „ Line 22. *For ಗ್ಲಚು read ಗ್ಲಜ್ (ಗ್ಲಚು).*

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18 Line 23. *For* ಗ್ರಜ್ಯೆ *or* ಗ್ರಜ್ಯೆ *read* ಗ್ಲೋಜ್ಯೆ *or* ಗ್ಲೋಜ್ಯೆ.

19 Line b 4. *For* rememberd *read* remembered.

21 Line 3. *After* ಸ *insert* as also affixes which though beginning with any other consonant than ಯ have the force of ಮತುಪ್-ವತುಪ್, a secondary affix to be referred to presently, provided the bases after which they come are bases ending in ತ or ಸ.

„ Line 6. *After* affixes *insert* and not being affixes, which having the force of ಮತುಪ್-ವತುಪ್ come after bases ending in ತ or ಸ.

„ *For* ಅರ್ಧ *wherever it occurs read* ಅರ್ಧ.

22 Line 7. *After* ವಸು *insert* (ವಸು. ಕ್ಯಸು).

„ Line 12. *For* ಯತ್ *read* ಯರ್.

„ Line 16. *For* Before the *pada* affix of the genitive plural *read* The *pada* affix.

„ Line 17. *Omit* *pada*.

„ Line 18. *For* the *read* be.

„ *Below line 21 insert the following :—*

(5) Before secondary affixes whose efficient portions are ಪಾಶ, ಕಲ್ಪ and ಕ (see below); words ending in ರ or ಸ change their final letter into ಸ when they have any letter not being ಇಣ್ as their penultimate and into ಷ when they have ಇಣ್ as such provided the words are not indeclinables, and if indeclinables are only *avyayībhāva* compounds of which mention will be made hereafter (VIII. 3. 38. 39; Sid. I. 73.)
e. g. ವಯರ್ + ಪಾಶ, ಕಲ್ಪ, and ಕ = ವಯಸ್ಪಾಶ, ವಯಸ್ಕಲ್ಪ, ವಯಸ್ಕ; ಸರ್ಪಿಸ್ + ಪಾಶ, ಕಲ್ಪ, and ಕ = ಸರ್ಪಿಷ್ಪಾಶ, ಸರ್ಪಿಷ್ಕಲ್ಪ, ಸರ್ಪಿಷ್ಕ; ಯಜಸ್ + ಪಾಶ, ಕಲ್ಪ, and ಕ = ಯಜಸ್ಪಾಶ, ಯಜಸ್ಕಲ್ಪ, ಯಜಸ್ಕ; ಉಪವಯಸ್, ಉಪಸರ್ಪಿಸ್, and ಉಪಯಜಸ್ + ಪಾಶ &c. = ಉಪವಯಸ್ಪಾಶ &c. ಉಪಸರ್ಪಿಷ್ಪಾಶ &c. ಉಪಯಜಸ್ಪಾಶ &c. (*avyayībhāva* compound). But ಪ್ರಾತರ್ and ವನರ್ + ಕಲ್ಪ = ಪ್ರಾತಃಕಲ್ಪ or ಪ್ರಾತ × ಕಲ್ಪ and

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ಪುನಃಕಲ್ಪ or ಪುನ × ಕಲ್ಪ (Indeclinables not being *avyāyībhāva* compounds).

- (6) Before ಸುಪ್, the locative case affix to be referred to hereafter, words ending in ರ, not being ರ derived from ಸ, do not change their final letter into ಸ or *visarga* (VIII. 3. 16.) *e. g.* ನೀರ್ + ಸು = ನೀಸು (ನೀಮ್), ಧೂರ್ + ಸು = ಧೂಸು (ಧೂಮ್), ಚತುರ್ + ಸು = ಚತುಸು (ಚತುಮ್). (For change of ಸ into ವ in the above examples, see above.)
- (7) Before ತರಪ್, ತಮಪ್, ತಯಪ್, ತ್ಯ, ತಲ್, ತಸ್, and ತ್ಯಪ್ (secondary affixes to be referred to hereafter) the ಸ or ರ of a noun if preceded by short ಇಣ್ is changed into ವ (VIII. 3. 101. Kās thereon). *e. g.* ಸರ್ಪಿಸ್ and ಯಜುಸ್ + ತರ, &c. = ಸರ್ಪಿವ್ವರ, ಸರ್ಪಿವ್ವಮ, ಯಜುವ್ವರ, ಯಜುವ್ವಮ &c. But ನೀರ್ and ಧೂರ್ + ತರ = ನೀಸ್ತರ and ಧೂಸ್ತರ (not preceded by short ಇಣ್); ಸರ್ಪಿಸ್ + ಸ್ಯಾತ್ = ಸರ್ಪಿಸ್ಯಾತ್ (not one of the secondary affixes referred to) ಭಿಂದ್ಯುಸ್ + ತರಾಮ್ = ಭಿಂದ್ಯುಸ್ತರಾಮ್ (ಸ belongs to a verb, not a noun).
- (8) The final ಇಕ್ of noun bases should always coalesce by *sandhi* with non-homogeneous vowels of secondary affixes having indicative ಸ (Sid. I. 52) *e. g.* ಪರ್ಕು + ಣಸ್ = ಪಾರ್ಕ್ಸ್.

23 Line 17. After form insert a.

„ Last line. After affixes insert (see below)

24 Col. 1. For ಅಜ್, ವ್ರಜ್, ಇಜ್, ಫಿಜ್, ಖಜ್, ಡೆಜ್ read ಅಜ್, ವ್ರಜ್, ಇಜ್, ಫಿಜ್, ಖಜ್, and ಡೆಜ್; for ಅಣ್, read ಅಣ್; for ಅ + ಇ (ಇಜ್) read ಅ (ಅಣ್) + ಇ (ಇಜ್); and for ಈ (ಖಜ್) read ಈನ (ಖಜ್)

„ Col. 2. For ಗೋಷ್ವ read ಗೋಷ್ವ and omit ತ್ರ (Vibh) ತರಪ್ + ಆಮಾ, and ತಮಪ್ + ಆಮಾ.

25 For ಧ್ಯಮಾಜ್ read ಧ್ಯಮಾಜ್; for ಪ್ಯಜ್ read ಪ್ಯಜ್; and for ಯ (ಪ್ಯಜ್) read ಯಾಜ್; and omit ತ್ರಾ and ಯಾಗಜ್.

„ Before para 10 insert the following:—

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43 *After para (21) insert the following :—*

(21 a) Observe that when *sankhya* words are compounded to express other numbers in the manner above mentioned, the less number should always be put before the greater number (Sid. I. 428, 429) *e. g.* ದ್ವಿತ್ರ. ದ್ವಾದಶ.

„ Line b 14. *For ಸಹಸ್ರಾಣ್ಯೇಕ read ಸಹಸ್ರಾಣ್ಯೇಕ.*

„ Line b 4. *For ಸದಾಪ read ಸಪಾದ.*

44 Line 16. *For of read of the.*

45 Line b 10. *Before ಅಸ್ಮದ್ insert ಮದ್, ತ್ವದ್.*

„ Line b 9. *After follow insert the first two being used in the singular while the last two are used otherwise.*

„ *Below clause (f) insert following :—*

(g) Words signifying the interrogative pronoun :—

ಕ is used when case affixes follow ; ಕ, ಕ್ಯ, and ಕು, when secondary affixes called *vibhakti* follow, and ಕಿಂ in other cases.

(h) Words signifying both the two :—

ಉಭ is used for declension and also for the formation of a secondary word by ಅಕರ್ ; but ಉಭಯ for other purposes (Sid. I. 97 note 44).

47 Line 3. *For Nominal read Noun.*

„ Line 7. *For indicatory read indicatory ; and after 70) insert whether from a root or crude noun.*

„ Line 9. *Before e. g. insert a base being for the purpose of this rule held as having indicatory ಉಕ್ though it after having taken such an affix has been changed into a root by a noun-root affix and then again into a crude noun by ಕ್ರಿಸ್ (Sid. I. 183).*

„ Line 17. *For Nevertheless read Nevertheless.*

„ Line b 4. *After vowels insert bases formed from roots by the loration of letters such as open ಯ or ಅ that had followed the ರೂಲ್ being however excluded from the operation of this rule.*

„ Last line. *After ಧಾತೃಣ್ insert ಬೇಭಿದ್ (from ಬೇಭಿದ್ಯ + ಕ್ರಿಸ್) = ಬೇಭಿದ್. ಪಿಪರಿಷ್ (from ಪಿಪರಿಷ + ಕ್ರಿಸ್) = ಪಿಪರಿಷ್.*

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49 Line 6. *For nominal read noun.*

„ Line b 7. *After ನ insert and are other than the noun ಅಹನ್ not being followed by the affixes ಟ or ಖ.*

„ Line b 2. *Before ಅನ್ಯ ಶರ್ಮನ್ insert (3).*

„ Last line. *For ಇಜ್ಞ read ಇಜ್ಞ; and after ಇಜ್ಞ insert ಅಹನ್ + ಟ or ಖ. ಅಹ್ + ಟ or ಖ. But ಅಹನ್ + ಠ = ಅಹನ್ + ಠ.*

51 *After para 5 insert the following:—*

5 A. Another exception to the rule is in the case of the affix ಅಕೃತ್ (Sid. I. 407) *e. g.* ಸರ್ವ + ಅಕೃತ್ = ಸರ್ವ + ಅಕೃತ್.

„ Line 14. *For from read form.*

„ *After para 6 insert the following:—*

6 A. Observe that the affix ಚೈ though it is in fact equal to zero only operates as a *pada* affix upon its base. Thus ಸರ್ವ before ಚೈ = ಸರ್ವ.

52 Line 2. *For befor read before.*

„ Line 4. *For masculine read the masculine.*

„ Line b 6. *For ತರಷ್ಠ read ತರಷ್ಠ.*

53 Line 10. *For ಇಜ್ಞ read ಇಜ್ಞ.*

„ *After para 1 insert the following:—*

1 A. But in the case of the above affixes when the first vowel in the base is preceded by ಯ or ವ derived by the *sandhi* of vowels belonging to two different words (*pada*) which have entered into composition, the vowel should not be *vridhhiated*, but ಏ before ಯ, and ಔ before ವ, should be introduced (VII. 3. 3.) *e. g.* ವ್ಯಾಕರಣ (from ವಿ + ಆಕರಣ) before ಅಣ್ = ವೈ + ಯಾಕರಣ. ಸ್ವಶ್ವ (from ಸು + ಅಶ್ವ) before ಅಣ್ = ಸೌ + ವಶ್ವ.

1 B. Before the secondary affix ಮತುಪ್-ವತುಪ್, the final short vowels of polysyllabic bases should be lengthened provided the words formed are intended to be appellative (VI. 3. 119.) *e. g.* ಮಶಕ + ವತ್ = ಮಶಕಾವತ್; but ವ್ರಿಹಿ + ಮತ್ = ವ್ರಿಹಿಮತ್.

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ADDITIONAL LIST OF SECONDARY AFFIXES.

ಅ (ಅಚ್).	ಇನ್ (ಇನಿ).
ಅ (ಅಣ್)+ಆಯನಿ (ಫಿಇನ್).	ಇಲ (ಇಲಚ್).
ಅಕ (ವುನ್).	ಇ (ಇಇನ್) + ಆಯನ (ಫಕ).
ಅತಸ್ (ಅತಸುಚ್).	ಇಕ or ಕ (ಇಕಿ).
ಅಸ (ಅಸಿ).	ಇ + ಕ (ಕನ್).
ಅಸ್ತಾತ್ (ಅಸ್ತಾತಿ).	ಇ (ಇಇನ್) + ಯ (ಪ್ಯಜ್).
ಅಯ (ಅಯಚ್).	ಈನ (ಖ).
ಆ (ಆಹಿ).	ಈಯ (ಫಸ).
ಆತ್ (ಆತಿ).	ವಿಧಾ (ವಿಧಾಚ್).
ಆಮು.	ವಿನ (ವಿನಪ್).
ಆಯನ (ಫಕ).	ವಿರ (ಫ್ರಕ) + ಇ (ಇಇನ್).
ಆಯನಿ (ಫಿನ್).	ಕಟ (ಕಟಚ್).

- 26 Line 14. *For* ವು *read* ವು.
- 27 Line 11. *For* (5) ನಿಚಮಾ *read* (5) ನಿಚಯಾ.
- „ Line b 13. *For* ಸಮಾಮಾತ *read* ಸಮಾಮಾತ.
- 28 Line 2. *For* ಆಕ್ರತಿಗಣಾ *read* ಆಕ್ರತಿಗಣಾ.
- „ Line 13. *For* ಸವಿಾ *read* ಸವಿಾ.
- „ Line b 3. *For* 1 ಸು *read* 1 ಅಮ; *for* 3 ಸು *read* 4 ಸು; *and for* ಅಮ *read* ಮ.
- 29 Line 1. *For* 3 ಸು *read* 4 ಸು (3) ಅ.
- „ Line b 4. *For* ಔಟ್ *read* ಔತ್ (ತ್, exceptionally indicatory) (Sid. I. 112 note 86).
- 31 Line b 4. *After* respectively *insert* except those which change their final ಈ into ಇಯಜ್ and ಉ into ಉವಜ್ under rules to be mentioned hereafter.
- „ Line b 3. *For* Feminine bases *read* Other feminine bases
- „ Last line. *For* even when they are not *Bhāshita* *read* if they are such as change their ಈ into ಇಯಜ್ and ಉ into ಉವಜ್ under the above mentioned rules and.
- 32 Line 1. *Omit* pumskāh.
- „ Line 6. *After* ಕ್ವಿಪ್ *insert* and being invariably feminine
- „ Line 16. *For* ಜೌತುರ್, ಚೌತುಸ್ and ಜೌತುಸ್ *read* ಜೌತುರ್, ಚೌತುಸ್ and ಚೌತುಸ್ respectively.

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- 32 Line b 5. *Omit* (Id) *before* F.
- 33 Line 2. *Omit* ಕ.
- „ Line b 10. *For* ಅಕ್ಷೌಹಣೀ *read* ಅಕ್ಷೌಹಣೀ.
- „ Line b 9. *For* ಮಹಾಕ್ಷೌಹಣೀ *read* ಮಹಾಕ್ಷೌಹಣೀ.
- 34 Line 5 *For* or having two parts *read* (having two parts).
- „ Line 15 *For* ಅಧರ *read* ಅಧರ.
- „ Line b 9. *After* 128) *insert* optionally in the nominative and vocative plural and absolutely in other cases. (I. 1.36).
- „ Line b 5. *For* ಅ *read* ಅಸೌ.
- „ Line b 3. *Before* ತವಕ *insert* ತವ.
- „ Line b 2: *Before* ಮಮಕ *insert* ಮಮ.
- „ Last line. *After* ಕ *insert* ಕ್ಯ.
- 35 Line 5. *Omit* or.
- „ Line b 5. *For* exist *read* exists.
- 36 Line b 14. *For* ವಿಕ್ಷೇಪಂ *read* ಭ್ರಾವಿಕ್ಷೇಪಂ.
- „ Line b 7. *For* noun *read* gender:
- 37 Line 2. *For* ಗೃಹಣಾ *read* ಗೃಹಣಾ.
- „ Line 6. *For* fáti *read* játi.
- „ *Under* Observations *insert* the following :—
- (1) Even proper names such as ದತ್ತ, which imply a cause for their origin in some act or state common to both a non-masculine and a masculine noun, as the act of giving implied in the name ದತ್ತ, is, are to be treated as *Bháshitapumska* nouns (Sid. I. 408); *and read para* (1) *as para* (1 a).
- 38 Line 13. *After* 80 *insert* and not being 100 and above
- „ *After para* (5) *insert* the following :—
- (5 a) ಅಷ್ಟಾ is the word to be used in composition with numerals denoting 10, 20, and 30 absolutely, and optionally if they denote any other number except 80 and 100, and except numbers above 100.
- 39 Line 7. *For* expressed *read* expressed.
- „ Line b 2. *For* ಪಟ್ಟಪ್ಪಿ *read* ಪಟ್ಟಪ್ಪಿ.
- 41 Line b 13. *Omit* of.
- 42 Line b 15. *Omit* than.
- „ Line b 4. *For* ದ್ವಿಕಶತಂ *read* ದ್ವಿಕಶತಂ.

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- 1 C. The final ಅ, ಈ, & ಉ of bases before the secondary affixes ಕ and ಕ್ಕ should be shortened. (VII. 4. 13.)
e. g. ಜ್ಞೌ and ಕುಮಾರೀ + ಕ = ಜ್ಞೌ and ಕುಮಾರಿ + ಕ.
- 53 Line 14. *For lengthned read lengthened.*
 „ Line 18. *For ಮರಾ read ರಾಮ.*
 „ Line 21. *For indiclinables read indeclinables.*
- 54 Line b 2. *For affixes read affix.*
- 55 Lines b 8 & 7. *For indicatary read indicatory and for ಉ read ಲೂ.*
- 56 Line 5. *After 79) insert the ವ್ of ಅವ್ not being liable to be lopated on account of its concurrence with 'ಯ (Sid. I. 40).*
 „ Line 13. *For beses read bases ; and for perfix read prefix.*
- 57 Line 12. *For befere read before.*
 „ Last line. *Before e. g. insert and is entirely displaced before ಉರೈ in the ablative and genitive singular (VI. 1. 111).*
- 58 Line 8. *After = ಧಾತ್ಯ insert ಧಾತ್ಯ before ಉರೈ = ಧಾತ್.*
- 59 Line b 3. *For 3 ಸು read 4 ಸು.*
- 60 Line 1. *After ಅನ್ insert and not having their ಫಿ lopated according to the rules already referred to.*
 „ Line 2. *After and insert except.*
 „ Line 3. *For ಇಷ್ಯನ್ read ಇಷ್ಯನ್.*
 „ Line 7. *For ರಾಜನ್ read ರಾಜನ್.*
 „ Line 9. *After ಅನ್ insert in the above bases.*
 „ Line 10. *For ಇಷ್ಯನ್ read ಇಷ್ಯನ್.*
 „ Lines 11 & 12. *Omit such ; and as do not cause the lopation of ಫಿ ; and though.*
 „ *Omit line 13 except (Sid. I.*
 „ Line 14. *For ಇಷ್ಯ read ಇಷ್ಯ.*
 „ Line b 10. *For affixes read affix.*
 „ Lines 4 & 3. *For 3 ಸು read 4 ಸು.*
- 61 *In para 32 for 3 ಸು read 4 ಸು ; and for ವಿದ್ಯನ್ read ವಿದ್ಯನ್.*

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- 61 Line 15. *For* ಮತುಪ್ಪೆ *read* ಮತುಪ್ಪೆ-ವತುಪ್ಪೆ.
- „ Line 16. *For* without indicatory letters *read* (ವಸು-ಕೃಷು.)
- „ Line b 10. *After* ಅಣ್ *insert* ವಿದ್ವಸ್ + ಮತ್ = ವಿದುಷ್ + ಮತ್.
- „ Line b 5. *After* affix *insert* not being the affix ಪುನ್ alluded to in article (5) under the head of active primitive affixes.
- 62 Line 1. *For* ಏ *read* ಆಪ್.
- „ Line 2. *For* + ಆ *read* + ಆಪ್.
- „ Line 4. *After* sandhi *insert* ಜೀವಕ + ಆ = ಜೀವಕಾ (ಪ್ರನ್.)
- „ Line 9. *For* preceeding *read* preceding.
- „ Line 13. *Before* is *insert* and not being the ಯ of the secondary affix ತ್ಯಪ್.
- „ Line b 7. *After* ಪಚ್ *insert* ಇಹತ್ಯಕ + ಆ = ಇಹತ್ಯಿಕಾ (ತ್ಯಪ್).
- 63 Line 13. *For* ಖಟ್ಟಕ *read* ಖಟ್ಟಕಾ.
- 65 Line b 6. *For* ಶ್ಯಪ್ *read* ಕಪ್.
- 66 Lines 3 & 4. *For* ಈ is to be used as the affix *read* is other than those referred to in (4).
- „ Line 6. *After* in *insert* (1).
- „ Line 12. *For* ನ *read* ಸ.
- „ Line 14. *Omit* &c.
- 67 Col. 2 *For* ಪ್ಪನ್ *read* ಪ್ಪನ್; *for* ಕಮಾರೀ *read* ಕುಮಾರೀ; *and for* ಬಲಾಕ *read* ಬಲಾಕಾ.
- 67&68 *Omit* clause (h); *and read* clause (i) as clause (h).
- 68 Col. 1 line 11. *For* animal *read* the animal.
- „ Col. 2 lines b 7 to 5. *Omit* ಕುರು = ಕುರೂ; ಅಲಬು = ಅಲಾಬೂ; ಕರ್ಕನ್ದು = ಕರ್ಕನ್ದು.
- „ Col. 2 line b 3. *For* ವೃಕ *read* ಕೃಕ.
- 69 Col. 2 line 9. *For* ದತ್ತಿವತ್ *read* ದತ್ತವತ್.
- „ Col. 2 line 17. *For* ಪೀವನನ್ *read* ಪೀವನ್.
- „ Col. 2 line 20. *For* = ಪಂಚ *read* = ಪಂಚನ್.
- 70 Lines b 11 & 10. *For* not belonging to the classes called *Bha* and *pada* *read* which may be considered separately from other affixes.
- „ Line b 7. *For* ಬಹುಪ್ರಥಕ್ *insert* ಬಹುಪ್ರಥಕ್.

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- 71 Line 1. *For ಪ್ರಥಕ್ and ಪ್ರಥಕದ್ read ಪ್ರಥಕ್ and ಪ್ರಥಕದ್.*
- 72 Line 5. *For for read far.*
- „ Line 6. *After bases insert or the introduction of ಐ and ಔ before ಯ and ವ of the bases.*
- „ Line 8. *For nevertheless read nevertheless.*
- „ Line 10. *Before in insert and by the introduction of ಐ and ಔ when this is necessary.*
- „ Line 17. *For snppose read suppose.*
- „ Line b 2. *For haviieg read having.*
- 73 Line b 13. *For ಬಹಿಸ್ read ಬಹಿಸ್.*
- 74 Line 12. *For ಇಪ್ಪ read ಇಪ್ಪ.*
- „ Article (4). *Omit ಅಡಚ್, ಫು, ವುಚ್ and ಆ; after ಳ insert ಳಸ್; after ವು insert ಅಚ್; and after ಇಲಚ್ insert ಈಕಕ್, ಖ.*
- „ Line b 2. *For ತಿಪ್ಪವುನರ್ವಸು read ತಿಪ್ಪವುನರ್ವಸೂ.*
- 75 Line 8. *After ವಸು insert (ವಸು. ಕ್ವಸು).*
- „ Line 13. *After ಕ್ಕು insert ಕೈರ.*
- 76 Line 5. *After ವಸು insert (ವಸು. ಕ್ವಸು).*
- „ Line 10. *For ಫಿಜ್ read ಫಿಜ್ and after it insert ಫಿ, ಫಕ್; and for ಅಜ್, ಇಜ್, ಖಜ್ read ಅಜ್, ಇಜ್, ಖಜ್.*
- 77 Line 2. *For others read other.*
- „ Line b 9. *After ವಸು insert (ವಸು. ಕ್ವಸು)*
- „ Line b 4. *For ಸ್ಯಜ್, ಜ್ಯಜ್, ಜ್ಯ, ಜ್ಯಟ್, ಜ್ಯ, ಯಜ್, ಯಕ್ read ಸ್ಯಜ್, ಜ್ಯಜ್, ಜ್ಯ, ಯಜ್, ಜ್ಯ, ಯತ್.*
- „ Line b 2. *For ಅಧಿರಾಚ್ and ಆಧಿರಾಚ್ಯ read ಆಧಿರಾಜ್ and ಆಧಿರಾಜ್ಯ.*
- 78 Line 3. *For ವೈಶ್ಯಪ್ಯ read ವೈಶ್ಯಪ್ಯ.*
- „ Line b 5. *After ವಸು insert (ವಸು. ಕ್ವಸು).*
- 80 Line 7. *After ವಸು insert (ವಸು. ಕ್ವಸು).*
- „ *Below line 10 insert the following:—*

Note. When the word formed is intended to be appellative the short final vowels of polysyllabic bases should be lengthened, though this is not shown in the models (see page 53 of this part and the list of corrections and additions).

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80 *Below line b 4 insert the following:—*

NOTE.—The final long ಅಠ್ vowels of bases should be shortened though this is not shown in the models. (see page 53 of this part and the list of corrections and additions).

81 Line 1. *After ವಸು insert (ವಸು-ಕ್ವಸು).*

82 *Omit line 14.*

„ Line 15. *Omit ಡಟ್; for ಧಕ್ read ಧಮಾ; and for ಧ್ಯಮಾಞ read ಧ್ಯಮಾಞ್.*

„ Line 16. *Omit ಟ್ಯಾಲ, ತುಟ್+ಟ್ಯಾ; and after ರಿಷ್ವಾತಿಲ insert ಕಟಚ್, ರೂಪ್ಯ, ಪಟಚ್, ತೈಲಚ್, ಧಮಾಞ್.*

„ Line 18. *For ತಾಸಿ read ತಸಿ.*

„ Line b 10. *For ನಿವೃತ್ತಃ read ನಿದ್ವೃತ್ತಃ.*

„ Line b 6. *After ವಸು insert (ವಸು. ಕ್ವಸು).*

83 Line 7. *For ಫಿಞ್ + ಡಕ್ read ಇಞ್ + ಪ್ಯಜ್ and omit ಅಞ್ + ಫಕ್ and ಣ್ಯ + ಇಞ್.*

„ Line 8. *Omit ಜ್ಯಜ್ + ಇಞ್.*

„ Line 10. *For ಧ್ಯಮಾಞ + ಡ read ಧಮಾಞ್ + ಡ.*

„ Line b 4. *For ದಘ್ನಿಜ್ read ದಘ್ನಿಚ್.*

„ *For ಠಞ, ಕಞ, ಯಞ, ಅಞ read ಠಞ್, ಕಞ್, ಯಞ್, ಅಞ್.*

„ Line 5. *For ದ್ವಿತೀಯಾಕ = ದ್ವಿತೀಯಾಕೇ read ದ್ವೈತೀಯಾಕ = ದ್ವೈತೀಯಾಕೇ.*

„ Line 10. *For ದೇವ್ಯ = ದೇವ್ಯಾ read ದೈವ್ಯ = ದೈವ್ಯಾ.*

„ Line 16. *Before if insert (1).*

„ Line b 14. *For ಅಂಬಪ್ಪ್ಯ = ಅಂಬಪ್ಪ್ಯಾ read ಅಂಬಪ್ಪ್ಯ = ಅಂಬಪ್ಪ್ಯಾ.*

„ Line b 13. *For ಯಞ from a word read if the bases have been formed by ಯಞ್ from words.*

85 Line 15. *For proviously read previously.*

„ Line 16. *For ಉಕ್ read ವು.*

„ Line b 12. *For proviously read previously.*

86 Line 5. *Before Before insert (1).*

„ *Below line 11 insert the following:—*

(ii). And a word formed by a non-patronimic secondary affix having ಯ should *lopate* the ಯ before

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an affix coming in the form of ಈ provided the ಯ follows a consonant (VI. 4. 150). *e. g.* ಗಾರ್ಘ್ಯ + ಈ = ಗಾರ್ಘೀ; ಕಾರಿಕೇಯ + ಈ = ಕಾರಿಕೇಯಾ.

86 Line 12. *For* Chapter XI *read* Chapter IX.

„ Line 13. *For* meaning *read* meanings.

87 Line 18. *For* These classes *read* The latter class.

„ Below sub-section 3 insert the following :—

Words denoting meters.	ಆಣ್. (Sid. I. 538).	ತ್ರಿಷ್ಪದ್ = ತ್ರೈಷ್ಪದ್.
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91 Below sub-section 10 insert the following :—

(10 a.) Expressing that what is denoted by the base refers to some past time.	Nouns. (V. 3. 53).	ಚರಟ್. ಆಡ್ಯಚರ, ಸುಕು ಮಾರಚರ.
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„ *For* ಅಜ್ and ವೃಜ್ *read* ಅಜ್ and ವೃಜ್.

92 Col. 4 *For* ಸ್ರಜ್ (ಸ್ರ್ಜ್) = ಸ್ರಜೇಯಸ್, ಸ್ರಜಿಷ್ಠ *read* ಸ್ರಜ್
(ಸ್ರ್ಜ್) = ಸ್ರಜೇಯಸ್, ಸ್ರಜಿಷ್ಠ.

93 Line 2. *Omit* (A) Denotative affixes.

„ Col. 4 line b 3. *After* ಅನ್ಯಥಾ *insert* ಉಭಯಥಾ (not ಉಭಥಾ.)

94 Col. 4 *After* ಸರ್ವತಃ *insert* ಉಭಯತಃ (not ಉಭತಃ).

95 Col. 3 *For* ತ್ರ *read* ತ್ರಲ್.

96 Line 2 *For* Basss *read* Bases.

„ Col. 4 *Before* ತ್ಯತ್ರ *insert* ಉಭಯತ್ರ (not ಉಭತ್ರ).

98 Col. 4 *For* ಜ್ವರತುಃಕುರು *read* ಜ್ವರತಃಕುರು.

99 Col. 3 Line b 6. *After* ಅಸ್ತತಿ *insert* (Id).

100 Col. 2 *For* ಉಪರ *read* ಅಪರ.

101 Col. 3 *For* ಧ್ಯಮಾಜ್ *read* ಧ್ಯಮಾಜ್.

107 Below sub-section 15 insert the following :—

Observation.—Words formed by ಚೈ and ಡಾಚ್ are called *gatayah* with reference to verbs and primitive nouns with which they are used (I. 4. 61.)

110 Col. 2 *For* ಪಂಚೇಶತ್ *read* ಪಂಚಾಶತ್; and *for* ಪ್ಷಿ *read* ಪ್ಷಿ.

„ Col. 3 *For* charged *read* changed.

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- 110 Col. 4 *For ಪಂಚಾಶತ್ತಮ read ಪಂಚಾಶತ್ತಮ ; and for ವೃಷ್ಟಿತಮ, ವಿಕವೃಷ್ಟಿತಮ or ವಿಕವೃಷ್ಣ read ವೃಷ್ಟಿತಮ, ವಿಕವೃಷ್ಟಿತಮ or ವಿಕವೃಷ್ಣ.*
- 114 Col. 4 *For ವೃಷ್ಣಯ read ವೃಷ್ಣಯ.*
- „ Line b 4. *For of horses read horses.*
- „ Last line. *For singular read plural.*
- 116 Col. 2 line 2. *For decendants read descendants.*
- 118 Col. 1 *For ಘಂಞ read ಘಂಞ ; and for circumstnce read circumstance.*
- „ Col. 4 *After ಶೈವ insert ಉಪ್ಪು = ಒಪ್ಪು.*
- „ Below clause (h) insert the following :—
- | | | |
|---|---------------------|-----------------|
| (i) denoting metre to express what as that portion of the <i>Vedās</i> called <i>Pragátha</i> begins with that metre. | ಅಣ್
(IV. 2. 55.) | ಪಚ್ಚು = ಪಾಚ್ಚು. |
|---|---------------------|-----------------|
- 123 Col. 4 line b 3. *For ಶುತ read ಶತ.*
- 124 Below clause (c) insert the following :—
- | | | |
|---|--------------------|--|
| (cc) <i>Vridhdha</i> bases denoting countries & ending in ಅಕ or ಇಕ or having a penultimate ಖ. | ಛ
(IV. 2. 141.) | ಆರೋಹಣಕ, ಆಶ್ವಪಥಿಕ, ಕೋಟಿಶಿಖ = ಆರೋಹಣಕೇಯ, ಆಶ್ವಪಥಿಕೇಯ, ಕೌಟಿಶಿಖೇಯ. |
|---|--------------------|--|
- 126 *For ಳೈರ್ read ಳೈರ್.*
- 127 *For ಖಜ read ಖಜ್.*
- „ Col. 4. line b 2. *For ಯೌಷ್ಣ read ಯೌಷ್ಣ.*
- 131 Col. 4. *For ಐಷ್ಟಿಕ read ಐಷ್ಟಿಕ ; and for ಸುಪ read ಸೂಪ.*
- 132 *For ಅಜ, ಯಜ ಇಜ, ವ್ರಜ, ಠಜ read ಅಜ್, ಯಜ್, ಇಜ್, ವ್ರಜ್, ಠಜ್.*
- 136 *For ಅಜ, ಯಜ, ಇಜ read ಅಜ್, ಯಜ್, ಇಜ್.*
- „ Col. 4. *For ಸಾದಾಮ್ಮ read ಸಾದಾಮ.*
- 137 Col. 3. line 3. *For ವ್ರಜ್ read ಅಜ್.*
- 139 Col. 1. line b 6. *For book read a book.*
- 148 Col. 4. *For ಸಮೂಹಿಕ read ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕ.*
- 149 Col. 4. *For ಶವ್ಮಲಿ = ಶಾವ್ಮಲಿಕ read ಶವ್ಮಲಿ = ಶಾವ್ಮಲಿಕ.*

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- 151 Col. 4 *For* ವಾತ್ಸೀಯಾ *read* ವತ್ಸೀಯಾ.
- 153 Col. 4 *For* ದ್ವಿತೀಯಕ *read* ದ್ವಿತೀಯಿಕ ; *and for* ಸಪ್ತತಿಕ *read* ಸಾಪ್ತತಿಕ.
- 155 Col. 4 *For* ಚಾತುರ್ದಶ್ಯ *read* ಚಾತುರ್ದಶ.
- 158 Col. 2 *For* desendants *read* descendants.
- „ Col. 3 *For* ಪ್ಯಾ and ವ್ಯಾ *read* ಪ್ಯಾ and ವ್ಯಾ ; *and for* ಯತ್ *read* ಯತ್.
- 159 *For* ವ್ಯಾ, ಅಜ್ಜ and ಪ್ಯಾಜ್ *read* ವ್ಯಾ, ಅಜ್ಜ and ಪ್ಯಾಜ್.
- 160 Col. 3 *For* ಗೋಪ್ಯ *read* ಗೋಪ್ಯ.
- 163 Col. 4 *For* ಆಪೂರ್ವಿಕ *read* ಅಪೂರ್ವಿಕ.
- 164 Col. 2 *For* afterwords *read* afterwards; *for* ಸೂಕ್ತ *read* ಸೂಕ್ತ ; *and for* I ಮತುಪ್ *read* 1 ಮತುಪ್-ವತುಪ್.
- 164 to 168 *For* ಇನ್ *read* ಇನಿ ; *and for* ಮತುಪ್ *read* ಮತುಪ್-ವತುಪ್.
- 169 Col. 1. line 1. *For* (56) *read* (57).

„ Below article 56 insert the following:—

(58) Used after words to express what belonged to the persons or things denoted by them at some past time.	ರೂಪ್ಯ or ಚರ್ಮ (V. 3. 54.)	ದೇವದತ್ತರೂಪ್ಯ or ದೇವದತ್ತಚರ್ಮ.
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„ Below clause (2) under Observations insert the following:—

(3). The nature of an action also may be expressed by a secondary affix, if an interchange of action is implied. This is done by attaching to the root expressing the action the primitive affix ಋಚ್ and then attaching the secondary affix ಅಜ್ಜ to the primitive word formed as above. It should however be remembered not only that the secondary word thus formed is to be used invariably in the feminine gender but also that the exceptional rule relating to the insertion of ಏ and ಓ respectively, as already stated, before ಯ and ನ preceding the first vowel in the base, should be disregarded and the general rule followed. (III. 3. 43; V. 4. 14; VII. 3. 6). *e. g.* ವ್ಯಾವಕ್ರೋಶೀ. ವ್ಯಾವಹಾಸೀ.

(4). From words formed by secondary affixes having the senses referred to in articles (14) to (24) (both

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inclusive) (ಶೈಷಿಕ) and in article (57) under C class, no secondary words can again be formed by affixes of the same form. (Sid. II. 205). Thus in the sense referred to in article (15), from the word ಶಾಲೀಯಾ which is from ಶಾಲಾ + the affix ಛ, no secondary word can be formed by the use of the same affix and so the intended meaning should be expressed only by the phrase ಶಾಲೀಯಾಙ್ಗವ. But from the word ಅಹಿಚ್ಛೇತ್ರ which is from ಅಹಿಚ್ಛೇತ್ರ + the affix ಅಣ್ in the same sense, we may, if we wish, form the secondary word ಅಹಿಚ್ಛೇತ್ರೀಯ by the affix ಛ, because the affixes are different in form though the sense is the same. So, though from ಧನವತ್ which is from ಧನ + the affix ಮತುಪ್-ವತುಪ್, we cannot form a secondary word to express what is denoted by the phrase ಧನವಾನ್ಅಸ್ಯಾಸ್ತಿ, we may by the secondary word ದಂಡಿಮತ್ which is from ದಂಡಿ + the affix ಮತುಪ್-ವತುಪ್ express the meaning of the phrase ದಂಡಿಅಸ್ಯಾಸ್ತಿ because ದಂಡಿ is formed by the affix ಇನ್ which is different in form from ಮತುಪ್-ವತುಪ್ though similar in sense.

171to180 *For ಇಜ್, ಫಿಜ್, ಪ್ಯಜ read ಇಜ್, ಫಿಜ್, ಪ್ಯಜ್.*

172 Col. 1 line 3. *For descendant read descendants.*

„ Col. 3 *For ದಾಕ್ಷಾಯನ read ದಾಕ್ಷಾಯಣ.*

173 Col. 3 *For ದತ್ತೇಯಿ read ದಾತ್ತೇಯಿ.*

174 Col. 3 line 2. *For ಆತ್ರೇಯ read ಆತ್ರೇಯ.*

179 Line 2. *For ದಾಕ್ಷಾಯನ read ದಾಕ್ಷಾಯಣ.*

„ Line 3. *For ದಾಕ್ಷಾಯನೀಯ read ದಾಕ್ಷಾಯಣೀಯ.*

180 Line b 11. *For ಗ್ರಾಮರಕ್ಷಾಯನಿ read ಗ್ರಾಮರಕ್ಷಾಯಣಿ.*

„ Line b 10. *For ಗ್ರಾಮರಕ್ಷಾಯನ read ಗ್ರಾಮರಕ್ಷಾಯಣ.*

„ *Below para 8 insert the following :—*

(8 A) It has been further said that even in the case of non-*vriddha* bases except a few which should be ascertained only by study the affix ಫಿನ್ may be used optionally as their patronymic affix (IV. 1. 160.) e. g. ಗ್ಲಚೌಕ, ಅಹಿಚೌಂಬಕ = ಗ್ಲಚೌಕಾಯನಿ, ಅಹಿಚೌಂಬಕಾಯನಿ.

181 Line b 6. *After ಪುರಃ insert (indeclinable).*

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- 182 Line 1. *After used insert as an indeclinable, i. e.*
 „ Line b 14. *For ಕೃಷ್ಣ read ಕೃಷ್ಣ.*
 „ Line b 12. *For ಉರಸ್ read ಉರಸಿ (particle); for ಮಧ್ಯಪದೇ read ಮಧ್ಯೇ, ಪದೇ, and for ನಿವಚನೇ read ನಿವಚನೇ.*
 „ Line b 10. *Before implying insert when.*
 „ Lines b 9 & 8 *For ಮಧ್ಯಪದೇ read ಮಧ್ಯೇ or ಪದೇ; and for ಅನ್ವಾಜೇ read ನಿವಚನೇ.*
 „ Line b 7. *For ಮನಸ್ read ಮನಸಿ. (particle).*
 „ Line b 4. *For and implying read so as to imply.*
 183 Line 3. *Omit ಪ್ರಾದುಸ.*
 „ Line 8. *For ಕೃಷ್ಣ read ಕೃಷ್ಣ.*
 „ *Omit lines b 12, 11 and 10.*
 „ Line b 9. *For (o) read (e).*
 „ Line b 4. *For ತಸ್ತೇ read ತಸ್ತೇ.*
 184 Lines 5 & 6. *Omit (39) ಪ್ರಾದುಸ and (41) ಅವಿಸ; and for (40) read (39).*
 „ Line 7. *For ಕೃಷ್ಣ read ಕೃಷ್ಣ with the sense of ಚೈ.*
 „ Line 8. *For ಪಟಪಟಾ read ಪಾಟ್.*
 „ *Below line 9 insert the following :—*
 (f). *ಪ್ರಾದುಸ when used with verbs or primitive words from ಭೂ or ಅಸ್, and ಅವಿಸ when used with verbs or primitive words from ಕೃಷ್ಣ, ಭೂ, or ಅಸ್, with the sense of ಚೈ, and ಪ್ರಾದುಸ optionally when used with verbs or primitive words from ಕೃಷ್ಣ with the sense of ಚೈ (I. 4. 61, 74; Sid. I. 372 notes 131, 132; Sid. I. 374 Note 144.)*
 „ Lines b 13 & 12. *For ಸೂಕಂ read ಸುಕಂ; and for ಯಥಾ (4) ಕಥಾ read ಯಥಾಕಥಾ; and for (3) and (4) are interjections read (3) is an interjection.*
 „ Line b 12. *For (5) and (6) read (4) and (5).*
 „ Line b 11. *For ಭೋ read ಭೋಸ್ (ಭೋಃ) for (7), (8), (9), (10) and (4) to (10) read (6), (7), (8), (9) and (4) to (9).*
 „ Line b 10. *For (11), (12) and (13) read (10), (11) and (12).*
 „ Line b 9. *For (14) and (15) read (13) and (14).*
 185 Line 1. *For form read from.*

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- 185 Line 10. *For* ಅನಿತಂ *read* ಅನಿತಂ
 „ Line 13. *For* ಸುಷ್ಪ್ಪ *read* ಸುಷ್ಪ್ಪ *and for* ದುಷ್ಪ್ಪ *read* ದುಷ್ಪ್ಪ.
 „ Line 16. *For* ಅನ್ಯಕ್ *read* ಆನ್ಯಕ್.
 „ Line 17. *For* ಯೇವಂ *read* ವಿವಂ.
 186 Line 7. *After* ಉಭ *insert* (both the two); *and after* ಉಭಯ *insert* (having two parts).
 „ Line 8. *For* singular *read* singular and plural only.
 188 Col. 2 line 3. *For* denting arrow *read* denoting an arrow.
 189 Col. 1 line 3. *For* M *read* M. N.
 „ Col. 2 line 7. *For* N *read* M. N.
 „ Col. 2 line b 6. *For* N *read* M. N.
 190 Col. 1 *Omit* line 2.
 191 Col. 1 *For* ಸೃಹಸ್ಥಣ *read* ಸೃಹಸ್ಥಣ; *and for* ಚಸಕ *read* ಚಷಕ.
 „ Col. 1 line b 11. *For* inding *read* ending.
 192 Col. 1 line 8. *For* N *read* M. N.
 „ Col. 1 *Omit* ತ್ವಚ್ F (Sid. II. 627).
 „ Col. 1 line b 14. *For* N *read* M. N.
 „ Col. 1 line b 11. *For* ದಿಕ್ *read* ದಿಶ್.
 „ Col. 1 line b 10. *For* N *read* M. N.
 193 Col. 2 line b 2. *For* M *read* M. N.
 194 Col. 1 *For* ವೋತ್ಯ *read* ವೋತ್ಯ.
 „ Col. 2 *For* ಭೃಂಗಾರ *and* 631 *read* ಭೃಂಗಾರ *and* 632.
 „ Col. 2 *Omit* lines b 13 *and* 12.
 „ Col. 2 *For* ಮಥಿ *read* ಮಥಿನ್.
 195 Col. 2 line b 17. *For* N. *read* M. N.
 „ Col. 2 line b 12. *For* N. *read* M. N.
 196 Col. 1 line b 6. *For* N. *read* M. N.
 „ Col. 2 line 16. *For* endidg *read* ending.
 197 Col. 1 line 3. *For* N. *read* M. N.
 „ Col. 1 line b 14. *For* N. *read* M. N.
 198 Col. 1 *Omit* line 10.
 „ Col. 2 line 6. *For* Sdi *read* Sid.
 „ Col. 2 line b 4. *For* M. *read* M. N.
 „ Col. 2 *For* ಹೃದ *read* ಹೃದ.
 „ *Under the last line insert the following :—*

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Sid. I. 392. Note 2|3.

ಅಂಕುಶ	M. N.	ನಖರ	M. N.	ವರ್ಣ	M. N.
ಅಪರಾಹ್ಣ	M. N.	ನಾಟ	M. N.	ವಲಯ	M. N.
ಆದ್ರ್ಫ	M. N.	ನಾಲ	M. N.	ವಲ್ಕಲ	M. N.
ಇಷ್ವಾಸ	M. N.	ನಿಗಡ	M. N.	ವಲ್ಮೀಕ	M. N.
ಉದ್ಯೋಗ	M. N.	ನೀಡ	M. N.	ವಸಂತ	M. N.
ಔಷಧ	M. N.	ಪಂಕ	M. N.	ವಾರವಾಣ	M. N.
ಕಕುಡ	M. N.	ಪಂಚಕ	M. N.	ವಿಟಜ್ಞ	M. N.
ಕಪಿತ್ತ	M. N.	ಪಾತ್ರೀರ	M. N.	ವಿಡಂಕ	M. N.
ಕರ್ಮನ	M. N.	ಪಾತ್ರೀವ	M. N.	ವಿಶಾಲ	M. N.
ಕಲಹ	M. N.	ಪಾಲಕ	M. N.	ವಿಹಾರ	M. N.
ಕಲ್ಕ	M. N.	ಪಿಣ್ಯಾಕ	M. N.	ಶಂಖ	M. N.
ಕುಕ್ಕುಟ	M. N.	ಪಿಧಾನ	M. N.	ಶಕಟ	M. N.
ಕುಟ್ಟುವ	M. N.	ಪುರ	M. N.	ಶಕಲ	M. N.
ಕುಡಪ	M. N.	ಪುಸ್ತ	M. N.	ಶತಮಾನ	M. N.
ಕುಮಾದ	M. N.	ಪೂರ್ವ	M. N.	ಶಪಥ	M. N.
ಕೋಶ	M. N.	ಪ್ರಗ್ರೀವ	M. N.	ಶರಾವ	M. N.
ಖಂಡಲ	M. N.	ಪ್ರತಿಸರ	M. N.	ಶಾಕ	M. N.
ಖಲ	M. N.	ಪ್ರವಾಲ	M. N.	ಶಾಲ	M. N.
ಖಲೀನ	M. N.	ಪ್ರೋಥ	M. N.	ಶಿಖರ	M. N.
ಗೂಢ	M. N.	ಫಲ	M. N.	ಶೀಕರ	M. N.
ಚಪಕ	M. N.	ಬಲ	M. N.	ಶುಲ್ಕ	M. N.
ಚಪಾಲ	M. N.	ಬಿಂಬ	M. N.	ಶೂಕ	M. N.
ಛಲ	M. N.	ಭೂಷಣ	M. N.	ಷಷ್ಟಿಕ	M. N.
ಛಾಲ	M. N.	ಮಂಚಕ	M. N.	ಸಂಗಮ	M. N.
ತಂಡಕ	M. N.	ಮಂಡಪ	M. N.	ಸಮರ	M. N.
ತಂತುಲ	M. N.	ಮಂಡಲ	M. N.	ಸುವರ್ಣ	M. N.
ತಡಾಗ	M. N.	ಮಕ	M. N.	ಸೌಧ	M. N.
ತಮಾಲ	M. N.	ಮಠ	M. N.	ಸ್ತನ	M. N.
ತಾಂಡವ	M. N.	ಮಧ್ಯ	M. N.	ಸ್ತನ	M. N.
ತಿಮಿರ	M. N.	ಮಾಷ	M. N.	ಸ್ಥಾನ	M. N.
ದರ	M. N.	ಮುಕುಲ	M. N.	ಸ್ಥಾಲ	M. N.
ದಿವಸ	M. N.	ಮುಖ	M. N.	ಸ್ಥೇಷ	M. N.
ದೈವತ	M. N.	ಮೂಲಕ	M. N.	ಸ್ವರ	M. N.
ದ್ಯೂತ	M. N.	ಮೂಷಿಕ	M. N.	ಹಲ	M. N.
ಧನುಸ	M. N.	ಯಾವನ	M. N.	ಃಮ	M. N.
ಧರ್ಮ	M. N.	ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ	M. N.	ಕ್ಷತ್ರ	M. N.
ಧ್ವಜ	M. N.	ಲೋಮಶ	M. N.	ಕ್ಷೇಡಿತಿ	M. N.
ನಖ	M. N.	ಲೋಹ	M. N.		

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- 199 Line 3 *For meaning read meanings.*
 „ Col. 1 *For secrifices read sacrifices.*
- 200 Col. 1 *For dowry read copper.*
 „ Col. 1 *For ಕುಲ್ಕ read ಕುಲ್ಕ.*
 „ Col. 1 *For ಘೆಞ read ಘೆಞ್.*
 „ Col. 1 *(gha) read (ghu).*
- 201 Col. 1 line 5. *For other sense read a sense other.*
 „ Col. 1 *For ಪ್ಯೆಞ, ಅಞ, ವುಞ read ಪ್ಯೆಞ್, ಅಞ್, ವುಞ್.*
 „ *Above section III insert the following:—*
- | | | |
|---|------|------------------------------|
| Words formed by ಅಞ್
from words derived by the
primitive affix ಣಚ್ (see
list of corrections and ad-
ditions and page 169 of
this part.) | Fem. | ವ್ಯಾವಕೇಶ್ರೀಶೀ.
ವ್ಯಾವಹಾಸೀ. |
|---|------|------------------------------|
- 203 Line 5. *For ಅವಶಿಷ್ಠ read ಅವಶಿಷ್ಠ.*
 „ Line 12. *For Form read Forms.*
 „ Line b 12. *Before (Id) insert other than pronouns of
the first and the second person.*
 „ Line b 4. *For ಘೆಞ read ಘೆಞ್.*
- 204 Line 6. *After affix insert to.*
 „ Line 8. *Omit and.*
 „ Line 17. *For inplied read implied; and after ಶ್ರಿಯೌ
insert And it is said the rule holds good as to words
which do not differ in sense though they differ in
sound (Sid. I. 444). Thus, ವಕ್ರದಂಡ and ಕುಟಿಲದಂಡ
which respectively mean “crooked stick” when
spoken of together are expressed by the word ವಕ್ರ
ದಂಡೌ or ಕುಟಿಲದಂಡೌ.*
- „ Line b 3. *After ಗಾಗ್ಯಃ insert or ಗಾರ್ಗೀ.*
 „ Line b 2. *After ಗರ್ಗಃ insert (not having a patronymic
affix).*
 „ Last line. *After ಗಾಗರ್ಯಣೌ insert ಗಾಗ್ಯ and ಗರ್ಗ (no
yuvan affix) = ಗಾಗ್ಯಗರ್ಗ.*
- 205 Line 7. *After ಅಜಾಃ insert (feminine).*
 „ Line 13. *For ಕುಕ್ಲೇ read ಕುಕ್ಲಂ.*

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- 205 Line b 16. *After vice-versa insert* and the gender of the remaining word being neuter if any neuter pronoun is among the pronouns concerned and being masculine otherwise.
- „ Line b 8. *After dual insert* (For the change of gender, see below).
- „ Line b 3. *Before she insert* he or.
- „ Line b 2. *For* “Devadatta” *read* Devadatta; *and for* (m. plural) *read* (n. plural); *and for* he *read* Devadatta (m).
- „ Last line. *For* (dual) *read* (n. dual).
- 206 Line 5. *For* ಭ್ರಾತೃರೌ *read* ಭ್ರಾತರೌ.
- „ Line 7. *For* ಶ್ವಶ್ಯ *read* ಶ್ವಶ್ರ.
- „ Line b 9. *For* ಅಮೌ *read* ಮೌ.
- 207 Line 10. *After bases insert* except bases ending in ಅ.
- „ Line 11. *After* 2) *insert* except to neuter bases ending in ಅ, to which ಅ is attached (VII. 1. 24; VI. 1. 69, 107; Sid. 1. 139).
- „ Line 15. *After after insert* neuter bases ending in ಅ and.
- „ Line b 14. *Omit* including neuter bases ending in ಅ.
- 208 Line 7. *For* ಸ್ತೌಲೃ *read* ಸ್ತೌಲ್ಯ.
- „ Line 12. *Omit* ಸ್ಮಾತೃ or ಆ.
- „ *Omit* lines 13, 14 and 15 *except the words* ಸ್ಮಾತೃ *after.*
- „ Line 16. *Omit* other.
- „ Line b 4. *After* ಔ *insert* (ಔತೃ).
- 209 *Opposite to* Nom. Singular, *for* ಅಮೌ *read* ಮೌ.
- „ *Opposite to* Voc. Singular, *for* ಅಮೌ = ಸರ್ವಮೌ *read* ಅ = ಸರ್ವ; *and for* ಕಾಂತಂ *read* ಕಾಂತ.
- „ *Opposite to* Acc. Singular, *for* ಅಮೌ *read* ಮೌ.
- 214 Col. 1. *For* Pluarl *read* Plural.
- 221 Col. 3. *Omit* or” @ sf + 4 ಸು = ಧಿ (ಛ).
- 222 *For* ಪಧ್ಯಂ *and* ಪಧ್ಯೌ *read* ಪ್ರಧ್ಯಂ *and* ಪ್ರಧ್ಯೌ.
- 225 Col. 3. *Omit* or „ @ sf + 4 ಸು = ಲು (ಃ).
- 227&228 Cols. 3 and 4. *Omit* or.

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- 229 *Opposite to Voc. Sing. for ತೆ read ಧಾತೆ.*
- 235 *Opposite to Nom. Plural, for ಶಾಂತವತಿ read ಶಾಂತವಂತಿ.*
- 236 *Opposite to Nom. Plural, for + ನೆ read @ ನೆ.*
- 251 *Last line. After ಸ್ವಾಃ insert And even in the ablative and the genitive singular, though they are sarvanāma absolutely in those numbers they may take ಆತ್ and ಜಿ optionally (VII. 1. 16.) e. g. ಪೂರ್ವಸ್ಮಾತ್ or ಪೂರ್ವಾತ್, ಪೂರ್ವಸ್ಮಿನ್ or ಪೂರ್ವೇ.*
- 252 *Line 4. For number read that number.*
- „ *Line b 9. For ಟ್ಯು read ತುಟ್ + ಟ್ಯು.*
- „ *Line b 8. For is read are.*
- „ *Line b 7. For scondary read secondary.*

PART V.

- 1 *Line 9. For wards read words.*
- 2 *Line 6. For pouuding read pounding.*
- „ *Line b 4. For ening read ending.*
- 3 *Line 18. For ಜಾಲ್ಯ read ಜಾಲ್ಮ.*
- „ *Line b 12. For a “habitual read “an habitual; and for distroyer read destroyer.*
- 4 *Line 10. For compound read compounds.*
- „ *Lines 15 & 16. For ವಿಕದಾ and ನೈಕದಾ read ವಿಕಧಾ and ನೈಕಧಾ.*
- „ *Line 23. For likhness read likeness.*
- “ *Below para 10 insert the following :—*
- 10 A. With regard to the use of an indeclinable having the sense of a case-affix with another noun to form an *avya.* comp. it is said that the noun too should be supposed to have had its proper case-affix before the indeclinable was compounded with it. This supposition then would make the indeclinable an unnecessary surplusage inconsistent with the general principle of grammar which we will notice hereafter and which is that no meaning which is involved in the affix by which a word has been formed should

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again be expressed along with that word. But to this principle the above should be considered an exception (Sid. I. 323).

4 Line b 11. *Omit* succession.

5 *Above para 12 insert the following:—*

11 A. Observe also that by “possession” is meant possession of something becoming the person or thing denoted by the noun. Thus, ಸ (indeclinable) with ಪುತ್ರ, a noun, means “as becomes the nature or profession of warriors” *i. e.* as warriors ought (Sid. I. 327, note 34).

„ Line 9. *For avyai read avyayí.*

6 Line 2. *For bnt read but.*

„ Line b 10. *After compounds insert either exclusively of or alternatively with other kinds of compounds which they may form according to the rules relating to them.*

„ Line b 4. *For tat read tatp; and after comp. insert the rules of which prohibit the composition of such words; hence, these compounds are avya.*

„ Last line. *After comp. insert the rules of which allow composition; hence tatp compounds also may be formed; only ಪಾರಂ and ಮಧ್ಯಂ should not then be changed into ಪಾರೇ and ಮಧ್ಯೇ.*

7 Line 2. *After aggregate insert i. e. their junction.*

„ Line 3. *After ನದಯಃ insert ದ್ವೇ + ಯಮಾನಾ; and after comp. insert to the rules of which this rule is an exception.*

„ Line 6. *For compound read compounded.*

8 *Insert the following as para 20 A.*

Observe that by words in the genitive case are meant not only words which are properly in that case according to rules hereafter to be adverted to in connection with the use of the cases of nouns but also nouns put in the genitive case instead of other cases under the said rules on account of the words

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governing them being primitive words. (see below) (Sid. I. 344). *e. g.* ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಣಃ and ಜಿಜ್ಞಾಸಾ may be compounded though ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಣಃ stands for the accusative case under the rules in question.

- 8 Line b 13. *After indeclinable insert* formed by primitive affixes.
- „ Line b 3. *After 345) insert* But it has at the same time been remarked that to this rule there are a few exceptions. Thus, such compounds as ಅರ್ಥಗೌರವ, ಬುದ್ಧಿವಾಂದ್ಯ, ಸಂಜ್ಞಾಪ್ರಮಾಣತ್ವ are met with occasionally even in good authors. (Sid. I. 345).
- 9 Line 10. *After ಅಕ insert* (ಞ್ವಲ್).
- „ Line 15. *For ಅನ್ವಾಪಕ read* ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕ; *after ಭರ್ತ್ಯ insert* (in the sense of ಪತಿ); *and for ಪತಿಗಣಕ read* ಪತ್ರಿಗಣಕ.
- „ Line 17. *After ಪಾಚಕಃ insert* ಪ್ರಜಸ್ಯಭರ್ತಾ (no composition).
- „ Line b 15. *After profession insert* So ಭೂಭರ್ತಾ (compound) (ಭರ್ತಾ means here ಪತಿ).
- „ Line b 9. *For ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಟಃ read* ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠಃ.
- 10 Line 13. *For ಕ್ರಥ್ read* ಕ್ರಾಥ್ (for ಕ್ರಥ್ irregularly); *and for* (01) *read* (10).
- „ Line 14. *For ಪಿ+ಅವ read* ವಿ+ಅವ.
- „ Line b 4. *For* (d) *read* (5).
- 11 Line 3. *For* (e) *read* (6).
- „ Line 10. *For* ಪಂಚಕೃತ್ಯಾನ್ಯಃ *read* ಪಂಚಕೃತ್ಯಾನ್ಯಃ.
- „ Line b 12. *For* ಬಿಕಾಯಾಃ *read* ಬಿಕ್ಷಾಯಾಃ.
- 12 Line b 13. *For* ಚೈ *read* ಚೈ.
- 14 Line 10. *For* ಉಪಕರ್ಷತಿ *read* ಉಪಕರ್ಷಂ.
- „ Line b 14. *For* ಕೇಶೇನ *read* ಕೇಶೈಃ.
- „ Line b 13. *For* ದ್ವ್ಯಂಗುಲಂಉತ್ಕರ್ಷಂ *read* ದ್ವ್ಯಂಗುಲೇಉತ್ಕರ್ಷಂ.
- „ Line b 9. *For* ಯಧ್ಯಂನೈ *read* ಯಾಧ್ಯಂನೈ; *for* ಶಯ್ಯಾದಾಘ್ರಾಯಂ *read* ಶಯ್ಯಾಯಾಗುಘ್ರಾಯಂ.
- „ Line b 8. *For* ರಂಧ್ರಾಪಕರ್ಷಾತ್ಪಯಃ *read* ರಂಧ್ರಾದಪಕರ್ಷಮ್ಪಯಃ.
- 15 Line 2. *For* ಉರಃಪ್ರತಿಪೇಷಂ *read* ಉರಾಂಸಿಪ್ರತಿಪೇಷಂ.

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15 *Clause (VII). For the words following, e. g. up to the end of the para, substitute the following :—*

ಗೇಹಾನುಪ್ರವೇಶಂ or ಗೇಹಮನುಪ್ರವೇಶಂ or ಗೇಹಂಗೇಹಮನುಪ್ರವೇಶಂ or ಗೇಹಾನುಪ್ರವೇಶ ಮನುಪ್ರವೇಶಮಾಸ್ತೇ; ಗೇಹಾನುಪ್ರಪಾತಂ or ಗೇಹಮನುಪ್ರಪಾತಂ or ಗೇಹಂಗೇಹಮನುಪ್ರಪಾತಂ or ಗೇಹಮನುಪ್ರಪಾತ ಮನುಪ್ರಪಾತಮಾಸ್ತೇ; ಗೇಹಾನುಪ್ರಪಾದಂ &c. ಗೇಹಾವಸ್ಕದಂ &c.

„ Line 14. *For Beteén read Between.*

„ Line 20. *After the first ನಾಮಗ್ರಾಹಂ insert (no compound) and after the second ನಾಮಗ್ರಾಹಂ insert (compound).*

„ Last line *For ಥಾ read ಧಾ.*

16 Line 6. *For ತೂಷ್ಣೀಭಾವಂ read ತೂಷ್ಣೀಂಭಾವಂ.*

„ *After para 30 insert the following :—*

(12 a). Of the words formed from roots by ಲ್ಯುಟ್ in the sense of 'state' with words denoting their object provided the object is such as by its contact to cause a pleasant sensation corporally to the agent (III. 3. 116). e. g. ಪಯಸ್ + ಪಾನಂ, ಓದನಂ + ಭೋಜನಂ; but no composition between ಗುರೋಃ and ಸ್ವಾಪನಂ (ಗುರು who feels the pleasure is not the agent but the object of the action).

„ *Before para 30 insert the following :—*

29 A. It has been said by some with regard to the composition of qualifying with qualified words as above mentioned that there should be no such composition when the words are in the genitive case as they should necessarily be in Sanskrit when the word governing the qualified word requires a genitive case of the governed word under the rules hereafter to be noticed. Thus in the phrase ನೀಲಸ್ಯ ಉತ್ಪಲಸ್ಯ the two words according to the above authorities could not be compounded. But it is added that this prohibition does not extend to the composition of such words when they are afterwards to be compounded with the word governing the qualified word. Thus, it is said the words ನೀಲಸ್ಯ and ಉತ್ಪಲಸ್ಯ may be compounded when the word govern-

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ing ಉತ್ಪಲ as ಗಂಧ for instance is to be compounded afterwards with the compound ನೀಲೋತ್ಪಲಸ್ಯ (Sid. I. 345 note 43). But others deny this distinction and say that qualifying and qualified words may be compounded even when they are in the genitive case (Kás on II. 2. 11).

17 Last line. *For ಬೋಜ್ಯ read ಭೋಜ್ಯ.*

18 Col. 2 *For ಶೃತ read ಶ್ರಿತ.*

20 Col. 2 *For ಭೀಮ read ಭೀ.*

21 Col. 2 *For (10) ಪಣಿಕ read (10) ಪಣ್ಣಿತ.*

22 Line b 2. *For-tien read-tion.*

23 Last line. *After seen insert So ದ್ವೈ + ಮುನೀ if the compound together with the word ವ್ಯಾಕರಣ is to be formed into a báh comp. (Sid. I. 332 note 51.)*

24 Line 1. *For three read two.*

„ *Omit clause (I); read clause (II) as clause (I) inserting the following after 17):—*

except when the words with which the numeral is compounded denote rivers and the compounds formed are intended to express their junction (see *avya* comp.) (II. 1. 20. Sid. I. 332. note 53); *and read clause (III) as clause (II).*

„ Line 15. *For (11) read (I).*

25 Line 8. *For ಪೀತಃ read ಪೀತಂ.*

„ Line 9. *For ಅಂಬರಃ read ಅಂಬರಂ.*

„ *Insert the following as para 40 A.*

Note that when one of the words to be compounded is a primitive word any other word to be compounded with it may be simply an adverb as well as an adjective and that care should be taken to remember the previous character of this word as the form of the compound will often vary according as the word is an adjective or an adverb (Sid. I. 405.) Thus, ದೃಢಂ (adverb) + ಭಕ್ತಿಃ will render the form of the compound different from what it would be when derived from ದೃಢಾ + ಭಕ್ತಿಃ.

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27 Line b 13. For ಇತರೆತರಯಾಗದ್ವಂದ್ವಃ read ಇತರೇತರಯೋಗದ್ವಂದ್ವಃ.

„ Line b 4. After 431) insert and it is to be noted in the case of such composition between more than two words that often the actual form the compound would take would differ according as one or other of the two ways is the one adopted. Thus, from ಹೇತು, ವೋತು, ನೇಷ್ಟು, and ಉದ್ಗಾತು we shall, by directly compounding them all as they are, have for the result the word ಹೇತುವೋತುನೇಷ್ಟೋದ್ಗಾತಾರಃ while by compounding them in the other way the word will be ಹೇತುತಾವೋತಾನೇಷ್ಟೋದ್ಗಾತಾರಃ (see below).

„ For the last three lines substitute the following :—

But composition into *dvandva* compounds must take place by *mutual conjunction* except in certain cases when composition by aggregation is absolutely or optionally the proper process as follows

28 Line b 15. After animals insert provided the words are taken in a general sense and not with reference to the individuals.

„ Line b 12. For ರಫಿಕ read ರಫಿಕ.

„ Line b 11. After ಶಿರೋಗ್ರೀವಮ್ insert But ರಫಿಕಾಶ್ವಾರೋಹೌ (two individuals).

29 Line 9. For (5) read (1).

„ Line 11. For-meuts read-ments; after ಧಾನಾಶಮ್ನಿ insert ಬದರಾಮಲಕಂ.

„ Line 12. Before ಬದರಾಮಲಕಾನಿ insert ಬದರಾಮಲಕೇ (two individuals referred to); and after to insert though many.

„ Line 15. After denoting insert the several kinds of.

„ Line 18. For ಅಶ್ಯಬಡಚೌ read ಅಶ್ಯಬಡಬೌ (see below).

„ Line b 16. After denoting insert the several kinds of.

„ Line b 11. After denoting insert the several kinds of.

„ Line b 6. After denoting insert the several kinds of.

„ Line b 3. After denoting insert the several kinds of.

30 Line 1. After denoting insert the several kinds of.

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- 30 Line 4. *After denoting insert the several kinds of; and omit provided the.*
- „ *Omit line 5.*
- „ Line 6. *Omit duals; and for ಫೃತಾಃ read ಫೃತೇ.*
- „ Line 8. *For refered read referred.*
- „ Line 15. *For ಶೀತೋಷ್ಣಾ read ಶೀತೋಷ್ಣೈ.*
- „ Line 16. *For cannot read can.*
- „ Line b 14. *For n read in.*
- „ Line b 8. *For ದಂತೋಷ್ಪಾಃ read ದಂತೋಷ್ಪಾಃ.*
- „ Line b 7. *For elephants and camels read teeth and lips.*
- „ Line b 6. *For ದಂತೋಷ್ಪಾಃ read ದಂತೋಷ್ಪಾಃ; for ದಂತೋಷ್ಪಾಃ read ದಂತೋಷ್ಪಂ; and for elephants read teeth.*
- „ Line b 5. *For camels read lips.*
- 31 Line 17. *For ಆತ್ರತಿಗಣಃ read ಆಕೃತಿಗಣಃ.*
- „ Line b 2. *For ರೂಢಃಜಾಲ್ಭಾಃ read ರೂಢಃಜಾಲ್ಭಾಃ.*
- 32 Line 2. *For ದ್ವಿಜಾರ್ಥಂ read ದ್ವಿಜಾರ್ಥಂ.*
- „ Line 11. *After nouns insert or of words formed by ಲ್ಯುಟ್ with words denoting their object.*
- „ Line 12. *After ಕಾರಃ insert ಪಮಾಃ, + ಪಾನಂ.*
- „ *After para (50) insert the following:—*
- 50 A. Note as ಪರಿ in the sense of severality may be treated as a *karmapravachanīya*, and thus it may be used with a noun in the accusative case under a general rule relating to words of this description which will be noticed hereafter, it may when so used be left also without being compounded with the noun (Sid. I. 326).
- 33 Line 8 *For object read an object*
- „ Lines b 15 and 14 *For It may be comprehensively said, except as to compounds formed from qualifying and qualified words that that word is read It has been further said that for other purposes than that of determining the member which should stand first in compounds under the rules hereafter to be mentioned that word also is to be treated as*
- „ Line b 3 *For nominave read nominative*

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- 35 Line 4. *For ಸ್ತೂತಃ read ಸ್ತೂತಃ.*
- „ Line 12. *For ಪುರಾಣ read ಪುರಾಣ.*
- „ Line b 9. *For ಯುವಾ read ಯುವೇ.*
- 36 Line 7. *Before sarvanāma insert sankhya words, the word that denotes less number than the others should stand first; in a compound formed by the composition of the words ಅಸನ್ನ, ಅದೂರ and ಅಧಿಕ, with sankhya words, those words should stand first; and in a compound formed by the composition of*
- 37 *Below clause (g) insert the following :—*
 (h) *Words denoting less numbers should precede others when all the words compounded are sankhya words (Sid. I. 429.) e. g. ದ್ವಾದಶ.*
- 38 Line 4. *For the comp. read tatp comp.*
- „ Line 5. *For halves read half.*
- „ Line 16. *For ಪೂರ್ವಂ read ಪೂರ್ವಂ.*
- „ Line 17. *For ಪೂರ್ವಂ read ಪೂರ್ವಂ.*
- 39 Lines 4 & 5. *For ಸೂಚಿಃ read ಬಸೂಚಿಃ; and for Bnt read But*
- „ Line 9. *For ರೂರೂ read ರೂರು.*
- „ Line 11. *For ಅಕ್ಕತಿಗಣಃ read ಆಕ್ಕತಿಗಣಃ.*
- „ Line b 10. *After praise insert such as ಮತಲ್ಲಿಕಾ, ಮಜ್ಜೆರ್ಚಿಕಾ, (f), ಪ್ರಕಾಂಡಾ (n), ಕಲ್ಲಜ (m), ಉದ್ಭ (m), [all these are words whose gender is invariable (Sid. I. 364.)]*
- „ Last Line *For ಕುಂಡ read ಕುಂತ; and for ವೃಕ್ಷ read ವೃದ್ಧ.*
- 40 Line 2. *ವರ್ವರ read ಬರ್ವರ.*
- „ Line 6. *For ಪ್ರವೃಜಿತಾ read ಪ್ರವೃಜಿತಾ.*
- „ Line 11. *For quardrupeds read quadrupeds*
- „ Line 16. *For ದ್ವಿತೀಯಂ read ದ್ವಿತೀಯಂ.*
- „ *Omit line b 9; and for clauses (ii), (iii), (iv), (v), read (i), (ii), (iii), (iv).*
- 41 *Omit clauses (15), (16) and (17).*
- 43 Line 4. *For preceeds read precedes*
- „ Line 15. *For litte read little*
- 44 Line 6. *For ಋ read ಋ.*
- „ Line 11. *After ಪಿತುಃಪುತ್ರಃ insert ಹೋತುಃ+ಪುತ್ರಃ=ಹೋತುಃಪುತ್ರಃ.*

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- 44 Line 12. After ದುಹಿತೃಪತಿಃ insert ಹೋತುಃ + ಧನಂ = ಹೋತೃಧನಂ.
 „ Line 13. For *lukation* read *lukation*.
 „ Last line. For ವರ್ಷಜಃ read ವರ್ಷಜಃ.
- 46 Line 2. For the composition is made read they are actually used as compound words.
 „ Line b 5. For ವಿಘ್ನ read ವಿಘ್ನ.
 „ Line b 2. For ವಿಘ್ನ read ವಿಘ್ನ.
- 47 Line 5. For ತತ್ (ತತಿ) read ತನ್ (ತನು) (ತತಿ).
 „ Line 11. For ಖಷಿ and ಖಷೀವ read ಋಷಿ and ಋಷೀವ.
 „ Line b 10. For ಘಜ read ಘಜ್.
 „ Below clause (g) insert the following :—
 (h) Words ending in short vowels and followed by ಅಂಚ್ (ಅಂಚ್) when this root appears in the form of ಚ (see below) (VI. 3. 138.) e. g. ಪ್ರ + ಚ = ಪ್ರಾಚ. ದಧಿ + ಚ = ದಧೀಚ. ಮಧು + ಚ = ಮಧೂಚ.
- 49 Line 2. For the read the.
 „ Line 13. For ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣೀ read ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣೀ.
 „ Line b 8. After ಭವತ್ಪುತ್ರಃ insert ಸರ್ವಾ + ಭಾರ್ಯಾ = ಸರ್ವಾ + ಭಾರ್ಯಾ. ಸರ್ವಾ + ಪ್ರಿಯಾ = ಸರ್ವಾ + ಪ್ರಿಯಾ.
- 50 Line 5. Before except insert except when it is formed by the feminine affix ಆ and.
 „ Line 14. For immediately, not mediately through another read who or which is like that denoted by the compound, the difference between what is denoted by the compound and the person or thing being as that between a collection and a part thereof.
 „ Line 16. For ಕರ್ಭಗಾ read ದುರ್ಭಗಾ.
 „ Line 18. For ದುಹಿತಾ read ದುಹಿತೃ.
 „ Last line. For ಬಾಹ್ಮಣ read ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣ.
- 51 Line 12. After ಮುದ್ರಿಕಾ insert (“produced of”) ; ವೈಯಾಕರಣ or ಸೌವರ್ಯ + ಭಾರ್ಯಾ = ವೈಯಾಕರಣ or ಸೌವರ್ಯಾ + ಭಾರ್ಯಾ (here the ಏ of ವೈ and ಔ of ಸೌ have not been caused by a rule enjoining *vridhhi* but by a rule prohibiting *vridhhi* and the substitution of ಏ and ಔ).

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51 Line 13. *For ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ read ಕಲ್ಯಾಣೀ; and after number) insert (here the ordinal number refers to ರಾತ್ರಿ and the compound refers likewise to ರಾತ್ರಿಯಾಃ of which the ರಾತ್ರಿ referred to by the ordinal number is one) ಕಲ್ಯಾಣೀ + ಪಂಚವಿಧ = ಕಲ್ಯಾಣಪಂಚವಿಧ (followed by an ordinal number; but it refers to ರಾತ್ರಿ while the compound is taken as referring to the ಪಕ್ಷ (half month) to which the ರಾತ್ರಿ alluded to belongs).*

„ Line 16. *For ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ read ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ; and after comp) insert ದೃಢಾ + ಭಕ್ತಿಃ = ದೃಢಾ + ಭಕ್ತಿಃ (ಭಕ್ತಿಃ is one of the exceptional words.) Still ದೃಢಂ (adverb) + ಭಕ್ತಿಃ = ದೃಢಭಕ್ತಿಃ.*

52 Line 5. *For a word read the word ಅರ್ಥಂ.*

„ Line 6. *After word insert that word itself being numerically distinguished by unity.*

„ Line 7. *After 427) insert or (3) is to be followed by ಕಪ್ a compound ending which will be referred to presently (VII. 4 14.) But it must be noted that if the feminine affix by which the word has been formed is ಃ the final vowel of it, though followed by ಕಪ್, may be optionally shortened (VII. 4. 15)..*

„ Line 11. *For ನಿಷ್ಕ್ರಾಂತಾಂಬಿ read ನಿಷ್ಕ್ರಾಂತಾಂಬಿ.*

„ Line 13. *After comp) insert (4 a) ದಿಶಯೋಃ + ಅಪ = ಅಪ + ದಿಶಾ = ಅಪದಿಶ.*

„ Line 15. *For a word read the word ಅರ್ಥಂ.*

„ Line 18. *After affix) insert ಬಹುಕುಮಾರೀ or ಬಹುವಧೂ + ಕ (ಕಪ್) = ಬಹುಕುಮಾರೀಕ; ಬಹುವಧೂಕ; ಬಹುಮಾಲಾ + ಕ = ಬಹುಮಾಲಕ or ಬಹುಮಾಲಾಕ.*

„ *After para 66 insert the following:—*

66 A. And the changes caused by feminine affixes in the final vowels of words occurring as subordinate members at the end of compounds should even be entirely *lukated* if these compounds are afterwards to take *lukated* secondary affixes, except when the word concerned is the word ಗೋಣೀ; for the final vowel of this word is to be replaced by ಇ (I. 2. 49.

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- 50.) *e. g.* ಪಂಚ + ಇಂದ್ರಾಣೀ (which is from ಇಂದ್ರಾಣ್ಯಃ) + a *lukated* secondary affix = ಪಂಚೇಂದ್ರ; ಪಂಚ + ಶಷ್ಕಲೀ (from ಶಷ್ಕಲಿ) + a *lukated* secondary affix = ಪಂಚಶಷ್ಕಲಿ.
- 53 Omit line b 13.
- „ Line b 12. Omit *ally*; and after ಸಗರ್ಭ್ಯ insert ಸಯೂರ್ಧ್ಯ.
- „ Line b 11. Omit and ಸೋದರ್ಯ.
- „ Line b 10. Omit or ಸಮಾನೋದರ್ಯ.
- „ Line b 5. For ಅರ್ಥ read ಅರ್ಥ.
- 54 Line 3. Before with insert with ತ್ರ or.
- „ Line 6. After ಅಕ್ಷ insert [whether from ಅಕ್ಷ or ಅಕ್ಷಿ + compound endings according to rules to be mentioned hereafter (Sid. I. 476.)]
- „ Line 11. Before ಕದನ್ನ insert ಕತ್ಪಯ.
- 55 Line 3. For ಅನಜ್ read ಆನಜ್.
- „ Line 12. For lhereon read thereon.
- „ Line 14. For ಅಗ್ನೀವೋಮೌ read ಅಗ್ನಿವೋಮೌ.
- „ Line b 13. For ಕ್ಷಾಮಾ read ಕ್ಷಾಮೋ.
- „ Line b 8. For ಅನಜ್ read ಆನಜ್; and for other words read another word.
- „ Line b 7. After compound insert provided the latter word refers to relationship only or relationship through subjects of study if the word that follows.
- „ Line b 6. For if a word that so follows is read the word.
- „ Line b 5. After ಮಾತಾವುತ್ಯಾ insert or
- „ For the words in lines b 4 & 3 read a word ending in ಋ.
- „ Last line. After ಪ್ರತಿಹರ್ತಾರೌ insert But ಪಿತ್ಯಪಿತಾಮಹೌ (the following word is not one ending in ಋ) ಹೋತ್ಯಪಿತರೌ (ಹೋತ್ಯ denotes relationship by study while ಪಿತ್ಯ denotes other relationship).
- 56 Line 6. After *e. g.* insert ಉದಮೇಧ, ಉದಮಾಹ.
- „ Line 14. For ನಸಃ read ನಸ.
- „ Line b 14. For ಧನ್ವಸಃ read ಧನ್ವನ್.
- „ Line b 8. For beomes read becomes.
- „ Line b 7. Before preceded insert is.
- „ Line b 4. For ಸುರಭಿಗನ್ನಿ read ಸುರಭಿಗನ್ನಿ.
- „ Line b 2. For tatp read bah.

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57 Line 4. *For ಕಛೋತ read ಕವೋತ; and for ಕುರೂಲ read ಕುಸೂಲ.*

„ Line b 2. *For words read word.*

58 Line b 13. *For formed from read which have; and for words ಸು and ಅತಿ read word ಸು or ಅತಿ.*

„ Line b 12. *After 69) insert except when the compounds are bah compounds and the expressions following ಸು or ಅತಿ are those mentioned in the second column of the following table opposite to bah compounds in articles (1), (2), (3), (6), (7), (9), (11), (12), (13), (14) and (15) (Sid. I. 455.)*

„ Line b 9. *After praise insert but we shall have always ಸುಸಕ್ಕ, ಸ್ವಕ್ಷ &c. with the proper compound endings attached, as they are bah compounds and as ಸಕ್ಕ, ಅಕ್ಷ &c. are words excepted as above.*

59 Last line. *After endings insert which as we have seen are to be treated as secondary affixes.*

60 Col. 2 line b 6. *Before ನದೀ insert ಭೂಮಿ.*

„ Col. 2 lines b 3 & 2. *For ಅಕ್ಷನ್ read ಅಕ್ಷಿ.*

„ Col. 4 line b 3. *Before ಪಜ್ಜ ನದ insert ದ್ವಿಭೂಮಿ.*

61 *Below clause (2) insert the following :—*

(2 a). Ending in the words ಕರದ್, ವಿಪಾಕ್, ಅನಸ್, ಮನಸ್, ಉಪಾನಹ್, ದಿವ್, ಹಿಮವತ್, ಅನಡುಹ್, ದಿಶ್, ದೃಶ್, ವಿಶ್, ಚೇತಸ್, ಚತುರ್, ತ್ಯದ್, ತದ್, ಯದ್, ಕಿಯುತ್, ಜರಸ್, (standing for ಜರಾ).	ಟಚ್. (V. 4. 107).	ಉಪಕರದ, ಉಪವಿಪಾಕ &c.
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„ Clause (3). *After letters insert and not being the words referred to above.*

62 Col. 3 line b 4. *For ಅಚ್ read ಟಚ್.*

64 Col. 2 line b 6. *For comp read word compared.*

„ Col. 4 line b 2. *After ಫಲಕಸಕ್ಕ insert but ವಾಸರಕ್ಯನ್.*

„ Col. 4 last line. *For ಬ್ರಹ್ಮ and ಬ್ರಹ್ಮನ್ read ಬ್ರಹ್ಮನ್.*

67 Col. 2 line b 2. *For ನಸ read ನಸ್.*

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68 Col. 3 For ಅನಿಜ್ read ಅನಿಚ್.

,, Col. 4 line b 5. After ಸಾಧ್ಯ) insert So ಪರಮಸ್ಯ (comp) + ಧರ್ಮ = ಪರಮಸ್ಯಧರ್ಮನ್.

71 Above para 70 insert the following:—

(69 A). Though in the formation of secondary words from compound nouns, the rules already adverted to regarding other secondary words hold good generally, there are a few exceptions as follows:—

(1). When the patronymic affix ಫಿಜ್ is (according to para 8, page 180, Part IV) attached optionally to a *vridhdha* compound noun ending in the word ಪುತ್ರ, the noun may be optionally augmented with ಕೌಕ್ (IV. 1. 159) e. g. ಗಾರ್ಗಿಪುತ್ರ = ಗಾರ್ಗಿಪುತ್ರಕಾಯಣಿ or ಗಾರ್ಗಿಪುತ್ರಾಯಣಿ (both *gōtra* and *yuvan*).

(2). In the senses referred to in articles 14 to 24 inclusive in list C of secondary affixes (pages 123 to 139, Part IV), to a non-appellative compound having a word denoting 'quarters' as its antecedent member, the affix is ಜ (not ಅಣ್) (IV. 2. 107.) e. g. ಪೂರ್ವಶಾಲಾ = ಪೂರ್ವಶಾಲ (ಜ).

(3). In the sense alluded to in article 29 (page 146, Part IV.) a compound having a polysyllabic noun as its antecedent member takes ಲಚ್ (not ಲಕ್) (IV. 4. 64.) e. g. ದ್ವಾದಶಾನ್ಯಿಕ.

(4). In the sense alluded to in article 44 of list C of secondary affixes (page 158, Part IV), the several affixes mentioned in connection therewith except ತ್ಯ and ತಲ್ should not be attached to a *tatpurusha* compound formed by the composition of the particle ನಜ್ with other words (V. 1. 121). e. g. ಅಪತಿತತ್ಯ, ಅಪತಿತ.

(5). In the senses alluded to in articles 37, 38 & 39 of list C of secondary affixes (pages 152 to 155, Part IV.) *dvigu* compounds take the several affixes referred to in a *lukated* form provided the secondary word formed is not intended to be appellative (V. 1. 28). e. g. ದ್ವಿಕಂಸ = ದ್ವಿಕಂಸ.

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(6), In the sense referred to in article (5) of list C of secondary affixes (page 115, Part IV), the affix applicable to a *dvandva* compound is ಛ (not ುಅಱ್ and ಅಱ್) (IV. 2. 6). *e. g.* ರಾಧಾನುರಾಧೀಯ. ತಿಷ್ಯಪುನರ್ವಸವೀಯ.

(7). In the sense referred to in article 23 of list C of secondary affixes (page 136, Part IV), the affix to be used after a *dvandva* compound is ವ್ರ (not ಅಱ್) if the secondary word formed is intended to express 'enmity' (ಮೈರ) or the union of a male with a female (ಮೈಥುನಿಕ) (IV. 3. 125). *e. g.* ಕಾಕೋಲೂಕ=ಕಾಕೋಲೂಕ+ವ್ರ (enmity); ವಿವಹನಮೈಥುನ or ಅತ್ರಿಭರದ್ವಾಜ = ವಿವಹನಮೈಥುನ &c. + ವ್ರ (union).

(8). In the senses alluded to in articles 44 and 45 of list C of secondary affixes (pages 158 to 160, Part IV), a *dvandva* compound takes ವ್ರಜ್ only (V. 1. 133). *e. g.* ಗೋಪಾಲಪತುಪಾಲ = ಗೋಪಾಲಪತುಪಾಲ + ವ್ರಜ್.

(69 B). In forming secondary words from compounds it will be necessary to treat a compound ending with a *sarvanāma* word as a *sarvanāma* (Sid. I. 96). Thus, from ಸರ್ವತ್ರ we may form ಪರಮಸರ್ವತ್ರ by the secondary affix ತ್ರಲ್. So also ಪರಮಭವಕ by ಅಕಚ್. But to the above rule there are some exceptions. These will be noticed in connection with the declension of compound words and they should be referred to here also.

71 Line 10. Before ಅಧಿಗೋಪಮ insert ಅಧಿ+ಗೋಪ=; and after ಅಧಿಗೋಪಮ insert ಅವ + ದಿಶಾ = ಅಪದಿಕ. So, ಉಪಕುಮಾರಿ, ಅಧಿಸ್ತ್ರ.

72 Line 8. For ಆನಾಥ read ಅನಾಥ.

„ Above clause (8) insert the following:—

(7 a). A compound-ending with the word ಪುರ್, after taking the compound ending ಅ is neuter (Sid. I. 451). *e. g.* ವಿಷ್ಣುಪುರಂ.

„ Line b 3. For ಅವಸ್ತ read ಆವಸ್ತ.

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72 Line b 2. *After member insert* and a *tatp* comp. formed as mentioned in (13) of para 29.

73 *Below clause (11) insert the following:—*

(11 a). And in the case of pronouns which may have, before composition, qualified the words in the above compounds, when after composition the pronouns are intended to be used as words qualifying the compounds, the rule relating to “partial remainder” should give way so far as gender is concerned and the pronouns should, in this respect, agree with the gender taken by the qualified words according to the rules above (Sid. I. 447). *e. g.* ಕಕ್ಕುಟಮಯೂರ್ಯಾವಿಮೇ. ಮಯೂರಿಕುಕ್ಕುಟಾವಿಮೌ. So ತತ್ ಪಿಪ್ಪಲ್ಯಾ ಅರ್ಧಂ and ಅಸೌ ಅರ್ಧ ಪಿಪ್ಪಲೀ will give ತೇ (fem) as the qualifying word, when the sense of the phrase ಪಿಪ್ಪಲ್ಯಾ ಅರ್ಧಂ is expressed by the word ಅರ್ಧಪಿಪ್ಪಲೀ being put in the dual number.

„ Line 8. *After is insert* generally.

„ Line 9. *After qualify insert* but a *bah* comp. formed as mentioned in (2) of para 42 is feminine (Sid. I. 411. note 46); and *after* ಏಕೋಪಾಯಃ *insert* but ಉತ್ತರ ಪೂರ್ವ.

„ Line b 12. *For aa read* as.

„ Last line. *Before ಸಹ insert* ಸಹಿತ.

74 Line 3. *For ಊಜ್ read* ಊಜ್.

„ Line 8. *For ಜೈರ read* ಜೈರ.

„ *Below clause (4) insert the following :*

(5). To a compound ending with a word formed by the particle affix ಕ್ಕ, the feminine affix is ಜೇಷ್ if this word is preceded by a word in the instrumental case and if the sense conveyed by ಕ್ಕ, to the action denoted by the root to which it is attached gives the sense of ‘little’ in connection therewith (IV. 1, 51.) *e. g.* ಅಭ್ರವಿಪ್ರೀದ್ಯಾಃ, “the sky slightly covered with clouds,” but ಜಂಡನಲಿಪ್ತಾಂ ಗನಾ “a female covered with sandal essence.”

„ Line 14. *For seconddary read* secondary.

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- 75 Line 2. *For ಕಫೆ read ಕಫ.*
 „ Line 6. *After words insert being other than ಓಷ್ಠ, ಜಂಘಾ, ಕರ್ಣ, ದಂತ, and ಶೃಂಗ.*
 „ Line 8. *After words insert being other than ನಾಸಿಕಾ and ಉದರ.*
 „ Line 10. *For words are read is.*
 „ Line 13. *After ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞಾಘಾ insert ಬಿಂಬೋಷ್ಠೀ (ಜೇಷ್) or ಬಿಂಬೋಷ್ಠಾ ; ದೀರ್ಘ ಜಂಘೀ (ಜೇಷ್) or ದೀರ್ಘಜಂಘಾ ; ಸಮದಂತೀ (ಜೇಷ್) or ಸಮದಂತಾ ; ಚಾರುಕರ್ಣೀ (ಜೇಷ್) or ಚಾರುಕರ್ಣಾ ; ತೀಕ್ಷ್ಣಶೃಂಗೀ (ಜೇಷ್) or ತೀಕ್ಷ್ಣಶೃಂಗಾ ; ತುಂಗನಾಸಿಕೀ (ಜೇಷ್) or ತುಂಗನಾಸಿಕಾ ; ತಿಲೋದರೀ (ಜೇಷ್) or ತಿಲೋದರಾ.*

„ *Below clause (5) insert the following:—*

With reference to exception (3) above it has been said by some that the words ಅಂಗ, ಗಾತ್ರ, and ಕಂಠ also should be excluded. *e. g.* ಸ್ವಂರೀ or ಸ್ವಂಗಾ. But this view is rejected by others (Sid. I. 235.)

- „ Line b 10. *For ಜೇಷ್ read ಜೇಷ್.*
 „ Line b 7. *For ಅನ್ read ವನ್.*
 76 Line 10. *After ಕ್ಷ insert except the word ಜಾತ.*
 „ Line 15. *For ದುಂಬ read ದುಖ.*
 „ Line 16. *For ದುಂಬ read ದುಖ; and after words) insert ದಂತಜಾತಾ (though ದಂತ is a jati word).*
 „ Line b 12. *For or read for*
 „ Line b 8. *For ಅ read ಆ.*
 77 *Under clause (3) for (a) read (b) and vice versa.*
 „ Line 7. *After absolutely insert otherwise*
 „ Lines 11 & 12. *For unless read if; and put the words in the sense of a measure in parenthesis*
 „ Line b 12. *For sigular read singular*
 78 Line 9. *For qnarters read quarters.*
 „ Line 16. *For treaded read treated.*
 „ *Above para 75 insert the following:—*

(3). A compound word ending with a *shat* word is however not *shat* when the latter is only a subordinate

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member though otherwise it is to be treated as *shat* as regards the agumentation of ಅಂ with ನುಟ್ and the attachment of *lukated* case affixes (Sid. I. 162). *e. g.* ಪರಮಪಂಚೆ, ಪರಮಪಷ್, ಪರಮಪಂಚಾನಾಂ, ಪರಮಪಷ್ಣಾಂ; but ಪ್ರಿಯಪಂಚಾ, ಪ್ರಿಯಪಂಚಾನೌ, ಪ್ರಿಯಪಂಚಾಸಃ, ಪ್ರಿಯಪಂಚಾಂ, ಪ್ರಿಯ ಪಟ್, ಪ್ರಿಯಪಷಾ, ಪ್ರಿಯಪಷಃ, ಪ್ರಿಯಪಷಾಂ.

78 Line b 14. *For* offixes *read* affixes.

„ Line b 13. *For* affies *read* affixes.

79 Above Chapter II insert the following :

77. It should further be noted that compounds ending in indeclinables are also to be treated as indeclinables except when the indeclinables are merely subordinate members in them (Sid. I. 204).

„ Ch. II. para 1.—Omit the last three lines of the para except the words secondary crude nouns; and below this para insert the following :—

1. A. The following irregularly formed secondary nouns however deserve attention.

		Second base.	Comparative. by ಈಯಸುಃ	Superlative. by ಇಷ್ಠಃ
1 ಅಂತಿಕ, near	(V. 3. 63.)	ನೇದ್	ನೇದೀಯಸಃ	ನೇದಿಷ್ಠಃ
2 ಅಲ್ಪ, small	(V. 3. 64.)	ಕಣ್	ಕನೀಯಸಃ or ಅಲ್ಪೀಯಸಃ	ಕನಿಷ್ಠಃ ಅಲ್ಪಿಷ್ಠಃ
3 ಉರು, wide	(VI. 4. 157.)	ವರ್	ವರೀಯಸಃ	ವರಿಷ್ಠಃ
4 ಋಜು, straight	(VI. 4. 161; B. 1243.)	ಋಜ್	ಋಜೀಯಸಃ	ಋಜಿಷ್ಠಃ
5 ಕೃಶ, lean	(VI. 4. 161; B. 1243.)	ಕ್ರಶ್	ಕ್ರಶೀಯಸಃ	ಕ್ರಶಿಷ್ಠಃ
6 ಕ್ಷೀಪ್ರ, quick	(VI. 4. 156.)	ಕ್ಷೇಪ್	ಕ್ಷೇಪೀಯಸಃ	ಕ್ಷೇಪಿಷ್ಠಃ
7 ಕ್ಷಾದ್ರ, mean	(VI. 4. 156.)	ಕ್ಷೋದ್	ಕ್ಷೋದೀಯಸಃ	ಕ್ಷೋದಿಷ್ಠಃ
8 ಗುರು, heavy	(VI. 4. 157.)	ಗರ್	ಗರೀಯಸಃ	ಗರಿಷ್ಠಃ
9 ತೃಪ್ತ, satisfied	(VI. 4. 157.)	ತ್ರಪ್	ತ್ರಪೀಯಸಃ	ತ್ರಪಿಷ್ಠಃ
10 ದೀರ್ಘ, long	(VI. 4. 157.)	ದ್ರಾಘ್	ದ್ರಾಘೀಯಸಃ	ದ್ರಾಘಿಷ್ಠಃ
11 ದೂರ, far	(VI. 4. 156.)	ದವ್	ದವೀಯಸಃ	ದವಿಷ್ಠಃ

		Second base.	Comparative. by ಈಯಸು	Superlative. by ಇಷ್ಠ
12 ದೃಢ firm	(VI. 4. 161; B. 1243.)	ದ್ರಢ್	ದ್ರಢೀಯಸಃ	ದ್ರಢಿಷ್ಠ
13 ಪರಿವೃಢ, exalted	(VI. 4. 161; B. 1243.)	ಪರಿವ್ರಢ್	ಪರಿವ್ರಢೀಯಸಃ	ಪರಿವ್ರಢಿಷ್ಠ
14 ಪ್ರಥು, broad	(VI. 4. 161; B. 1243.)	ಪ್ರಢ್	ಪ್ರಢೀಯಸಃ	ಪ್ರಢಿಷ್ಠ
15 ಪ್ರಶಸ್ಯ, praise-worthy	(V. 3. 60, 61; VI. 4. 160.) or	ಶ್ರ	ಶ್ರೇಯಸಃ	ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠ
16 ಪ್ರಿಯ, dear	(VI. 4. 157.)	ಪ್ರ	ಪ್ರೇಯಸಃ	ಪ್ರೇಷ್ಠ
17 ಬಹು, many	(VI. 4. 158, 159.)	ಭೂ	ಭೂಯಸಃ	ಭೂಯಿಷ್ಠ
18 ಬಹುಳ, frequent	(VI. 4. 157.)	ಬಂಹ್	ಬಂಹೀಯಸಃ	ಬಂಹಿಷ್ಠ
19 ಭೃಶ, excessive	(VI. 4. 161; B. 1243.)	ಭ್ರಶ್	ಭ್ರಶೀಯಸಃ	ಭ್ರಶಿಷ್ಠ
20 ಮೃದು, soft	(VI. 4. 161; B. 1243.)	ಮ್ರದ್	ಮ್ರದೀಯಸಃ	ಮ್ರದಿಷ್ಠ
21 ಯುವ, young	(VI. 4. 156.) or	ಯವ್	ಯವೀಯಸಃ	ಯವಿಷ್ಠ
22 ವಾಢ, firm	(V. 3. 64.) or	ಕಣ್	ಕಣೀಯಸಃ	ಕಣಿಷ್ಠ
23 ವೃದ್ಧ, old	(V. 3. 63.) or	ಸಾಧ್	ಸಾಧೀಯಸಃ	ಸಾಧಿಷ್ಠ
24 ವೃಂದಾರಕ, beautiful	(VI. 4. 157.) or	ವರ್ಷ್	ವರ್ಷೀಯಸಃ	ವರ್ಷಿಷ್ಠ
25 ಸ್ಥಿರ, firm	(VI. 4. 157.)	ಸ್ಥಿ	ಸ್ಥೀಯಸಃ	ಸ್ಥಿಷ್ಠ
26 ಸ್ಥೂಲ, strong	(VI. 4. 156.)	ಸ್ಥಿವ್	ಸ್ಥಿವೀಯಸಃ	ಸ್ಥಿವಿಷ್ಠ
27 ಸ್ಥಿರ, thick	(VI. 4. 157.)	ಸ್ಥಿ	ಸ್ಥೀಯಸಃ	ಸ್ಥಿಷ್ಠ
28 ಹ್ರಸ್ವ, short	(VI. 4. 156.)	ಹ್ರಸಃ	ಹ್ರಸೀಯಸಃ	ಹ್ರಸಿಷ್ಠ

1. B Of the other irregularly formed crude nouns, compounds which are irregular in their formation may be noticed first.

79 Line 18. *For autecedent read antecedent.*

„ Line b 11. *For ಸಿಘ್ರಕಾವಣಂ read ಸಿಧ್ರಕಾವಣಂ.*

„ Line b 10. *For ಕಿಂಶುಲಕಾಗಿರಿ read ಕಿಂಶುಲಾಕಾಗಿರಿ.*

„ Line b 9. *For ಮೋಹಿತಾಗಿರಿ read ಲೋಹಿತಾಗಿರಿ.*

„ Line b 6. *For ಶ್ವಾಕುನ್ದ read ಶ್ವಾಕುಂದ.*

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- 80 Line 13. *For ಅಸ್ಪದ read ಅಸ್ಪದ.*
 „ Line b 4. *For ಮಸ್ಕರಿ read ಮಸ್ಕರಿ.*
- 81 Line 6. *For monutains read mountains.*
 „ Line 11. *After 76) insert (4) ಗವಾಕ್ಷ “window” (V. 4. 76).*
 „ Line 13. *For ಅಸ್ಕಕ್ read ಅನ್ಯಕ್.*
 „ Line b 3. *Omit ಅಪಥ or and having.*
 „ Line b 2. *For counntry read country.*
- 82 Line 3. *For ಅಕ್ಕ read ಅಕ್ಕಿ.*
 „ Line 5. *For ಮೂಧಕಾ read ಮೋದತಾ.*
 „ Line 10. *After (24) ವಿಹವಾಣಿಜಾ insert (24 a) ಅಪೇಹವಾಣಿಜಾ, (24 b) ಪ್ರೇಹವಾಣಿಜಾ, (24 c) ಪ್ರೋಹಕರ್ದಮಾ, (24 d) ವಿಹರೇಯಾ ಹಿರಾ, (24 e) ಉನ್ಮಜಾವಮೃಜಾ.*
 „ Line 13. *For (38) read (28) and omit (29)*
 „ Line b 9. *For ನಿಷಣ್ಯಶ್ಯಾಮಾ read ನಿಷಣ್ಯಶ್ಯಾಮಾ; and for ಅಪೆಹಪ್ರಥಮಾ read ಅವೇಹಪ್ರಥಮಾ.*
- 83 Line 3. *Before ಗೇಹೇದಾಹಿ insert ಗೇಹೇಮೋಹಿ (20 a); for ಗೇಹೇದೃಷ್ಟ read ಗೇಹೇಧೃಷ್ಟ and for ಗೇಹೇತ್ಯಪ್ತ read ಗರ್ಭೇತ್ಯಪ್ತ.*
 „ Lines 15 & 16. *For ಭಾರೀ read ಭಾರಿ.*
 „ Above clause (b) insert the following:—
 (aa) Irregular by the lengthening of the final vowels of the antecedent members (1) ವಿಶ್ವಾವಸು (2) ವಿಶ್ವಾರಾಟ್ (VI. 3. 128.) (3) ಮಹಾಘಾಸ (4) ಮಹಾಕರ (5) ಮಹಾವಿಶಿಷ್ಟ (Sid. I. 388).
 „ Line b 3. *For ಉದನ್ಮೂಮ read ಉದಗ್ಮೂಮ.*
- 84 Line 3. *After ಸಂಖ್ಯಾತರಾತ್ರ insert (26) ಅಹೋರಾತ್ರ.*
 „ Omit lines 6 and 7.
 „ Line 8. *For (1) read (3).*
 „ Omit lines 10 and 11
 „ Line 12. *For (6) read (4).*
 „ Line 14. *After 98) insert ಪ್ರತ್ಯಕ್ಷ, ಅನ್ವಕ್ಷ, ಸಮಕ್ಷ (Sid. I. 334.)*
 „ Line b 10. *For (7) read (5.)*
 „ Line b 8. *For (8) read (6).**

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84. Line b 7. *After* ಅತಿಸಖಿ *insert* (from ಸಖೀಮತಿಕ್ರಾಂತ).
- „ Line b 4. *Before* (1) ಪೃಷೋದರ *insert* ಖರಣಸ or ಖರಣನ or ಖರಣಸ or ಖರಣನ. (Sid. I. 416.) ಪೂರ್ವಾಪರಂ (aggregate) or ಪೂರ್ವ+ಅಪರ (mutual conjunction) ಅಧೋತ್ತರಂ (aggregate) or ಅಧರ+ಉತ್ತರ (mutual conjunction) (II. 4. 12).
- Line b 2. *Before* (10) *insert* (9a) ಅಕ್ಷಿಭ್ರವಂ (II. 2. 31 ; Sid. I. 432 note 9 ; V. 4. 77); *and for* ದೊಡಾಶ *read* ದೊಡಾಶ.
- 85 Line 3. *For* ತಿಷ್ಠದ್ಗು *read* ತಿಷ್ಠದ್ಗು.
- „ Lines 6 & 7. *For* ದುಸ್ಸಮಂ *read* ದುಃಸಮಂ.
- „ Line 8. *For* ಪ್ರಾಹ್ಲಂ *read* ಪ್ರಾಹ್ಲಂ.
- „ Line 16. *For* ದೃವ್ಯಾನ್ತರಂ *read* ದ್ರವ್ಯಾನ್ತರಂ.
- „ Line b 11. *After* (neuter) *insert* (80 a) ಅರ್ಥಖಾರೀ (fem.)
- „ Line b 9. *For* ಕುಕ್ಕುಟಾಂಡಂ *read* ಕುಕ್ಕುಟಾಂಡ.
- „ Line b 8. *For* ಕ್ಷೀರಂ *read* ಕ್ಷೀರ; *and for* ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣಾಛಂಸೀ *read* ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣಾಛಂಸೀ.
- „ Lines b 6 & 5. *For* ಅಪಕ್ಲಿನ್ನಪಕ್ವಮ್ *read* ಅಪಕ್ಲಿನ್ನಪಕ್ವ and *omit* (97) ಉಲೂಖಲಮುಸಲಮ್.
- „ Line b 4. *For* ತಟ್ಟುಲಕಿಣ್ಯಮ್ *read* ತಂಡುಲಕಿಣ್ಯ.
- „ Last two lines. *Omit* (106) ಅಕ್ಷಿಭ್ರವಮ್, (107) ದಾರಗವಮ್; *and for* ಧರ್ಮಾರ್ಥೌ *read* ಧರ್ಮಾರ್ಥೌ.
- 86 Line 1. *For* ಅರ್ಥಕಾ, ಮೌ *read* ಅರ್ಥಕಾಮೌ.
- „ Line 3. *For* ಪೂಲಾಸಕುರಂಡಮ್ *read* ಪೂಲಾಸಕಕುರಂಡ.
- „ Line 4. *For* ಸಿಂಚಾಶ್ವತ್ಥಮ್ *read* ಸಿಂಚಾಶ್ವತ್ಥ.
- „ Line 7. *Omit* (132) ಸರ್ಪಿರ್ಮಧುನೀ; (133) ಮಧುಸರ್ಪಿಣೀ.
- „ Line 10. *For* ನಾಪಾತ್ *read* ನಪಾತ್.
- „ Line 12. *For* ನಾತ *read* ನಾಕ.
- „ Line 13. *Omit* (155) ಋಕ್ಸಾಮ.
- „ Line 14. *Omit* (156) ವಾಜ್ಮನಸ, (157) ಅಕ್ಷಿಭ್ರವ (158) ದಾರಗವ.
- „ Line 15. *For* ನಕ್ತಂದಿವ *read* ನಕ್ತಂದಿವ.
- „ Line 17. *For* ಋಗ್ಯ *read* ಋಗ್ಯ.
- „ Line b 6. *After* 51) *insert* (194 a) ಪದ್ಧತಿ *and for* ಪತ್ಯಾಪ್ರೀ *read* ಪತ್ಯಾಪ್ರೀ.

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- 86 Last line. *For* ಉದಕೊದನ *read* ಉದಕೊದನ.
- 87 Line 4. *Before* ಭ್ರಕುಂಸ *insert* ಭ್ರಕುಂಸ or ; *and after* ಭ್ರಕುಟ *insert* or ಭ್ರಕುಟ.
- „ Lines 5 & 6. *Omit* (218) ಸರ್ಪಿರ್ಮಧುನೀ, (219) ಮಧುಸರ್ಪಿರೀ.
- „ Line 8. *For* ಕೃಕ್ಷಾ *read* ಕೃಷ್ಣಾ.
- „ Lines 9 & 10. *Omit* (231) ಉಲೂಖಲಮುಸಲೆ, (234) ಋಕ್ಸಾಮೆ, *and* (235) ವಾಜ್ಮನಸೆ.
- „ Line 12. *For* ಎಣಿವದ *read* ವಿಣೀವದ.
- „ Line 13. *For* ವ್ರೇಷ್ವಪದ *read* ವ್ರೇಷ್ವಪದ.
- „ Line 17. *For* ದುಪ್ರಜ *read* ದುಪ್ರಜ.
- „ Line b 15. *For* ಸುಜಮ್ಭಾ *read* ಸುಜಮ್ಭನ್.
- „ Line b 14. *For* ಜಮ್ಭಾ *read* ಜಮ್ಭನ್.
- „ Line b 13. *For* ದ್ವಿದಂಡೆ *read* ದ್ವಿದಂಡಿ.
- „ Line b 8. *For* ಅಗ್ನಾಹಿತ *read* ಅಗ್ನಾಹಿತ.
- „ Last line. *After* 429) *insert* (292) ವಾಚಂಯಮ. (293) ಪುರಂ ದರ (VI. 3. 69). (294) ಶೈನಂಪಾತ. (295) ತೈಲಂಪಾತ. (VI. 3. 71). (296) ಪ್ರಜ್ಞಾ. (297) ಸಂಜ್ಞಾ (V. 4. 129). (298) ಉಧ್ವಜ್ಞಾ as well as ಉಧ್ವಜಾನು. (V. 4. 130). (299) ಗವಾಶ್ಯ. (300) ಗವಾವಿಕ. (301) ಗವೈಡಕ. (302) ಅಜಾವಿಕ. (303) ಅಜೈಡಕ. (304) ಕುಬ್ಜವಾಮನ. (305) ಕುಬ್ಜಕಿರಾತ. (306) ಪುತ್ರಪಾತ್ರ. (307) ಶ್ಯಚಂಡಾಲ. (308) ಸ್ತ್ರೀಕುಮಾರ. (309) ದಾಸೀಮಾಣವಕ. (310) ಶಾಟೀಪಟೀರ. (311) ಶಾಟೀಪ್ರಜ್ಞದ. (312) ಶಾಟೀಪಟ್ಟಕ. (313) ಉಷ್ಣುಖರ. (314) ಉಷ್ಣುಶಕ. (315) ಮೂತ್ರಶಕೃತ್. (316) ಮೂತ್ರಪುರೀಷ. (317) ಯಕೃನ್ಮೇದಸ್. (318) ಮಾಂಸಶೋಣಿತ. (319) ದರ್ಭಶರ. (320) ದರ್ಭಪೂತಿಕ. (321) ಅರ್ಜನಶೀರೀಷ. (322) ಅರ್ಜನಪುರುಷ. (323) ತೃಣೋಲಪ. (324) ದಾಸೀದಾಸ. (325) ಕುಟೀಕುಟ. (326) ಭಾಗವತೀಭಾಗವತ. (II. 4. 11; Sid. I. 437. note 32). (327) ಸರ್ಪಿರ್ಮಧುನೀ. (328) ಮಧುಸರ್ಪಿರೀ (II. 2. 31; II. 4. 14; Sid. I. 432, note 9; Sid. I. 439, note 38). (329) ಋಕ್ಸಾಮೆ (330) ವಾಜ್ಮನಸೆ (V. 4. 77; II. 4. 14; Sid. I. 453, 439, note 38.) (331) ದಾರಗವ. (V. 4. 77; II. 2. 31; Sid. I. 432, 453). (332) ಉಲೂಖಲಮುಸಲಮ್ or ಉಲೂಖಲಮುಸಲೆ. (II. 4. 14; II. 2. 31; Sid. I. 432,

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439, note 38). (333) ಪ್ರವೃತ್ತಿಜ. (334) ಕರದಿಜ. (335) ಕಾ
 ಲೇಜ. (336) ದಿವಿಜ. (VI. 3. 15). (337) ಭೂತವೂರ್ವ (Sid.
 I. 321.) (338) ಪರೋಕ್ಷಂ. (Sid. I. 334.) (339) ಪೋಷ್ಣ.
 (Sid. I. 390). (340) ಸಮಾನೋದರ್ಯ or ಸೋದರ್ಯ. (VI
 3. 88). (341) ಸತೀರ್ಥ್ಯ. (VI. 3. 87). (342) ಸುಬ್ರಹ್ಮಚಾರಿ.
 (VI. 3. 86.) (a student of the *sāmaveda*) (343) ಸಜ್ಜೋ
 ತಿಸ್. (344) ಸಜನಪದ. (345) ಸರಾತ್ರಿ (346) ಸನಾಭಿ. (347)
 ಸನಾಮನ್. (348) ಸಗೋತ್ರ. (349) ಸರೂಪ. (350) ಸಸ್ಥಾನ.
 (351) ಸವರ್ಣ. (352) ಸವಯಸ್. (353) ಸವಚನ. (354) ಸಬ
 ನ್ಧ (VI. 3. 85). (355) ವಿಕವೀರ. (Sid. I. 360). (356) ಕುರು
 ಚರ. (357) ಗೋಚರ. (Sid. I. 460. note 12). (358) ಉ
 ರ್ವ್ಯಮೌಹೂರ್ತಿಕ. (III. 3. 9; Sid. II. 284). (359) ಅಜಿರ
 ವತಿ. (360) ಖದಿರವತಿ. (361) ಪುಲಿನವತಿ. (362) ಹಂಸವತಿ. (363)
 ಕಾರಣ್ಯವತಿ. (364) ಚಕ್ರವಾಕವತಿ. (appellative) (VI. 3. 119).
 (365) ಕರಾವತಿ. (366) ವಂಶಾವತಿ. (367) ಧೂಮಾವತಿ. (368) ಅಹೀ
 ವತಿ. (369) ಕಪೀವತಿ. (370) ಮಣೀವತಿ (371) ಮುನೀವತಿ. (372)
 ಕುಚೀವತಿ. (appellative) (VI. 3. 120).

88 *Above the first line insert the following:—*

(2 a). We may notice here certain compounds which
 are the names of men and which receiving optionally
 certain affixes conferring upon them the force of the
 affixes referred to in article (5) in list C of secondary
 affixes alluded to in para 89 of Part IV, lose all those
 parts of theirs which follow their second vowel. These
 affixes are ಠಚ್, ಫೃ, and ಇಲಚ್ generally, and for bases
 beginning with the word ಉಪ, ಅಡಚ್, and ವ್ರಚ್ also in addi-
 tion (V. 3. 78, 79, 80, 83). e. g. ದೇವದತ್ತ which, according
 to article (5), =ದೇವದತ್ತಕ, is also ದೇವಿಕ, ದೇವಿಯ, ದೇವಿಲ; and
 ಉಪೇಂದ್ರ is ಉಪಡ, ಉಪಕ, ಉಪಿಕ, ಉಪಿಯ, ಉಪಿಲ, as well as ಉ
 ಪೇಂದ್ರಕ.

(2 b). We may further advert to some other com-
 pounds formed by the compounding of two words and the
 attaching to them of the secondary affix ಙ in order to
 express whatever are similar to the persons or things

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denoted by the latter words and to the events that happen to them, or to the things reciprocally done or suffered by them (V. 3. 106.) e. g. ಕಾಕತಾಲೀಯ. ಅಜಾಕೃಪಾಣೀಯ. ಅಂಧಕವರ್ತಕೀಯ.

- 88 Line b 6. *For Basis read Bases.*
 „ Line b 2. *For ಮಹಾಶೂದ್ರೀ read ಮಹಾಶೂದ್ರೀ.*
 89 Line 1. *For appellative read not appellative.*
 89 & 90 *For “otherwise and “otherwise” read otherwise.*
 90 Line 5. *For fellet read fillet.*
 „ *For ಭಾಗದೇವಿ and ಭಾಗದೇವಾ read ಭಾಗಧೇವಿ and ಭಾಗಧೇವಾ respectively; and for ಜೀಷ್ read ಜೀಷ್.*
 „ Line b 6. *For ಸಮಂಗಲೀ read ಸುಮಂಗಲೀ.*
 „ Line b 4. *For ಸುಮಂಗಲಾ read ಸುಮಂಗಲಾ.*
 „ *Below the last line insert:—ರೋಹಣೀ (ಜೀಷ್) (asterism); ರೋಹಿತಾ or ರೋಹಣೀ (ಜೀಷ್) otherwise (IV. 1. 41; Sid. I. 227, note 76).*
 91 Line 8. *For ಆಚಾರ್ಯಣೀ read ಆಚಾರ್ಯನೀ.*
 „ Line 15. *For ಕ್ಷತ್ರಿಯಾಣೀ read ಕ್ಷತ್ರಿಯಾಣೀ.*
 „ Line b 9. *For ಕೃತೇಯಾ, read ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣಕೃತೇಯಾ; before ಆನಿ ಧೇಯಾ insert ಆನಿಚೇಯಾ; and for ವಾಕ್ಯಾಯನೀ read ವಾತ್ಸ್ಯಾಯನೀ.*
 „ Line b 7. *For ಜೀಃ read ಜೀಃ.*
 „ Line b 6. *For ಶಾರ್ಙ್ಗರವೀ read ಶಾರ್ಙ್ಗರವೀ.*
 „ *Below line b 5 insert the following:—*
Bah compounds ending in the word ಹಾಯನ preceded by sankhya words, if expressive of age (IV. 1. 27. Sid. I. 222.) e. g. ದ್ವಿಹಾಯನೀ (ಜೀಷ್) “a girl two years old” though ದ್ವಿಹಾಯನಾ otherwise.
 „ *Omit the last four lines.*
 92 *Omit the first three lines.*
 „ Line 9. *For ಪಾ, ದ್ read ಸಾದ್.*
 „ Line 13. *For diferent read different.*
 93 Line 8. *For ಕ್ರೌಡೀ or ಕ್ರೌಡಾ read ಕ್ರೌಡೀ or ಕ್ರೌಡಾ.*
 „ *Omit lines 16 and 17 and insert the following above Bases ending in ನ್.*

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Bases ending in ಇ.

ಪದ್ಧತೀ, ಅಂಕತೀ, ಅಂಚತೀ, ಅಂಹತೀ, ರಾತ್ರೀ, ರಾಧೀ, ಶಾಧೀ or ಪದ್ಧ
ತಿ, ಅಂಕತಿ, ಅಂಚತಿ, ಅಂಹತಿ. ರಾತ್ರಿ, ರಾಧಿ, ಶಾಧಿ (ಜೇಷ್ or nil.)
(IV. 1. 45 ; Sid. I. 230, note 85.)

Bases ending in ಉ.

ಬಹ್ವೀ or ಬಹು (ಜೇಷ್ or nil.) (IV. 1. 45 ; Sid. 1. 230,
note 85.)

- 93 Line b 3. For ಜೈಷ್ಠಾ read ಜೈಷ್ಠ್ಯಾ.
- 94 Line 5. For ಗೋಪಾಲ read ಗೋಪಾಲಕ.
- „ Line 6. For ಅಶ್ಯಪಾಲಾ read ಅಶ್ಯಪಾಲ.
- „ Line 9. For ಪ್ರತ್ಯಕ್ಷಪ್ಪಾ read ಪ್ರತ್ಯಕ್ಷಪ್ಪಾ.
- „ Line 10. For ದಧ್ಯಕ್ಷಪ್ಪಾ read ದಧ್ಯಕ್ಷಪ್ಪಾ.
- „ Line 14. Omit ಮತ್ಸ್ಯೀ.
- „ Line 15. For ದ್ರೋಣೀ read ದ್ರೋಣಿ.
- „ Line b 14. For ಸ್ವಪಾಪೀ read ಸ್ವಪಾಪಿ.
- „ Line b 13. For ಯಾಪಿ read ಯಾಪಿ.
- „ Line b 11. Omit ಶ್ಯನೀ.
- „ Line b 10. Omit ಅನಡಾಹೀ, ಅನಡ್ವಾಹೀ.
- „ Line b 9. For ಅಯಸ್ಥೋಣೀ read ಅಯಸ್ಥೋಣಿ.
- „ Line b 8. Before ಕೇವಾಲೀ insert ಆಲಗ್ವೀ, ಆಲಜೀ, ಆಲಬ್ಧೀ, ಆಲ
ಕ್ಷೀ ; for ಪಟೀ read ನಟೀ ; and for ನಿತಾನೀ read ವೋತನೀ.
- „ Line b 7. After ಆಗ್ರಹಾಯಣೀ insert ಪ್ರತ್ಯವರೋಹಣೀ.
- „ Line b 5. For ಸೂಪೀ read ಸೂದೀ ; for ಹೃದೀ read ಹೃದೀ ; and
for ಲೋಹಾಡೀ read ಲೋಹಾಂಡೀ.
- „ At the end of the last line add the following :
ಕವರಪುಚ್ಛೀ, ಮಾಣಿಪುಚ್ಛೀ ; ವಿಷಪುಚ್ಛೀ, ಕರಪುಚ್ಛೀ, (Sid. I. 235.)
- 95 Line 1. For ಕ್ರೀಡ read ಕ್ರೀತ.
- „ Line 7. For ಸಂಕುರ್ಣೀ read ಕಂಕುರ್ಣೀ ; and for ಕಂಬಪುಷ್ಪೀ
read ಕಂಬಪುಷ್ಪೀ.
- „ Line 8. For ಗೋಬಾಲೀ read ಗೋವಾಲೀ.
- „ Line 10. For ಪಾಂಸೀ read ಪಾಂಸ್ನೀ.
- „ Omit the last two lines.
- 96 Line 7. For e. e. ಪ್ರಾಚೀ read e. g. ಪ್ರಾಚೀ.

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- 96 *Omit line 10.*
- „ *Line b 10. For ದ್ವಿದಾಮ್ನೀ read ದ್ವಿದಾಮ್ನೀ.*
- „ *Line b 5. After 35) insert ಸಪತ್ನೀ from ಸಪತ್ನ (enemy's wife or female enemy) (ಜೀನಾ); ಸಪತ್ನೀ from ಸಮಾನಪತಿ (ಪತಿ here means master or lord, and so the compound means one having the same master or lord) (Sid. I. 406.)*
- „ *Line b 3. For even read also; and after comp. insert absolutely.*
- „ *Line b 2. After ಪುತ್ರ insert but optionally if the antecedent words are others.*
- „ *Last line. For ವೀರಪತ್ನೀ read ವೀರಪತ್ನೀ; and after &c. insert ವೃದ್ಧಪತಿ or ವೃದ್ಧಪತ್ನೀ, ಸ್ಥೂಲಪತಿ or ಸ್ಥೂಲಪತ್ನೀ.*
- 97 *Line 2. Before four insert a.*
- „ *Line b 6. For ದಾರ್ವಣೀ read ರುದ್ರಾಣೀ; and for ಮೃಡಾಣೀ read ಮೃಡಾನೀ.*
- 98 *Below line 6 insert ಯಾವತಿ (affix ತಿ) from ಯಾವನ್ (IV. I. 77.) except when the word is a subordinate member in a compound (Sid. I. 243.) e. g. ಬಹುಯಾವನ್.*
- „ *Line 9. For ಸಪದೀ read ಸುಪದೀ.*
- „ *Line 13. Before ಕ್ಷಿಪಕಾ insert ನರಿಕಾ.*
- „ *Line 14. For ಆತ್ಮತಿಗಣಾ read ಆತ್ಮತಿಗಣಾ*
- „ *Line b 9. For ವರ್ಣಕಾ read ವರ್ಣಿಕಾ.*
- „ *Line b 3. For ಪರಮೇಷಕಾ read ಪರಮೈಷಕಾ.*
- „ *Last line. For the read the*
- 99 *Above clause (8) insert the following: —*
- (7 a) In compounds which receive ಟಚ್, ಫೆನ್, ಇಲಚ್, ಅಡಚ್ and ವುಚ್ with the force of the affixes referred to in article (5) of list C of secondary affixes and which then lose the parts following their second vowel, there should be no change of ಅ into ಇ when they take ಆವ್ though a ಕ comes between the ಅ and the ಆವ್ (Sid. I. 211). e. g. ದೇವಕ+ಆ=ದೇವಕಾ.
- „ *Line 8. For snch read such.*

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- 99 Line 9. *For ಫಟ್ಠೇದ್ಧೀ, read ಫಟೋದ್ಧೀ; and for ದ್ವಿದ್ಧೀದ್ಧೀ read ದ್ವಿದ್ಧೀದ್ಧೀ.*
- „ Line b 4. *After 27) insert or neuter (II. 4. 12.)*
- „ *Omit the last two lines.*
- 100 *Omit the first 24 lines.*
- 101 Line 13. *For ದೀಧ್ಯತ್ read ದೀಧ್ಯತ್.*
- „ Line b 12. *For ಅನ್ಯ, and read (not ಅನ್ಯೋನ್ಯ); and after ಅನ್ಯತಃ insert and ಇತರ (not ಇತರೇತರ).*
- „ Line b 5. *After ಅನ್ಯತರತ್ insert ಇತರತ್.*
- 102 Line 4. *For This read Thus.*
- „ Line 8. *Omit (or of course optionally ಸುಧೀನಾಂ).*
- „ *Above para 11 insert the following :—*
- 10 A. Observe that in dealing with ಸುಧೀ in the feminine gender it should be treated as *nadī* optionally in the genitive plural, and the dative, ablative, and locative singular, because it takes ಇಯಜ್ (Sid. I. 137.)
- „ Line 14. *For ದೃಸೂಘ read ದೃನೂಘ.*
- „ Line 15. *For ಕರಾಭೂ read ಕಾರಾಭೂ.*
- „ *Below para 11 insert the following :—*
- 11 A. Of course ಸ್ವಯಂಭೂ &c. which take ಉವಜ್ become in the feminine gender optionally *nadī* only in the genitive plural &c., though ಪುನಃಭೂ &c. are optionally *nadī* generally, that is, in the vocative singular also (Sid. I. 138).
- „ *Below para 12 insert the following :—*
- 12 A. The word ಭ್ರ irregularly takes ಉವಜ್ before vowel case affixes (VI. 4. 77.) e. g. ಭ್ರಾವೌ, ಭ್ರಾವಃ, ಹೇಭ್ರಾಃ, ಭ್ರಾವೇ or ಭ್ರಾವೈ.
- „ Line b 7. *For ತೃಚ್, read ತೃಚ್.*
- 103 Para 16 line 1. *For Comounds read Compounds.*
- „ Line b 9. *For ಮನೀ and ಮಾನೀ read ಮಣೀ and ಮಾಣೀ.*
- „ Line b 3. *For ವೃತ್ರಹನಂ read ವೃತ್ರಹಣಂ.*
- 104 Line 2. *For ವೃತ್ರಹನೌ read ವೃತ್ರಹಣೌ.*
- „ Line 4. *For ವೃತ್ರಹನಃ read ವೃತ್ರಹಣಃ.*

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- 104 Line b 15. *After* 112) *insert* and ಔ (ಔತ್) in the locative singular (VII. 3. 118.)
- 105 Line 1. *For* singular *read* singular.
- „ Line b 17. *For* ಅತಿಸ್ತ್ರೀ *read* ಅತಿಸ್ತ್ರೀ.
- „ Line b 12. *For* ಇಯಜ್ *read* ಇಯಜ್.
- 108 Col. 2. line 2. *For* ದೋಷ *read* ದೋಷ್.
- 109 Line 2. *Before* But *insert* So also is the word ಮಾಂಸ್ಯಚನೀ where the genitive singular affix of the first word has been *lukated* owing to its composition with the second word and must as a *lukated* affix be held to exert no influence.
- 113 Line 3. *After* affixes *insert* except sambuddhi.
- „ Line 7. *After* 203) *insert* but takes ಔ (ಔತ್) in the locative singular though ghi (VII. 3. 118.)
- „ Line 13. *For* ಸಖಿ *read* ಸಖಿ.
- „ Line b 5. *For* ಸಖಿ *read* ಸಖೀ.
- 114 *Above* para 36 *insert* the following :—
- 35 A. Compounds from ರೈ like ಪ್ರರೈ also have two bases as above. So in the neuter gender where ರೈ is shortened into ರಿ, ಪ್ರರಿ becomes ಪ್ರರಾಭ್ಯಾಂ, ಪ್ರರಾಭಿಃ, ಪ್ರರಾಭ್ಯಃ, ಪ್ರರಾಯಾಃ, ಪ್ರರಾಯೋಃ, ಪ್ರರಾಯಾಂ, ಪ್ರರಾಸು. But before ಣಾಂ of the genitive plural ಪ್ರರಿ should not be changed into ಪ್ರರಾ and so ಪ್ರರೀಣಾಂ not ಪ್ರರಾಣಾಂ as some grammarians erroneously say.
- 115 *For* page 105 *read* page 115.
- 117 Last line. *After* ಪ್ರಾಕ್, ಪ್ರಾಚೀ, and ಪ್ರಾಂಚಿ *insert* &c.
- 120 Line b 10. *For* ಯಾಜ್ *read* ಯಾಜ್.
- 122 Line b 13. *For* ಅಽನ್ (m) *read* ಅಹನ್ (n.)
- „ Line b 7. *After* ಅಽನ್ *insert* or ಅಹನೀ.
- 123 Line b 13. *Before* locative *insert* the.
- „ Line b 7. *For* indicatary *read* indicatory.
- „ Line b 6. *After* ಣಾಂತವತ್ *insert* the antepenultimate vowel of ಮಘವಂತ which is the form it when treated

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as ಮಘವತ್ takes after taking ಸುಮ್ on account of its indicatory ಉಕ್ being irregularly lengthened (Sid. I. 160).

124 Line b 11. *For* Thcngh *read* Though.

„ Line b 3. *For* ಮಘುಕ್ತನ್ *read* ಮಘುಕ್ತೆನ್.

125 Line 1. *For* ಮಘುಕ್ತನ್ *read* ಮಘುಕ್ತೆನ್.

„ Above para 56 insert the following :

55 A. A compound ending with the word ಪಥಿನ್ is however declined in the neuter as follows (Sid. I. 162) ;—

SINGULAR.

N. ಸುಪಥಿ

V. ಸುಪಥಿ or ಸುಪಥಿಃ.

A. ಸುಪಥಿ

I. ಸುಪಥಾ. D. ಸುಪಥೇ.

DUAL.

PLURAL.

N. V. A. ಸುಪಥೀ

N. V. A. ಸುಪಂಥಾನಿ.

„ Line b 14. *For* ಅಷ್ಠಾ *read* ಅಷ್ಟೌ.

„ Line b 8. *Before e. g. insert* but without changing ನ into ಞ by *sandhi* when by the *lopation* of the penultimate ಅ before vowel affixes the ನ is brought in contact with ಟ in the word ಅಷ್ಟನ್ (Sid. I. 163).

„ Line b 6. *After* ಪ್ರಿಯಾಷ್ಟಸು *insert* ಪ್ರಿಯಾಷ್ಟಃ, ಪ್ರಿಯಾಷ್ಟಾಃ and so forth.

„ Last line. *For* ಅಧ್ವಃ *read* ಅಧ್ವಿಃ.

126 Line b 2. *For* ವಿಮಲದಿವ್ *read* ವಿಮಲದಿವ್.

130 Line b 6. *For* authority *read* authority.

131 Line 3. *For* com. *read* comp.; and *for* ಪ್ರಿಯಚತಸ *read* ಪ್ರಿಯಚತಸ್ಯ.

134 *For* ಅಮ್ *read* ಮ್.

135 Line 3. *For* + ನ್ *read* ನ್.

„ Line b 14. *For* ಯುಷ್ಕಾಕಂ *read* ಯುಷ್ಕಾಕಂ.

„ Line b 5. *For* ಮಹಂದೀಯತೇ *read* ಮಹ್ಯಂದೀಯತೇ.

136 Line 6. *Before e. g. insert* and a sentence having more than one verb being for the purpose of this rule resolved into as many sentences as there are verbs with reference to its meaning (Sid. I. 176.)

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140 Last col. *For nuet read neut.*

141 *Before para 84 insert the following:—*

83 A. In *anvādeṣa* even when the indefinite demonstrative pronoun is used with ಅಕರ್ಷ in the instrumental dual and plural and in the other higher cases in the first sentence, the word ಆಭ್ಯಾಂ and other words derived from ಆ in those cases should be used in the second sentence except in the genitive and locative dual where there is a word derived from the base ಎನ specially prescribed for the purpose of *anvādeṣa* (II. 4. 32; Sid. I. 154.) *e. g.* ಇಮಕಾಭ್ಯಾಂ ಛಾತ್ರಾಭ್ಯಾಂರಾತ್ರಿರಧೀತಾ ಆಭ್ಯಾಮಹರವ್ಯಧೀತಂ.

83 B. And in *anvādeṣa* in the case of the proximate demonstrative pronoun in the ablative and locative dual where there is a word specially applicable for the purpose, the word ಅತಃ and ಅತ್ರ should be used in the second sentence (II. 4. 33.) *e. g.* ಎತಸ್ಮಿನ್ಗ್ರಾಮೇಸುಖಂವಸಾಮಃ ಅಥೋಅತ್ರಾಧೀಮಹೇಅತಃನಗಂತಾರಃಸ್ಥಃ.

„ Line 10. *Before ನಾ insert 4 ಸು.*

„ Line 11. *Before ಇನ insert ಸು.*

„ Line 14. *For iuto read into.*

145 Line 4. *Omit ಕಕಿಂ, ಕಕೇ, ಕಕಾನಿ.*

„ Line 8. *After 189) insert And it should be noted that the interrogative pronoun does not admit of declension with ಅಕರ್ಷ. (VII. 2. 103; Sid. I. 151.)*

„ *Insert the following as para 86.*

Compound words ending with the personal pronouns as subordinate members should generally be declined according to the general rules (Sid. I. 167.) though irregularly as above shewn when the personal pronouns are not subordinate members *e. g.* ಅತಿತ್ಯದ್, ಅತಿತ್ಯದೌ, ಅತಿತ್ಯದಃ though ಪರಮಸ್ಯಃ &c. But in the case of compounds having pronouns of the 1st and 2nd person (Sid. I. 169 to 174) as their subordinate members, the declension is as shewn in the following examples:—

BASE ಅತಿತ್ವ.

When it means
one who has sur-
passed ತ್ವಂ.

When it means
one who has sur-
passed ಯುವಾಂ.

When it means
one who has sur-
passed ಯುಷ್ಮಾನ್.

Singular.

N. V. ಅತಿತ್ವಂ.

A. ಅತಿತ್ವಾಂ.

I. ಅತಿತ್ವಯಾ.

D. ಅತಿತುಭ್ಯಂ.

Ab. ಅತಿತ್ವತ್.

G. ಅತಿತವ.

L. ಅತಿತ್ವಯಿ.

ಅತಿತ್ವಂ.

ಅತಿಯುವಾಂ.

ಅತಿಯುವಯಾ.

ಅತಿತುಭ್ಯಂ.

ಅತಿಯುವತ್.

ಅತಿತವ.

ಅತಿಯುವಯಿ.

ಅತಿತ್ವಂ.

ಅತಿಯುಷ್ಮಾಂ.

ಅತಿಯುಷ್ಮಯಾ.

ಅತಿತುಭ್ಯಂ.

ಅತಿಯುಷ್ಮತ್.

ಅತಿತವ.

ಅತಿಯುಷ್ಮಯಿ.

Dual.

N. V. A. ಅತಿತ್ವಾಂ.

I. D. Ab. ಅತಿತ್ವಾಭ್ಯಾಂ.

G. L. ಅತಿತ್ವಯೋಃ.

ಅತಿಯುವಾಂ.

ಅತಿಯುವಾಭ್ಯಾಂ.

ಅತಿಯುವಯೋಃ.

ಅತಿಯುಷ್ಮಾಂ.

ಅತಿಯುಷ್ಮಾಭ್ಯಾಂ.

ಅತಿಯುಷ್ಮಯೋಃ.

Plural.

N. V. ಅತಿಯೂಯಂ.

A. ಅತಿತ್ವಾನ್.

I. ಅತಿತ್ವಾಭಿಃ.

D. ಅತಿತ್ವಭ್ಯಂ.

Ab. ಅತಿತ್ವತ್.

G. ಅತಿತ್ವಾಕಂ or ಅತಿ
ತ್ವಯಾಂ (Sid. I.
173; note 76.)

L. ಅತಿತ್ವಾಸು.

ಅತಿಯೂಯಂ.

ಅತಿಯುವಾನ್.

ಅತಿಯುವಾಭಿಃ.

ಅತಿಯುವಭ್ಯಂ.

ಅತಿಯುವತ್.

ಅತಿಯುವಾಕಂ.

ಅತಿಯುವಾಸು.

ಅತಿಯೂಯಂ.

ಅತಿಯುಷ್ಮಾನ್.

ಅತಿಯುಷ್ಮಾಭಿಃ.

ಅತಿಯುಷ್ಮಭ್ಯಂ.

ಅತಿಯುಷ್ಮತ್.

ಅತಿಯುಷ್ಮಾಕಂ.

ಅತಿಯುಷ್ಮಾಸು.

BASE ಅತ್ಯಹ.

When it means
one who has sur-
passed ಮಾಂ.

When it means
one who has sur-
passed ಆಮಾಂ.

When it means
one who has sur-
passed ಅಸ್ಮಾನ್.

Singular.

N. V. ಅತ್ಯಹಂ.

ಅತ್ಯಹಂ.

ಅತ್ಯಹಂ.

A. ಅತಿಮಾಂ.

ಅತ್ಯಾಮಾಂ.

ಅತ್ಯಸ್ಮಾಂ.

I. ಅತಿಮಾಯಾ.

ಅತ್ಯಾವಯಾ.

ಅತ್ಯಸ್ಮಯಾ.

D. ಅತಿಮಾಹ್ಯಂ.

ಅತಿಮಾಹ್ಯಂ.

ಅತಿಮಾಹ್ಯಂ.

Ab. ಅತಿಮತ್.

ಅತ್ಯಾವತ್.

ಅತ್ಯಸ್ಮತ್.

G. ಅತಿಮಮ.

ಅತಿಮಮ.

ಅತಿಮಮ.

L. ಅತಿಮಯಿ.

ಅತ್ಯಾವಯಿ.

ಅತ್ಯಸ್ಮಯಿ.

Dual.

N. V. A. ಅತಿಮಾಂ.

ಅತ್ಯಾಮಾಂ.

ಅತ್ಯಸ್ಮಾಂ.

I. D. Ab. ಅತಿಮಾಭ್ಯಾಂ.

ಅತ್ಯಾವಾಭ್ಯಾಂ.

ಅತ್ಯಸ್ಮಾಭ್ಯಾಂ.

G. L. ಅತಿಮಯೋಃ.

ಅತ್ಯಾವಯೋಃ.

ಅತ್ಯಸ್ಮಯೋಃ.

Plural.

N. V. ಅತಿವಯಂ.

ಅತಿವಯಂ.

ಅತಿವಯಂ.

A. ಅತಿಮಾನ್.

ಅತ್ಯಾಮಾನ್.

ಅತ್ಯಸ್ಮಾನ್.

I. ಅತಿಮಾಭಿಃ.

ಅತ್ಯಾವಾಭಿಃ.

ಅತ್ಯಸ್ಮಾಭಿಃ.

D. ಅತಿಮಾಭ್ಯಂ.

ಅತ್ಯಾವಾಭ್ಯಂ.

ಅತ್ಯಸ್ಮಾಭ್ಯಂ.

Ab. ಅತಿಮತ್.

ಅತ್ಯಾವತ್.

ಅತ್ಯಸ್ಮತ್.

G. ಅತಿಮಾಕಂ or ಅತಿ
ಮಯಾಂ.

ಅತ್ಯಾಮಾಕಂ.

ಅತ್ಯಸ್ಮಾಕಂ.

L. ಅತಿಮಾಸು.

ಅತ್ಯಾಮಾಸು.

ಅತ್ಯಸ್ಮಾಸು.

145 Col. 3 After ಸುಕ್ + ಕ್ಯಚ್ insert = ಸ್ಯ ; and after ಅಸುಕ್ + ಕ್ಯಚ್ insert = ಅಸ್ಯ (ಸುಕ್ and ಅಸುಕ್ are the augments of the bases).

146 Col. 3 After ಕಾಮ್ಯಚ್ insert (here ಕ is not indicatory) (Sid. II. 228) ; and for ಕ್ಯಜ್ read ಕ್ಯಜ್.

147 Col. 1 Line 11. After "to say" insert or to perform an action with.

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147 Col. 3 After 232) insert e. g. ಅನಿ + ಕಿ = to kill with a sword as well as to make a sword, &c.

„ Above para 2 insert the following:—

Affixes used in the sense of to “throw out” what is meant by the word to which it is attached.	Crude nouns denoting limbs.	ಣಿಚ್.
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(Sid. II. 188).

148 Line 1. For cretain read certain.

„ Line 6. For ಕ್ಯಜ read ಕ್ಯಜ್.

„ Line b 13. For ವುಕ್ read ವು (ವುನ್, ವುಜ್).

„ Below para 6 insert the following:—

6 A. And before all affixes feminine *sarvanāma* words should be reduced to the masculine form (Sid. I. 407.) e. g. ಸರ್ವಾ + ಕಾಮ್ಯಚ್ = ಸರ್ವಕಾಮ್ಯ.

„ Line b 2. For very a read a very.

150 Line 11. For ಕ್ಯಜ read ಕ್ಯಜ್.

„ Line 15. For wholly read wholly.

„ Line b 10. For ಸಮನಾಯ read ಸುಮನಾಯ.

„ Line b 2. After ಯ insert and before ಣಿಚ್.

„ Last line. After ಸುಖಾಯ insert ಪ್ರ + ಣಿಚ್ = ಪ್ರಾ + ಣಿಚ್.

151 Line 5. After ಕ್ಯಚ್ insert or

„ Line 6. Omit or ಕ್ಯಪ್.

„ Line 10. After ಕ್ಯಚ್ insert and ಕ್ಯಜ್.

„ Line 12. For ಕ್ಯಜ read ಕ್ಯಜ್.

„ Line 13. After ಓಜಸ್ insert (meaning one who or which has ಓಜಸ್).

152 Line 2. For ಸ್ಯ + ಇ read ಸ್ಯೈ + ಇ.

„ Line 14. After ನಾವಿ insert ಪ್ರ. (substitute for ಪ್ರಿಯ) = ಪ್ರಾಪಿ.

„ Line 16. After ಅ insert and ಋ.

„ Line 17. For ಇ, ಉ, or ಋ read ಇ and ಉ.

„ Line b 12. After used insert for, the prohibition against the formation of the aorist ಚಜ್-ಸನ್ in the case of *ni* roots on account of the location of ಅಕ್ letters will not apply if we consider the location as having

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been made after *vridhhi*ation of ಇಕ್ because the *lopation* will when made after their *vridhhi*ation, be of ವಿಚ್, not of ಅಕ್.

152 Line b 11. After ಅಲಘತ್ insert ಕವಿ = ಅಚೀಕವತ್ or ಅಚ ಕವತ್.

„ Line b 5. After ವಸು insert (ವಸು, ಕ್ವಸು).

153 Below line 13 insert the following :—

(e). It should be remembered that the above rules relating to ಏಚ್ apply to ಏಜ್ also.

„ Above para 15 insert the following :—

14 A. When D roots are formed from noun roots, any of the first three syllables in roots beginning with consonants may be reduplicated (Sid. II. 239); and in roots beginning with vowels any of the two syllables following the first syllable may be doubled (Sid. II. 239). But if the syllable reduplicated as above begins with conjunct consonants and has a ನ, ದ, ಢ or ರ not followed by ಯ as its initial consonant, this initial letter should be omitted in the reduplicate (Sid. II. 239). *e. g.* ಪುಪುತ್ರೀಯಿಷತಿ or ಪುತಿತ್ರೀಯಿಷತಿ or ಪುತ್ರೀಯಿಯಿಷತಿ. ಅಶ್ವೀಯಿಷತಿ or ಅಶ್ವೀಯಿಯಿಷತಿ. ಚಿಚಂದ್ರೀಯಿಷತಿ or ಚಂದ್ರೀಯಿಷತಿ or ಚಂದ್ರೀಯಿಯಿಷತಿ. ಇಂದ್ರೀಯಿಷತಿ or ಇಂದ್ರೀಯಿಯಿಷತಿ.

14 B. We should here notice a very important rule relating to the alteration before ಏಚ್. This applies to bases being crude nouns formed by primitive affixes and it is that the affixes should be *lukated* so as to reduce the original nouns into their original form of roots, any *gati* or *kāraka*, which the roots got attached to them when they took the affixes in question, being separated from the roots. The roots then are made to take the ಏಚ್ as in the case of the formation of C roots from them, and with the resulting forms the separated *gati* and *kāraka*, if any, are to be employed separately in the ordinary way (Sid. II. 185, 186). Thus, if the base is the noun ಕಂಸವಧ, this will first be resolved into ಕಂಸಂ (*kāraka*) and ಹನ್ the root from which ವಧ has been formed, the primitive affix ಘ

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by which it has been formed being set apart, and as ಹನ್ gives ಘಾತಿ as its C, this word properly conjugated and with the word ಕಂಸಂ attached as *kāraka* will have to be used. So ಕಂಸವಧ್+ಣಿ in the 3rd person singular = ಕಂಸಂಘಾತಯತಿ. Aor. ಕಂಸಂಘಾತತ.

153 Line b 11. *After take insert the following :—*

Thus as these roots are derivative roots they take ಕಠ್ in the active voice as other derivative roots do. So also with regard to other affixes ; but the base ಁ takes ಔ only as it is to be treated as a base ending in ಁ throughout (Sid. II. 224.)

„ Line b 7. *After ಸಸ್ಯಾ insert but Perfect ಁ = 1 ಔ. 2 ಅತು ಸ್. 3 ಉಃ.*

154 *Below clause (a) insert the following :—*

(b). But the ಯ of ಕ್ಯಚ್ and ಕ್ಯಜ್ following the ವ of ಅವ್ and ಆವ್ substituted for ಁ and ಔ respectively according to rules already mentioned should be retained absolutely before *ārdhadhātuka* affixes (Sid. II. 220.) e. g. ಗೋ + ಯ + ಇತಾ = ಗವ್ಯಿತಾ. ನೌ + ಯ + ಇತಾ = ನಾವ್ಯಿತಾ.

„ Line b 5. *For ಕಷಾಯಾ read ಕಷ್ಮಾಯಾ.*

155 *Before ಭಾಂಡಾಯಾ and ಚೇವರಯಾ insert (ಸಂ) ; before ಪಾಶಯಾ insert (ವಿ) ; and for ಕ್ಯಜ್ read ಕ್ಯಜ್.*

„ *Below ದುರ್ದಿನಾಯಾ insert the following :—*

ಶ್ವೇತಯ (ಣಿಚ್). A “to say (that it is) a white horse” or “to ride a white horse.” (Sid. II. 188).

ಅಶ್ವಯ (ಣಿಜ್). A “to say (that it is) a better horse.” (Id).

ಗಾಲೋಚಯ (ಣಿಜ್). A “to blabber.” (Id).

ಆಹ್ವಯ (ಣಿಜ್). A “ ” (Id).

156 Line 1. *For ನಿಹಾರಾಯಾ read ನೀಹಾರಾಯಾ.*

„ Line 2. *After ಲೋಹಿತಾಯಾ insert or ಲೋಹಿನೀಯಾ.*

„ Line b 6. *For ಅನು read ಉಪ.*

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157 Line 1. *Below ಸಂಚರ್ಮಯ insert ವರ್ಮಯ.*,, Line 3. *Below ಚಾರಣಯ insert:—*ವೃತಯ (ಣಿಚ್). “to make a vow as to food
to be taken or rejected.” (Sid. II. 231).

ವಸ್ತ್ರಯ (ಣಿಚ್). “to clothe.” (Id).

,, Line 5. *For ತ್ಯಾವಯ read ತ್ಯಾವಿ.*,, Line 6. *For ತ್ಯಾದಯ, ವಾವಯ or ವಾದಯ read ತ್ಯಾದಿ, ವಾವಿ
or ವಾದಿ; after ಣಿಚ್ insert (from 1st and 2nd personal
pronouns in the singular); ಯುಷ್ಮಿ and ಅಸ್ಮಿ from 1st
and 2nd personal pronouns except in the singular;
and for ತಿರಾಯಯ, read ತಿರಾಯಿ.*,, Line 7. *For ಭಾವಯ or ಬಹಯ read ಭಾವಿ or ಬಹಿ; and after
235) insert the following:—*

ಮದ್ಯ, ತ್ವದ್ಯ, (from 1st and 2nd personal pronouns
in the singular) (ಕೈಜ್. ಕೈಚ್). ಅಸ್ಮದ್ಯ, ಯಾವೈದ್ಯ (from 1st
and 2nd personal pronouns except in the singular)
(ಕೈಜ್. ಕೈಚ್). ಪ್ರಶಸ್ಯ (from ಪ್ರಶಸ್) (from ಬಹು) (ಣಿಚ್) (Sid.
II. 236.) ವರಯ or ವಾರಯ (from ಉರು) (ಣಿಚ್) (Sid. II.
236.)

Note that the words ದುಖ, ಹರ್ಷ, ಗರ್ವ, ಸುಖ, ಮೂರ್ಛಾರ್, ನಿद्रಾ, ಕೃಪಾ, ಧೂಮ, ಕರುಣ, ನಿತ್ಯ, ಚರ್ಮನ್ from which some
of the above irregular roots are formed mean those who
are possessed of what is signified by them (Sid. II. 228).

,, Line b 7. *Before general insert the.*

PART VI.

- 1 Line b 15. *After “agent” insert* So also we may say “the vessel cooks” though the vessel simply contains the object cooked. And likewise we may say “the sword cuts” though it is merely the instrument for the cutting. So we may say “the rice cooks” though it is merely the object of the action, if we consider it as the agent of the action as well as the object as

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we may do under certain circumstances. Thus, all things connected with an action may be used as “agent” whatever their special relation to the action may be, when we keep this relation out of sight and refer generally to any sort of their active connection with the action (ಪ್ರವೃತ್ತಿ). (Sid. II. 274).

- 1 Line b 4. *After* recipient” *insert* (I. 4. 32.) *e. g.* In “He gives the cow to the Brahman,” “Brahman” is the recipient.
- 2 Line b 13. *Before* all there *insert* In.
- 4 Line 3. *After* agent *insert* as well as of the object.
- „ Line 10. *After* stayed” *insert* ಪಜ್ಯತೇ “It is cooked”
ಛಿದ್ಯತೇ “It is split.”
- 5 Line 15. *For* ಕಾವ್ಯ *read* ಕಾವ್ಯಂ.
- 6 Line 13. *For* words from) *read* words) from.
- „ Line 14. *For* are *read* which are.
- „ Lines 15 & 16. *Omit* those which are; *and* *before* which *insert* those.
- 7 Line 18. *For* punishment *read* punishment; *and* *for* obstruct *to read* obstruct.
- „ Line b 12. *For* ರಥ್ *read* ರುಥ್; *for* ಪ್ರಘ್ *read* ಪ್ರಚ್ಛ್; *and* *for* ಬ್ರ *read* ಬ್ರಾ.
- 8 Line 17. *After* ಕಥ್ *insert* (ಕಥ).
- 9 Line 12. *For* he *read* it.
- „ Line b 8. *For* ದೇವತ್ತಂ *read* ದೇವದತ್ತಂ.
- 10 Line 16. *For* ವಹತಿ *read* ವಹತಿ.
- „ Lines 19, 21, 22 and 24 *For* ಬಲೀವರ್ಧಾ *read* ಬಲೀವರ್ಧಾ.
- 11 Line 11. *For* ಕಬ್ಧಾಯತಿ *read* ಕಬ್ಧಾಯ.
- 12 Line b 7. *After* action *insert* by reason of the sense of the primitive word not including that of both the agent and the object.
- 13 Line 8. *After* only *insert* for in these cases both the agent and the object should be in the genitive case.
- „ Line 9. *For* ವಿಭತ್ಸಾ *read* ವಿಭಿತ್ಸಾ.
- 15 Lines 6 & 9. *After* 70) *insert* *e. g.*
- „ Line b 11. *For* accusative *read* genitive.

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15 Above para 35 insert the following :—

34 A. Any noun except those which have no gender and except those whose gender is invariably fixed, provided it is capable of expressing a quality, may, in the form of a neuter accusative, be used as an adverb qualifying a word derived from roots (Sid. I. 395, 405. notes 22, 23) e. g. ವೃದ್ಧಾಪಚತಿ, ಮಂದಂಗಚ್ಛತಿ, ಶೀಘ್ರವದತಿ, ಧ್ರುವಂದರ್ಶಯತಿ, ಪ್ರತೀಕಮನೀಯಂ, ಭಕ್ತಿಪೂರ್ವಕಂಯಜೇತ, ದೃಢಂಭಕ್ತಿ.

16 Line 7. At the end of the line add ಓದನೇನವಜ್ಯತೇ "It is cooked by the food" i. e. "the food cooks" (gets cooked). ಕಾಷ್ಠೇನಭಿದ್ಯತೇ "It is split by the wood" i. e. "the wood splits."

17 Line 17. For accusative agent read causative agent.

18 Lines b 11 & 10. Omit which becomes ರಾಮಾಘೋಷವಿಂದೇನ ಗ್ರಾಮಂಗಮಯತಿ.

„ Below para 43 insert the following :—

43 A. In the passive construction, the nouns employed in the accusative case with intransitive verbs because they are the names of countries or they denote time or the distance to be travelled or the state of an action, may be either in the accusative or nominative case when they are not used along with a "causative object" but when there is such an object, this should be in the nominative case, those nouns being put only in the accusative case (Sid. II. 273). e. g. ಮಾಸಃ or ಮಾಸಃಅಸ್ಯತೇ ದೇವದತ್ತೇನ from ಮಾಸಮಾಸ್ತೇದೇವದತ್ತಃ but ಮಾಸಮಾಸ್ಯತೇ ದೇವದತ್ತಃ from ಮಾಸಮಾಸಯತಿದೇವದತ್ತಂ.

„ Last line. Before of course insert So ಭೋಜ್ಯತೇಮಾಣವಕಮೋದನಂ or ಮಾಣವಕಓದನಂ.

19 Last line. For ascetism read asceticism.

20 Line 14. For ದ್ವಿ, ದ್ರೋಣ read ದ್ವಿದ್ರೋಣ.

21 Line 1. For words read the word ಅಲಂ.

„ Line 3. Omit ಪ್ರಭುಃ or ಸಮರ್ಥಃ or.

„ Line 4. For ಶಕ್ತಃ or read ಅಲಂ.

„ Line 6. For offerring read offering.

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- 21 Line 10. *Before ಹರಯೇ insert e. g.*
 „ Line b 10. *For desist read to desist.*
 „ Line b 9. *For swerving read to swerve.*
 23 Line 14. *After owner insert and so forth.*
 „ Line 16. *After hell" insert ಪೂರ್ವಂಕಾಯಸ್ಯ. "the front part of the body.*
 „ *Below para 66 insert the following :—*
 66 A. The genitive case is used optionally for the dative case along with words meaning "sufficient for" or "a match for" other than ಅಲಂ (II. 3. 16; Sid 1. 282.) e. g. ದೈತ್ಯೇಭ್ಯಃ or ದೈತ್ಯಾನಾಂಹರಿಪ್ರಭುಃ, ಸಮರ್ಥಃ, or ಶಕ್ತಃ.
 „ Line b 12. *For speeies read species.*
 „ Line b 10. *For lattar read latter.*
 „ Line b 2. *For marke read make.*
 24 Line 11. *For form read from.*
 „ Line 12. *After e. g. insert ಶೃಂಗಾಚ್ಛ್ರೋಜಾಯತೇ "The arrow is produced from the horn."*
 „ Line b 9. *For Spirtual read Spiritual.*
 25 Line 16. *For elephant read the elephant.*
 26 Line b 9. *After action insert otherwise than as mentioned in (3) A of para 68.*
 „ *At the end of the last line insert So also is the phrase ಧೂಮಾದಗ್ನಿವಾನ್.*
 27 Lines b 8 & 7. *For ಗಾಮಂ read ಗ್ರಾಮಂ.*
 28 Line 15. *Before e. g. insert But it is added that the genitive case as above should not be used except when the intention is merely to show the bare connection (ಸಂಬಂಧ) between the governing and the governed word. (ಶೇಷತ್ವೇನವಿವಕ್ಷಿತೇ) (Sid. I. 300).*
 29 Col. 1 *After as ಅತಸ್ insert except such compounds as ಪ್ರಾಚ್, ಪ್ರತ್ಯಚ್, and so forth which have for their subordinate members words formed from the root ಅಂಚ್ (ಅಂಚೌ).*
 „ Col. 3 *For ಪೂರ್ವಂ read ಪೂರ್ವಂ.*
 „ Para 69 line 3. *For require read require.*
 30 Col. 1 last line. *After ಧಿಕ್ insert or ಧಿಗ್.*

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- 31 Col. 1 line b 4. *After more insert than.*
 „ Col. 1 last line. *For ಅಜ್ read ಅಜ್.*
- 32 Col. 1 *For “the lord” read “being the lord to or having as lord”*
 „ Col. 1 last line. *After ಸ್ಪೃಹ್ insert if the sense conveyed is of mere ordinary desire as distinguished from longing desire.*
 „ Col. 3 last line. *After flowers” insert But ಪುಷ್ಪಾಣಿಸ್ಪೃಹ ಯತಿ. “He loves flowers”.*
- 33 Cols. 1 & 2 *For ಹ್ಮ and ಹ್ಮತೆ read ಹ್ನ and ಹ್ನತೆ.*
- 34 Col. 1 line b 3. *For ಖತೆ read ಋತೇ.*
- 35 Col. 1 *For ಅಜ್ read ಅಜ್.*
- 36 Col. 3 line 3. *After mother insert but ಸಾಧುಃ or ನಿವೃಣಃವೂ ತರಂಪ್ರತಿ or ಪರಿ or ಅನು.*
- 37 Clause (f). *Omit (2) and read (3) as (2).*
 „ Col. 1 line b 2. *For ದಾಹ್ read ದ್ರಾಹ್; and for ಈರ್ಷ read ಈರ್ಷ್ಯ.*
 „ Col. 1 last line. *For ಅನೂಯ್ read ಅನೂಯ (from ಅನು or ಅನೂಯ್).*
 „ Col. 3 lines b 5 & 4. *For ದೇವದತ್ತಃ ಅಭಿಕೃದ್ಯತಿ read ದೇವದತ್ತ ಮಭಿಕೃದ್ಯತಿ.*
- 38 Clause (b) col. 3 *After understood insert ಆಸನಾತ್ಪ್ರೀಕ್ಷತೇ “He sees from the seat” (i. e. being seated). Here the word ಉಪವಿಶ್ಯ may be considered as the word understood. So ಶ್ವಕುರಾಜ್ಜಿಹ್ರೀತಿ may be taken as equivalent to ಶ್ವಕುರಂವೀಕ್ಷ್ಯಜಿಹ್ರೀತಿ.*
 „ Section (B) *For require read allow; and for Cases require read Cases allowed.*
 „ *Opposite to (1) ಜ್ಞಾ for and read or.*
 „ Col. 3. *For ooked read looked; and for enve read even.*
- 39 Heading of col. 2. *For nauns read nouns.*
 „ Heading of col. 3. *For Required read allowed.*
 „ Col. 1. *For ಸ್ವಾಮಿ read ಸ್ವಾಮಿಃ; for ಪ್ರಸೂತಃ read ಪ್ರಸೂತಃ; and for ಪ್ರಸೀತ read ಪ್ರಸಿತ.*
 „ Col. 3. *For and read or.*

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39 Col. 4. *For ಕತಾಯ read ಕತಾಯ or ಕತೇನ; and for ಪ್ರಸೀತಃ read ಪ್ರಸಿತಃ.*

„ *Insert the following as (9 a).*

Words from ನಾಥ್ಯ	“ Object ”	ಸರ್ವಿಪಃ or
when this root has the	(II. 3. 55.)	ಸರ್ವಿ ನಾಥತೆ.
sense of ‘to solicit.’		

40 Col. 1 *For ನಟ read ನಟ.*

„ Col. 1 *After ಕ್ರಾಢ್ insert (for ಕ್ರಢ irregularly).*

„ Col. 3. *For required read allowed; and for and read or; and opposite to article (12) in this col. insert 2nd or 6th.*

„ Article 14 col. 4 *For ಚೋರಮುಜ್ಜಾಯತಿ read ಚೋರಮುಜ್ಜಾಯತಿ.*

41 Heading of col. 1 *For Wodrs read Words.*

„ Heading of col. 3 *For Required read allowed.*

„ *Above article (16) insert II. Classes of words as a heading.*

„ Article (16) col. 1 *After way insert wherein the motion actually takes place.*

„ „ col. 4 *After ಸಚ್ಛತಿ inset but ಉತ್ಪಥೇನಪಥೇ or ಪಂಥಾನಂಸಚ್ಛತಿ “ From the by-path he goes towards the road.” (Here the word ಪಥೇ is in the dative case, though it denotes a way as the traveller is supposed to have not yet actually entered it).*

„ Article (18) col. 1 *After them insert provided the word is not “ಸ್ವಸ್ತಿ.”*

„ „ col. 4. *After “Krishna” insert but only ಸ್ವಸ್ತಿ ಕೃಷ್ಣಸ್ಯಭೂಯಾತ್.*

42 Heading of col. 3 *For required read allowed.*

„ Article (20) col. 4 *For ಮಾತಾರಂ read ಮಾತರಂ.*

„ *After article (21) insert the following:—*

(22). Words meaning	General re-	4th or 6th	ದೈತ್ಯೇಭ್ಯ or
“sufficient for” or	lation. (II.		ದೈತ್ಯಾನಾಂಹರಿ
“a match for” ex-	3. 16; Sid.		ಪ್ರಭುಃ or ಸಮ
cept the word ಅಲಂ.	I. 282).		ರ್ಥಃ or ಕಕ್ತಃ.
			But ದೈತ್ಯಾಯ
			ಅಲಂ.

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42 Above para 70 insert the following:—

69 A. It has been said with regard to the words referred to in (9 a), (10), (11), (12), (14), (15), (20) and (21) that the option of using the words governed by them in the genitive case as stated should not be exercised except when the intention is merely to point out the bare connection between the former and the latter (Sid. I. 296 to 299) (ಶೇಷತ್ವೇನವಿವಕ್ಷಿತೇ). And it has been also said in the case of all words in general that the words governed by them should be in the genitive case when the intention is merely as above (Sid. I. 294, 304.)
e. g. ಭಜೇಚರಣಯೋಃ; ಫಲಾನಾಂತ್ಯಪ್ತಃ; ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣಸ್ಯಕುರ್ವನ್; ಸರಕಸ್ಯಜಿಷ್ಣುಃ.

44 Lines 13 & 14. For geting read getting.

„ Line b 13. For an agent read agent.

„ Line b 9. For the good read good.

„ Line b 8. For the bad read bad.

„ Line b 7. For the good read good.

45 Line b 11. After writer insert (ಪರೋಕ್ಷ).

„ Last line. For ಜೇನ read ಜ್ಜೇನ.

46 Line 5. For did not read did.

„ Line 12. For should read could.

„ Line b 3. For ಯೋಯಾಂ read ಯೇಯಾಂ.

47 Line 7. Put the city of in parenthesis.

„ Line b 6. Before ಕಟಂಕುರಾತ್ insert e. g.

48 Line 7. For ಉರ್ಧ read ಉರ್ಧ್ವ.

„ Line 8. For and the word ಸ್ತ are not read are not used, or if used, the word ಸ್ತ also is.

„ Line 10. For ಉರ್ಧಂ read ಉರ್ಧ್ವಂ.

„ Line 11. For perfrom read perform.

„ Line 13. For ಯಜೋತು read ಯಜೇತ.

„ Line 17 For ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಯ read ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಯತು.

„ Line b 9. For ಭುಜ್ಯಾಂ read ಭುಜ್ಯಾಂ.

„ Line b 5. After provided insert the sense of hope is implied and.

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- 49 Line 4. After ಲಂ *insert* optionally if the words used along with them are words from roots meaning “to expect or think” and are not accompanied by the word ಯದ್, and absolutely otherwise.
- „ Line 6. After ಭಿಂದ್ಯಾತ್ *insert* or ಭೇತ್ಸ್ಯತಿ.
- „ Line 7. After head ” *insert* But.
- „ Line b 13. After burden ” *insert* ತ್ವಮಿದಂಕನ್ಯಾಂವಹೇಃ.
“You are fit to marry this girl.”
- „ Line b 7. For are put read may be put.
- „ Line b 6. After ನಮೇತ್ತ್ವೇತ್ *insert* or ನಂಸ್ಯತಿಚೇತ್; and after ಯಾಯಾತ್ *insert* or ಯಾಸ್ಯತಿ.
- 50 Line b 4. For ವೀರಪ್ರಸವಾಃ read ವೀರಪ್ರಸವಾ.
- 52 Line b 14. For ಉನೀಹು read ಲುನೀಹು.
- 53 Line 6. For two last read last two.
- „ Line 7. For differnt read different.
- 54 Line 15. After e, g. *insert* ಕಃ or; and for ನಿನಿ read ನಿನ್ನಿ.
- „ Line b 7. After ಅನಿನ್ನಿದ್ಯಃ *insert* ತದ್ಗರ್ಹಾಮಿ.
- „ Line b 5. After above *insert* when the word ಯಚ್ಛ or ಯತ್ರ is not used and the optative when the word ಯಚ್ಛ or ಯತ್ರ is used.
- 55 Line 11. After e. g. *insert* ಆಶ್ಚ ಯಾಮೇತತ್ಯಾದ್ or ಯತ್ರತ್ವಂ ಕೂದ್ರಂಯಾಜಯೇಃ “It is a wonder that you should make a *súdra* perform a sacrifice; and for ಆಶ್ಚ ಯಾಮೇತತ್ read ಆಶ್ಚ ಯಾಮೇತತ್.
- 56 Line b 4. After *Hari*” *insert* ಜಾತು &c. ತ್ವಾದ್ಯಕಃಕರಿಮಾನಿನ್ನಿದ್ಯಃ ನ್ನಾವಕಲ್ಪಯಾಮಿ “Neither do I believe nor tolerate that one like you will (attempt to) blaspheme *Hari*.”
- 57 Line 12. For isused read is used.
- „ Line 15. After did ” *insert* ನಕರೋಮಿನಾಕಾರ್ಷಂ “What of that, I did not.”
- „ Line b 4. After eat ” *insert* But ಯಾವತ್ದಾಸ್ಯತೇತಾವದ್ಭೋಕ್ತೇತೇ “As much as will be given so much will be eaten” (ಯಾವತ್ is not a particle); ಪುರಾಯಾಸ್ಯತಿ “He will go through the town” (ಪುರಾ is not a particle.)

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- 58 Line 4. *After ಕತಮ insert* or the interrogative pronoun.
 „ Line 8. *After feed'' insert* (Here the speaker is supposed to be desirous of obtaining the food.)
 „ Line 13. *For in the read* having the sense of the ; *and after imperative insert* (ಲೋಡರ್ಥ).
 „ Line b 10. *After ಅವಸನ್ insert* (ಅಪರೋಕ್ಷ).
 „ Line b 9. *After ಉಷ್ಣಃ insert* (ಪರೋಕ್ಷ).
 „ Line b 2. *After verb insert* for if such words are used the 2nd future alone should be used, and this, even instead of the 1st future (see below) and provided also words having the sense of wish are not used along with the verb ; for if such words are used, the optative only should be used (see below.)
 59 Line 8. *For in read* having the sense of.
 „ Line b 13. *After 160) insert e. g.*
 „ Line b 8. *After 134) insert e. g.*
 60 Line 3. *At the end of the line add* But ಕಂಸಂಜಘಾನಕಂ. “Did he kill *Kamsa*” (not recent).

61 *Below line 13 insert the following:—*

(G). When the particle ಮಾಜ್ is used along with the verb, whatever be the time of the action, the aorist is used alternatively with the imperfect if the word ಸ್ಮ is used at the same time but exclusively otherwise (III. 3. 175, 176) *e. g.* ಮಾಸ್ಮಕರೋತ್ or ಮಾಸ್ಮಕಾಪೀತ್ but ಮಾಕಾಪೀತ್.

27. It is needless to add that the persons of the verbs in the several tenses alluded to should be regulated by the substantives whose actions they express ; but it is said that when joke is implied with reference to an action the verb denoting it must always be used in the 2nd person with the word ಮನ್ಯೇ which is from the root ಮನ್ in the first person singular (I. 4. 106.) *e. g.* ವಿಹಿ or ವಿತಂ or ವಿತಮನ್ಯೇರಥೇನಯಾಸ್ಯಸಿ or ಯಾಸ್ಯತಃ or ಯಾಸ್ಯಥ. ವಿಹಿ &c. ಮನ್ಯೇಓದನಂಭೋಕ್ಷ್ಯಸೇ or ಭೋಕ್ಷ್ಯಥೇ or ಭೋಕ್ಷ್ಯಥೈ.

„ *Above para 2 insert the following:—*

1 A. A word repeated is, in the form in which it is after repetition, called ಅಮ್ರೇಡಿತಂ (*ámreditam*).

LIST OF CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS.

B. AUTHORITIES CITED.

(Line b = Line from bottom.)

PART I.

PAGE.

- 4 Line 2. *For* I. 3. 9 *read* I. 3. 3, 9.
- 5 Line 6. *For* I. 4. 10; I. 4. 12 *read* I. 4. 10, 12; I. 2. 27, 28. Sid. I. 5. note 17.
- „ Line 12. *After* 2 *insert* 29.
- „ Line 21. *After* modifications *insert* (Sid. I. 9.)
- „ Line 23. *After* invention *insert* (M. M. 6.)
- 7 Line 2. *After* kinds *insert* (Sid. I. 10.)
- „ Line b 3. *After* accentuation *insert* (B. 16.)
- 8 Line b 8. *For* 8 *read* VIII.
- „ Line b 7. *After* 11 *insert* B. 14.
- 9 Line 12. *Before* 70 *insert* 69.
- 10 Line 7. *For* I. 1. *read* I. 4.
- 15 Line 14. *After* sentence *insert* (M. M. 19.)
- „ Line 18. *For* 11 *read* 1.
- 16 Line 9. *For* 52 *read* 74 b.
- „ Line 13. *After* affixes *insert* (III. 1. 32).
- „ Line b 11. *After* Sid. II. *insert* 3.
- „ Lines b 8 & 7. *For* III. 2. 123, 15; III. 3. 15, 162, 172; III. 2. 111; III. 3. 161; III. 2. 110; III. 3. 139 *read* III. 2. 110, 111, 115, 123; III. 3. 13, 15, 139, 161, 162, 173.
- 17 Line 2. *For* I *read* II.
- „ Line 12. *For* 1 *read* 2.
- „ Line 19. *For* 1 *read* 1; III. 4. 67.
- 18 Line 5. *For* 2 *read* 3.
- „ Line 6. *For* 2 *read* 3.
- 19 Line 1. *Omit* I. 1. 37.
- 21 Line 17. *After* below *insert* (VIII. 1. 7.)
- „ Line b 9. *For* 12 *read* 76.

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- 21 Line b 7. *For VII. read III.*
- 23 Line 17. *After words insert (I. 4. 14, 104.)*
 „ Line 21. *After affixes insert (II. 4. 71.)*
 „ Line b 5. *After nouns insert (I. 2. 46.)*
 „ Last line. *After endings insert (V. 4. 68.)*
- 24 Line 14. *After meaning insert (I. 4. 80 ; Sid. II. 21, 22.)*
 „ Line 19. *After 263 insert I. 4. 83.*
 „ Line b 4. *After 88 insert 90.*
 „ Line b 2. *Omit 93.*
- 25 Line 10. *After 4 insert 93.*
 „ Line 17. *After root insert (M. W. 784.)*
 „ Line 20. *After words insert (I. 4. 59.)*
- 27 Line 19. *For M 22 read M. M. 23.*
 „ Line b 8. *For 69 read 60.*
- 29 Line 10. *For 27 read 72.*
 „ Line b 6. *After 3 insert 51.*
 „ Line b 4. *After 3 insert 51.*
- 31 Line b 10. *For 15, I read 151 note.*
- 33 Line b 3. *For 30 read 31.*
- 35 Line b 4. *For 180 read 181.*
- 36 Line 17. *For 81 read 181.*
- 39 Line b 9. *After after insert (Sid. II. 14.)*
- 41 Line 3. *For Sid. I. 6 ; I. 37, 161 read Sid. I. 161 ; VI. 1. 37.*
 „ Line b 2. *For 10 read 1.*
- 44 Line 7. *Omit (Sid. II. 42.)*
 „ Line b 10. *For Sid. II. 58 read I. 1. 58.*

PART II.

- 1 Line b 15. *After note insert and Sid. II. 167.*
- 2 Line 6. *Omit 61 ; and after 66 insert Kás thereon.*
- 4 Line 10. *After ๐๓ insert (VIII. 2. 66.)*
 „ Line 12. *For 46 read 56.*
- 6 Line 2. *After 4 insert 46, 47.*
- 8 Line b 11. *After useless insert (VIII. 4. 48, 50, 51, 52.)*

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- 9 Line 16. *For* VI. 1. 128; I. 1. 51 *read* VI. 1. 87, 128;
Sid. I. 52 note 64.
- „ Line b 8. *For* VII. 1. 27 *read* VI. 1. 127.
- 20 Line 11. *For* 44 *read* 43.
- „ Line 15. *After* 60 *insert* Sid. I. 61.
- „ Line b 11. *After* 42 *insert* 44.
- „ Line b 5. *Omit* 44.
- 21 Line b 7. *Omit* 24.
- „ Lines b 2 & 1. *After* *concur insert* (Sid. I. 63.)
- 22 Line 3. *For* VIII. 3. 26, 100, 27 *read* VIII. 3. 26, 27.
B. 100.
- „ Line 6. *Before* VIII. *insert* VI. 1. 114;
- „ Line 10. *For* VI. 3. 111 *read* Sid. I. 81.
- „ Line 21. *For* 34 *read* 36.
- „ Line 22. *After* 20⁶ *insert* (VIII. 3. 36.)
- „ Line 23. *After* otherwise *insert* (VIII. 3. 34.)
- „ Line 25. *For* VIII. 3. 34. *read* VIII. 4. 40, 41.
- 45 Line 19. *Before* 13 *insert* 12.
- 48 Line 1. *For* 235 *read* 35.
- „ Line 9. *For* B 453, 454 *read* Sid. II. 21.
- „ Line 15. *After* 32₉ *insert* (Sid. II. 99.)
- 49 Line b 10. *Omit* VIII. 3. 58.
- 50 Line 8. *After* Sid. II. *insert* 28.
- 51 Line 3. *For* 91 *read* 61.
- „ Line 11. *For* Kás on VIII. 3. 64 *read* Sid. II. 205.
- 52 Line b 13. *After* 28 *insert* Sid. II. 36.
- 53 Line 15. *After* 79 *insert* Sid. II. 152.
- 54 Line 13. *After* 44 *insert* 46, 47.
- 56 Line 12. *Omit* Sid. I. 147.
- 58 Line b 7. *For* 187 *read* 151.
- 59 Line 19. *For* 29 *read* 59.
- 60 Line 9. *After* word *insert* (Sid. I. 48.)
- 63 Line b 10. *After* 47 *insert* 48.
- 64 (b) Line 6. *After* 17 *insert* 20.
- 65 Line 6. *For* 3. 3 *read* 3. 2.
- „ Line 13. *After* 2₃ *insert* (VIII. 3. 5.)
- 67 Line b 2. *For* 3 *read* 4; and *for* 417 note *read* 416
note 61.

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- 70 Line 11. *For B 360 read VIII. 3. 60.*
 71 Line 7. *After 3 insert 65.*
 „ Line 12. *After 67 insert Sid. II. 56.*
 „ Last line *After 71 insert Sid. II. 102.*
 72 Line 13. *After 70 insert 71.*
 73 Line 8. *After 118 insert Sid II. 102.*
 74 Line 14. *After 74 insert Sid. II. 102.*
 „ Line b 4. *For 8 read VIII.*
 75 Line 3. *After 88 insert Sid. II. 123.*
 „ Line b 6. *For 92 read 93.*
 „ Last line. *For to 100 read Sid. I. 474 note 29.*
 76 Line 10. *After ಏಕೈ insert (VIII. 3. 98; Sid. I. 474. note 29).*

PART III.

- 3 Line b 6. *After grammar insert (III. 1. 82.)*
 4 Line 19. *Omit 30 and IV. 4. 55.*
 7 Line 7. *After 22 insert 23.*
 10 Line b 7. *For 19 read 16; Sid. II. 241.*
 11 Line 13. *For 13 read 3.*
 15 Article (1). *Omit 30.*
 16 Article (2). *Omit 30.*
 17 *Opposite to viii roots omit 87.*
 „ Article (3). *For I. 2, 12, 17 read I. 2. 11, 12.*
 „ „ *After 45 insert 48, 55, 57, 62; Omit VI. 1. 68; and for VIII. 2. 27; Sid. I. 111 read VII. 4. 93. VII. 3. 72; Sid. II. 277, 278.*
 „ Article (4). *Omit VIII. 2. 25.*
 „ Article (5). *After 23⁶ insert (III. 1. 33; VI. 4. 62.)*
 18 Article (1). *After 3 insert 4.*
 „ Article (2). *After 34 insert 91; before 79 insert 78; and after 82 insert I. 2. 5.*
 „ Article (3). *Before 79 insert 78; Omit 99; and for 87 read 85.*
 „ Article (4). *For 79 read 78, 79, 80.*

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- 18 Article (5). *After 86 insert 89 ; before 79 insert 78 ; and after 106 insert Sid. II. 15.*
- 19 Article (6). *After III. 4 insert 78 ; omit 85 ; after 5 insert VII. 2. 81.*
- „ Article (7). *After 4 insert 78, 99, 100, 101.*
- „ Article (8). *For III read (III ; and after 4 insert 78, 99, 100, 101.*
- „ Article (9). *For 100 read 78, 99, 100, 101 ; and for VIII. 3. 78 read VI. 4. 104 ; VII. 2. 81.*
- „ Article (10). *For 100 read 78, 99, 100, 101 ; VII. 2. 81.*
- 20 Line 7. *After 124 insert 125, 126, 105, 106.*
- „ Line 9. *After 70 insert Sid. II. 364.*
- „ Line 11. *After 4 insert 19, 20.*
- „ Line 13. *After 3 insert 10 ; and after 4 insert 65.*
- 22 Line 10. *After ३ insert (III. 1. 43.)*
- „ Line b 12. *After said insert (III. 4. 78.)*
- „ Line b 8. *For 126 read 127.*
- 23 Line b 8. *After 107 insert Sid. II. 16.*
- 25 Line 10. *After 10 insert B 510.*
- 30 Line b 3. *After Vibhāsha insert (I. 1. 44.)*
- 31 Line 5. *Omit VII. 2. 49.*
- „ Line b 2. *Before 49 insert 44.*
- 32 Line 4. *Before I insert VII. 2. 44.*
- „ Line 9. *Omit VII. 2. 49.*
- 33 Line 2. *After ३४ insert (VII. 2. 13.)*
- „ Line b 5. *After optionally insert (VII. 2. 15.)*
- „ Lines b 4 & 3. *Omit (VII. 2. 15.)*
- 37 Line b 5. *After 71 insert Sid. II. 269.*
- 38 Line 13. *For 13 read 73.*
- 40 Line 15. *For 10 read 101.*
- „ Line 16. *For 25 read Kās on VI. 4. 48.*
- 41 Line b 14. *Omit VII. 4. 73.*
- 42 Line 24. *Omit Kās on VI. 4. 49.*
- 44 Line b 11. *After 100 insert 102 ; VIII. 2. 77.*
- 45 Line 5. *Omit VI. 1. 40 ; and after 100 insert 102.*
- „ Line b 5. *After 4 insert 27 ; and omit Sid. II. 25, 216.*
- 46 Line 4. *For VII. 4. 25 read VI. 1. 66.*
- „ Line 15. *Omit 126.*

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- 49 Line 12. *After* རྩྭ་ *insert* (I. 1. 6.)
 „ Line 15. *After* vowels *insert* (VII. 3. 87.)
 „ Line 18. *Omit* 6.
 „ Last line. *After* 101 *insert* I. 1. 51; VIII. 2. 78.
 51 Line 4. *After* 52 *insert* 65.
 „ Line 10. *After* རྩྭ་ *insert* (Sid. II. 310).
 „ Line 18. *For* 52 *read* 59; *and for* 3, 10 *read* 310.
 „ Line b 5. *After* 73 *insert* Kàs thereon.
 52 Line 9. *After* 19 *insert* 21; Sid. II. 218.
 „ Line b 13. *After* 21 *insert* See B 894 and Kàs on VI. 4,
 21 which are in conflict with Sid. II. 218.
 53 Line 3. *For* III. 1. 78 *read* VI. 4. 23.
 „ Line b 13. *After* 112 *insert* 151.
 60 Line 15. *For* Kàs. on VI. 4. 51 *read* Sid. II. 191.
 „ Line 17. *For* 51 *read* 59.
 „ Line 21. *After* 66 *insert* I. 1. 51; Sid. II. 25.
 „ Line b 5. *For* 61 *read* 78.
 61 Line 1. *For* 59 *read* 60.
 „ Line 12. *After* 54 *insert* Sid. II. 11.
 „ Line b 5. *Before and insert* (VII. 4. 93).
 62 Line 10. *For* Kàs thereon *read* Sid. II. 209.
 „ Line b 14. *Before* 90 *insert* 91, 92.
 „ Line b 13. *Before* 216 *insert* 210.
 63 Line 14. *For* 47 *read* 45, 47, 150.
 64 Line 3. *After* 126 *insert* Sid. II. 33.
 72 Line 12. *For* 61 *read* 51; Sid. II. 60, 268.
 73 Line 6. *After* vowels *insert* (Sid. II. 190.)
 78 Line b 11. *After* 9 *insert* VII. 2. 41.
 „ Line b 10. *After* 10 *insert* VII. 2. 44.
 „ Line b 8. *After* 10 *insert* VII. 2. 49.
 87 Line b 10. *For* 78 *read* 87.
 „ Last line. *Omit* III. 1. 73.
 88 Line 7. *Omit* III. 1. 79; *and after* 107 *insert* Sid. II. 70.
 „ Line 17. *For* 3 *read* 111.
 „ Line 19. *For* VIII *read* III.
 89 Line 4. *For* 13 *read* 113.
 93 Para 28, line 6. *After* རྩྭ་—ཕྱི་ལོ་ *insert* (III. 1. 33; VI.
 4. 62).

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- 301 Col. 3. *For* Kàs on I. 3. 25 *read* Sid. II. 244; *for* Kàs thereon *read* Sid. II. 245; *and for* Kás on I. 3. 21 *read* Sid. II. 242.
- 305 Line b 8. *After* 57 *insert* Sid. II. 180.
- 306 Line 14. *After* 64 *insert* Sid. II. 146.
- 307 Line b 11. *For* 76 *read* 96.
- 308 Line 2. *After* 74 *insert* 75.
- 309 Line 10. *After* 80 *insert* Sid. II. 70.
- „ Line 16. *After* 37 *insert* 38. Kás thereon.
- „ Line b 8. *After* 102 *insert* 167.
- 310 Line 16. *For* VII *read* VI.
- „ Line b 2. *After* 19 *insert* Sid. II. 354.
- 314 Line 3. *For* VI *read* VII.
- „ Line 11. *After* 21 *insert* 22.
- 316 Line b 13. *After* thereon *insert* Sid. II. 48, 219.
- 317 Line 13. *For* Kás on I. 3. 87 *read* Sid. II. 264.
- 319 Line 5. *Before* Kás *insert* Sid. II. 26.
- „ Line b 8. *After* 52 *insert* Sid. II. 142.
- 320 Line 10. *After* 47 *insert* Sid. II. 200.
- 322 Line 6. *After* 48 *insert* Sid. II. 168.
- 323 Line 5. *For* B 638 *read* Sid. II. 115.
- „ Line 17. *After* 66 *insert* 74.
- 324 Line 3. *After* 36 *insert* VII. 4. 11.
- „ Lines b 4 & 3. *For* Kás on III. 1. 48 *read* Sid. II. 62.
- 325 Line 1. *For* Kás on VII. 3. 34 *read* Sid. II. 272.
- 326 Line 4. *After* 75 *insert* Sid. II. 199.
- „ Line 13. *After* 139 *insert* Sid. II. 162.
- „ Line b 11. *After* 110 *insert* Sid. II. 121.
- „ Line b 9. *After* 13 *insert* Sid. II. 163.
- 331 Line 9. *For* Kás thereon *read* Sid. II. 199.
- „ Line b 7. *After* 37 *insert* Sid. II. 217, 270.
- 333 Line b 10. *For* Kás thereon *read* Sid. II. 113.
- „ Line b 2. *After* 4 *insert* 87; *and after* II. *insert* 208.
- 335 Last line. *Omit* VII. 3. 85.
- 336 Line b 10. *After* 79 *insert* Sid. II. 167.
- „ Line b 7. *After* 49 *insert* VII. 4. 55.
- „ Last line. *Omit* 55.
- 338 Line b 13. *For* Kás on VII. 2. 49 *read* Sid. II. 202.

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- 339 Line 8. *After 104 insert 151.*
 „ Line b 5. *After 102 insert 148.*
 „ Last line. *For 55 read 56.*
 340 Lines 9 & 10. *For Kás on VII. 2. 49 read Sid. II. 202 ;
 and omit (VII. 2. 15.)*
 „ Line 18. *For VII read VI.*
 341 Line b 12. *After 67 insert 69.*
 342 Line 6. *After 67 insert 69.*
 344 Line b 7. *After 66 insert 69.*
 „ Line b 5. *After 9 insert Sid. II. 100.*
 346 Line b 8. *After 67 insert 69.*
 „ Line b 4. *For Kás on I. 3. 89. read Sid. II. 264.*
 347 Line 5. *After 72 insert Sid. II. 146.*
 „ Line b 4. *For VII. read VI.*
 349 Line 1. *For 99 read 89.*
 „ Line 8. *For Kás on VII. 2. 49 read Sid. II. 202.*
 „ Line b 4. *After 66 insert 67, 69.*
 351 Line b 4. *After 87 insert Sid. II. 208.*
 352 Line b 11. *After 61 insert Sid. II. 91.*
 353 Line 4. *After 84 insert Sid. II. 117.*
 354 Line 12. *Before B insert Sid. II. 212.*
 „ Line b 10. *After 39 insert Sid. II. 212. B 766.*
 355 Line 9. *After 47 insert Sid. II. 149.*
 „ Line b 8. *After 37 insert 38 Kás thereon.*
 „ Line b 5. *After 37 insert 38 Kás thereon.*
 356 Line 3 *After 82 insert Sid. II. 78.*
 „ Line b 14. *For 7 read 8.*
 „ Line b 10. *After affixes insert (VII. 2. 45.)*
 „ Line b 2. *After 61 insert Sid. II. 255.*
 358 Line 4. *After 15 insert Sid. II. 254.*
 359 Line 4. *After 62 insert Sid. II. 140.*
 360 Line b 7. *For Kás on VII. 4. 54 read Sid. II. 203.*
 361 Line 6. *After 95 insert Sid. II. 115.*
 „ Lines b 7 & 6. *For Kás thereon read Sid. II. 194.*
 364 Line 13. *After 2. 2 insert Sid. II. 131.*
 „ Line b 8. *After 68 insert Sid. II. 157.*
 „ Line b 4. *After 38 insert Sid. II. 121.*

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- 366 Line 10. *For 45 read 46.*
 „ Line 16. *After 15 insert 19.*
 367 Line b 3. *After 60 insert Sid. II. 255.*
 368 Line 14. *Omit 4.*
 „ Line b 5. *After 21 insert Sid. II. 114.*
 370 Line 5. *Before 49 insert 58.*
 373 Line b 4. *After 44 insert Sid. II. 134.*
 374 Line 2. *For 5 read 4.*
 „ Line 4. *After 56 insert Sid. II. 97.*
 379 Line 8. *For 12 read 11.*
 380 Line b 4. *After 67 insert 69.*
 382 Line 6. *After 37 insert Sid. II. 192.*

PART IV.

- 1 Line b 3. *After 1 insert 2 ; B. 902.*
 2 Line 4. *After nouns insert (Sid. 1. 67 note 32).*
 „ Line 28. *After 113 insert B. 822.*
 3 Article (1). Col. 2. *For 41 read 141 and before 75 insert 3.*
 „ Article (3). Col. 2 *For 371, 372 read 341, 342.*
 4 Article (9). Col. 2. *For III. 3. 12 read III. 3. 10, 12.*
 5 Article (11). Col. 2 *For 3. 3. 20 read III. 3. 20, 94, 102,*
 103, 104, 106, 107, 109, 110, 112.
 „ Article (12). Col. 2 *After ॐ insert (III. 3. 19, 56, 57, 88,*
 89, 94, 102, 103, 104, 106, 107, 109, 110,
 112, 113, 117, 118, 121 ; IV. 4. 20).
 Article (13), Col. 2 *For 106, 111, 115 read 18, 56, 57, 88, 89,*
 94, 102, 103, 104, 106, 107, 109, 110,
 112, 113, 114, 115 ; IV. 4. 20.
 6 Line 2. *For 171, 171 read 171.*
 „ Article (1), Col. 2. *After 124 insert 125.*
 7 Line 8. *After and by insert (III. 1. 94).*
 12 Line 13. *Before III insert III. 1. 136 and for 4 read 3.*
 „ Line 16. *After upapada insert (III. 1. 135.)*
 „ Line 20. *Omit III. 1. 136.*
 „ Line 23 *After afterwards insert (V. 3. 59 ; VI. 4. 154).*
 „ Line 24. *After used insert (III. 1. 133.)*

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- 12 Line b 4. *After cases insert* (III. 3. 169; V. 3. 59; VI. 4. 154).
- „ Line b 2. *Omit* 135.
- 13 Line 6. *Omit* Sid. II. 371, 372.
- „ Line 9. *After afterwards insert* (III. 2. 129, 135, 177, 178; V. 3. 59; VI. 4. 154).
- „ Line 16. *For* 17 *read* 19.
- „ Line b 6. *After* 3 *insert* 104.
- 14 Line 26. *For* 56 *read* 57.
- „ Line 31. *For* 18 *read* 19, 88.
- 15 Line 1. *For* 3. 18; III. 3. 89 *read* 3. 19, 89.
- „ Line 2. *For* 18 *read* 19.
- „ Line 15. *Before* 125 *insert* 124.
- „ Line 17. *Omit* 124.
- 20 Line 27. *Omit* I. 4. 17.
- 21 Line 4. *After* 16 *insert* 18, 19 *and omit* IV. 1. 105.
- 22 Line 5. *Before* Sid *insert* VIII. 2. 8.
- 23 Line b 10. *Before* 7 *insert* 2 *and for* Sid. I *read* Sid II.
- „ Line b 5. *After* ३३३६ *insert* (IV. 1. 1).
- „ Line b 4. *After* ३३३६ *insert* (Id).
- 26 Line 7. *After* affixes *insert* (V. 3. 1.)
- 28 Line 8. *For* VII *read* VIII.
- 31 Line 4. *For* 4. 4 *read* 4, 3, 4; Sid. I. 136.
- 32 Line 7. *Omit* 4.
- „ Line 13. *After* 47 *insert* 49; Sid. I. 389.
- „ Line 15. *After* 48 *insert* 49.
- „ Line b 11. *After* 47 *insert* 49; Sid. I. 389.
- „ Line b 5. *Omit* (Id) *before* F.
- 33 Line 4. *Omit* V. 2. 46.
- „ Line b 4. *After* 41 *insert* M. M. 231.
- „ Last line. *After* 24 *insert* 25; Sid. I. 162.
- 34 Line 8. *After* 27 *insert* V. 2. 44.
- „ Last line. *After* 4 *insert* 32, 33.
- 35 Line 1. *After* 102 *insert* 103, 104, 105.
- „ Line 2. *Omit* VIII. 2. 3, 80.
- 47 Line b 3. *After* 72 *insert* Sid. I. 194, 197.
- 49 Line b 6. *After* 144 *insert* 145.
- 51 Line b 6. *After* ३३३३३३३३ *insert* (VI. 3. 42.)

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- 52 Line b 7. *After 45 insert Sid. I. 465.*
- 53 Line 6. *After 104 insert Sid. I. 142.*
- 56 Line 18. *For 81 read 77.*
- 57 Line 4. *After 45 insert Kás thereon Sid. I. 465.*
- 61 Line b 2. *After 44 insert Kás thereon Sid. I. 211.*
- 67 Line 4. *Omit (IV. 1. 41.)*
- 89 Col. 3. *Before 99 insert 98.*
- 91 Col. 3 line 10. *For V. 2 read V. 4.*
- 94 Col. 3 *Before 15 insert 6.*
- 95 Col. 3 *Below ತ್ರಲ or ಖಲ insert (V. 3. 21.)*
 „ Col. 4 *Before ಇದಾನೀಂ insert (V. 3. 17.) or; and after (anomalous) insert (V. 3. 18).*
- 99 Col. 3 *For V. 3. 39 read V. 3, 27, 39; opposite to ಅಧ, after ಅಸ್ತಾತಿ insert (Id); and for V. 3. 29 read V. 3. 27, 29.*
- 100 Col. 3 *For V. 3. 29 read V. 3. 27, 29.*
- 105 Col. 3. *Before Sid. I insert VI. 1. 100.*
- 122 Col. 1 Last line. *After place insert (IV. 2. 68, 69, 70).*
- 139 Col. 1 line 7. *For 2 read 3.*
- 143 Col. 3 line b 4. *For IV. 1 read IV. 3.*
- 146 Col. 1 *For I. V read IV.*
- 151 Article (35), col. 3 *After (34) insert (V. 1. 12).*
- 159 Col. 3. *For 123 read 124.*
- 163 Col. 3 *After 86 insert 87.*
- 177 Line b 14. *For 4 read 1.*
 „ Line b 13. *Omit 95.*
- 180 Line 7. *For IV. 66 read 4. 66.*
- 181 Line b 11. *After 38 insert I. 4. 61.*
- 182 Line 14. *Omit 72.*
- 183 Line 8. *Omit I. 4. 77.*
- 185 Line 6. *After vowels insert (B. 399).*
- 186 Line 13. *After 59 insert Sid. I. 394.*
- 202 Col 1, line 11. *After ಃ insert Sid. II. 625.*
- 205 Line 6. *After 73 insert Sid. I. 448.*
 „ Line b 16. *After 447 insert notes 19 and 20.*
 „ Line b 4. *Before Sid. insert I. 2. 72; and after 447 insert note 20.*

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- 206 Line b 8. *After 24 insert VI. 1. 107.*
 207 Line b 15. *After 107 insert VII. 1. 24.*
 „ Line b 14. *Omit VII. 1. 24.*
 „ Line b 5. *After 82 insert 83.*

 PART V.

- 2 Line 5. *Before B insert II. 1. 3.*
 „ Line b 14. *Before B insert II. 1. 1.*
 3 Line b 12. *For 369 read 368.*
 „ Line b 6. *After compound insert (II. 1. 4.)*
 „ Line b 3. *After depends insert (II. 1. 5.)*
 „ Last line. *After one insert (II. 1. 22.)*
 4 Line 1. *Before A insert (I. 2. 42.)*
 „ Line 2. *After dviguh insert (II. 1. 23).*
 „ Line 5. *After subordinate insert (II. 2. 23).*
 „ Line 8. *Before B insert (II. 2. 29).*
 „ Line 17. *After 370 insert note 127.*
 „ Line b 10. *After 6 insert Sid. I. 325..*
 7 Line 3. *For 2. 20 read 1. 20 ; Sid. I. 332 note 53.*
 „ Line 7. *After 21 insert Sid. I. 333.*
 8 Line 11. *After 11 insert Sid. I. 345.*
 9 Line b 2. *Before 2 insert II.*
 10 Line 8. *After roots insert (Sid. I. 344).*
 11 Line 2. *After 51 insert Sid. I. 344 note 38.*
 „ Line 7. *After 64 insert Sid. I. 344 note 38.*
 12 Line 8. *For 35 read 351.*
 „ Line 15. *For 57 read 55.*
 „ Line b 13. *For 51 read 59.*
 „ Last line. *For V read VI.*
 13 Line 2. *For 368 read 369.*
 14 Line 12. *For 3 read 4.*
 „ Line b 15. *For 3. 50 read 4. 50, 51.*
 15 Line 10. *For Sid. I. read Sid. II.*
 „ Line b 6. *For 5 read 59.*
 16 Line 5. *After 64 insert II. 2. 21.*

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- 16 Line 10. *For 2022 read 2. 22.*
- 18 Col. 1 *For 376 read 336.*
- 20 Col. 1, line 5. *After 36 insert Sid. I. 342.*
- 21 Col. 1 *After 41 insert Sid. I. 351 note 61; and after 42 insert Sid. I. 352 note 62.*
- 22 Col. 1 *After 43 insert Sid. I. 352 note 63.*
- „ Last line, *After ཅུ་ཅུ་ཅུ་ insert II. 1. 38.*
- 23 Line 8. *Omit II. 1. 50.*
- „ Line 11. *Before Thus insert (II. 1. 50).*
- „ Line b 7. *Before Thus insert (II. 1. 51).*
- 24 Line 11. *For 4. 17 read 1. 51.*
- „ Line 16. *Before 52 insert 23.*
- 25 Line 18. *After བཟུངས་ insert (Sid. I. 428).*
- 26 Line 19. *After forth insert (II. 2. 27).*
- 28 Line 3. *After 9 insert Sid. I. 437.*
- „ Line b 14. *After 2 insert Sid. I. 438.*
- 29 Line 8. *After 436 insert 438.*
- 30 Line 14. *For 4. 39 read 439.*
- „ Line b 12. *After 15 insert Sid. I. 440.*
- 32 Line 12. *After 378 insert Kás. on III. 3. 116.*
- 35 Line 9. *After 60 insert Sid. I. 361 note 92.*
- „ Line b 7. *After 67 insert Sid. I. 365.*
- 36 Line 9. *After 428 insert II. 2. 25.*
- 37 Line b 6. *After comp. insert (II. 2. 30).*
- 40 Line b 13. *Before II insert II. 1. 24.*
- 43 Line b 12. *After 2 insert VI. 3. 2.*
- 44 Line b 6. *Omit 3. 15.*
- 46 Line 16. *Omit (VI. 3. 67.)*
- „ Line 17. *Before e. g. insert (VI. 3. 66, 67).*
- 47 Line 11. *After 121 insert Kás thereon.*
- 50 Line 6. *After 40 insert Sid. I. 409.*
- „ Line 15. *After 404 insert notes 17, 19 and 20.*
- 53 Line b 12. *Omit 88.*
- 54 Line b 4. *For 389 read 388.*
- 55 Line b 2. *After 25 insert Sid. I. 440 note 41.*
- 56 Line b 13. *For 113 read 133.*

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- 60 Col. 3 *After 451 insert 452.*
- 64 Article (10), col. 3 *Omit 98.*
- 69 Article (14), col. 3 *After 151 insert Sid. I. 425 note 77.*
- 72 Line b 9. *For 361 read 391.*
- 75 Line 5. *For 58 read 56, 58; Sid. I. 235 note 100.*
- „ Line 7. *After 54 insert 55.*
- „ Line 9. *Before 56 insert 55.*
- 77 Line b 2. *After word insert (Sid. I. 96).*
- 78 Line 7. *For 129 read 1. 29.*
- „ Line b 5. *After 17 insert Sid I. 331 note 49.*
- 81 Line 4. *Before Sid insert VI. 1. 157.*
- „ Line 10. *After breast insert (V. 4. 82.) and after cow insert (V. 4. 83.)*
- „ Line 11. *For 76 read 77.*
- 83 Line b 3. *Before Sid insert V. 4. 75.*
- 84 Line 1. *For 74 read 78.*
- 86 Line b 7. *For 52 read 51.*
- „ Line b 6. *For 51 read 52.*
- 87 Line 11. *For note 18 read note 38.*
- „ Line b 3. *For 237 read 2. 37.*
- 90 Line b 6. *For 1. 30 read IV. 1. 30.*
- „ Line b 2. *For IV read I.*
- 91 Line 4. *For 232 read 231.*
- „ Line 8. *For Id read Sid. I. 232.*
- 92 Line b 12. *After (ခိၼ်း) insert (Sid. I. 226).*
- „ Line b 11. *For 216 read 217.*
- 93 Line b 2. *After Sid I insert 207.*
- 96 Line 11. *After ခိၼ်း insert (IV. 1. 6).*
- „ Line b 4. *After 33 insert Sid. I. 224.*
- „ Line b 2. *After 1 insert 34.*
- 97 Lines 6 & 7. *For Id read IV. 1. 37.*
- „ Line 12. *After 41 insert VII. 1. 96.*
- „ Line 13. *For 79 read 77.*
- „ Line 14. *For 228 read 227.*
- „ Line b 7. *For 131 read 231.*
- 98 Line 15. *After Sid I insert 211,*

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- 99 Line 9. *After 26 insert V. 4, 131.*
 102 Last line. *After 4 insert 12.*
 114 Line b 3. *For 138 ; 138 read 138.*
 119 Line b 7. *Before e. g. insert (VI. 3. 92).*
 123 Line 14. *For 170 read 110.*
 136 Line 6. *After 73 insert 74.*
 „ Line b 9. *For 46 read 24.*
 141 Line 11. *For VIII. 2. 3 read VII. 2. 107.*
 „ Line 17. *After 2 insert 3.*
 146 Col. 3, line 2. *After 10 insert Sid. II. 223.*
 „ Col. 3 line 4. *After 9 insert Sid. II. 228.*
 147 Col. 3 line 6. *After 185 insert 186.*
 148 Line b 6. *For I. 223 read II. 232.*
 150 Line b 2. *After 25 insert Sid. II. 236.*
 152 Line 1. *After 232 insert 235.*
 154 Line 7. *Before Sid. insert VI. 4. 50.*
 „ Last line. *For 203 read 231.*
 155 *Opposite to ಕೃತಯ for Sid. I. read Sid. II.*
 156 Line 3. *For I. 2. 90 read I. 3. 90.*
 „ Line 4. *For 228 read 226.*
 „ Line 11. *For the second Id. read Sid. II. 228 ; Kās on*
 III. 1. 13.
 158 Line 3. *For II. 20 read I. 120.*

 PART VI.

- 3 Line 12. *For 4 read 3.*
 4 Line 3. *Before e. g. insert Sid. II. 274.*
 „ Line 13. *After character insert (Sid. II. 267).*
 „ Line b 10. *For note read note 13.*
 6 Line 13. *For 37 read 39.*
 7 Line b 8. *For 5 read 51.*
 8 Line b 10 *After 52 insert Sid. I. 259.*
 9 Line b 2 *After evident insert (Sid. I. 259).*
 11 Line b 10. *After 259 insert 260.*
 12 Line 7. *After roots insert (Sid. I. 256 note 39.)*

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- 12 Line b 3. *For* 366 *read* 3. 66.
- 13 Line b 8. *After* 69 *insert* Sid. I. 304.
- 14 Line 4. *After* 69 *insert* Sid. I. 303.
- „ Line b 10. *After* I *insert* 303 note.
- „ Last line. *Omit* Sid. I. 194.
- 15 Line 1. *After* 𐤔𐤅𐤍 *insert* (II. 3. 69).
- „ Line 3. *For* Sid. I. 194 *read* II. 3. 69.
- 17 Line b 12. *After* case *insert* (Sid. I. 258).
- 18 Line 11. *After* 42 *insert* Sid. II. 273.
- „ Line b 13. *After* 258 *insert* Sid. II. 273.
- „ Line b 5. *After* 258 *insert* Sid. II. 273.
- 19 Line b 3. *For* 22 *read* 21.
- 21 Line 3. *After* case *insert* (II. 3. 16).
- „ Line b 8. *For* 284 *read* 285.
- 24 Line 12. *After* 4 *insert* 30.
- 26 Line b 7. *After* 292 *insert* 287 note 143.
- 29 Col. 2 *Before* 296 *insert* 289; *and for* 288 *read* 289.
- 30 Article (4), col. 2 *After* 48 *insert* Sid. I. 261.
- 31 Col. 1 *For* 7 *read* 9 *and after* 𐤔𐤓𐤍 *insert* Sid. I. 266, 267.
- 32 Article (8), col. 2 *After* 55 *insert* Sid. I. 274.
- „ Article (9), col. 2 *After* “object” *insert* (I. 4. 36; Sid. I. 278).
- 33 Article (12), col. 2. *For* IX. 3. 9 *read* I. 4. 39.
- 35 Article (3), col. 2 *For* 12 *read* 11.
- „ Article (1), col. 2 *For* note 21 *read* note 213.
- 36 Article (2), col. 2 *After* 43 *insert* Sid. I. 313 note 227.
- „ Article (4), col. 2 *After* relation *insert* (II. 3. 9).
- 37 Col. 2 *For* 73—33 *read* 37—38.
- 38 Col. 2 *After* 17 *insert* Sid. I. 282.
- 40 Article (12) col. 2. *For* 75 *read* 57.
- „ Article (14) col. 2. *For* 59 *read* 56 Kás thereon.
- 41 Article (18) col. 2. *After* 73 *insert* Sid. I. 306.
- 42 Para 70. col. 2. *For* 294 *read* 293.
- 43 Col. 2 *After* 36 *insert* Sid. I. 294.
- 46 Line 16. *For* I. *read* II.
- 47 Line b 6. *For* 62 *read* 162.
- 48 Line b 3. *For* 353 *read* 153.

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- 50 Line b 5. *After context insert* (III. 3. 173.)
51 Line 2. *After imprecation insert* m. w. 890.
54 Line 15. *For* 149 *read* 148.
„ Line b 9. *After* 141 *insert* 148.
„ Line b 4. *For* 129 *read* 139, 148.
58 Line 6. *After* 3 *insert* 6.
„ Line b 2. *After* 133 *insert* 134; Sid. II. 285 note 20.
60 Line 7. *For* I *read* II.
„ Line 15. *After* 114 *insert* Sid. II. 280.
„ Last line. *For* 155 *read* 154.
63 Last line. *For* 9 *read* 15; Sid. I. 740.



INDEX I.

SANSKRIT GRAMMATICAL TERMS.

1.—The Roman figure refers to the part and the Arabic to the page.

2.—The asterisk refers to the page in which the word occurs according to the list of corrections and additions.

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